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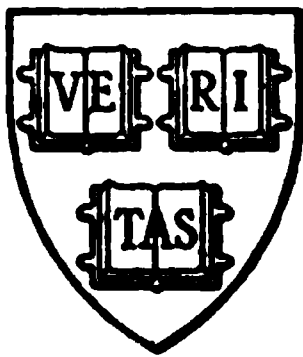
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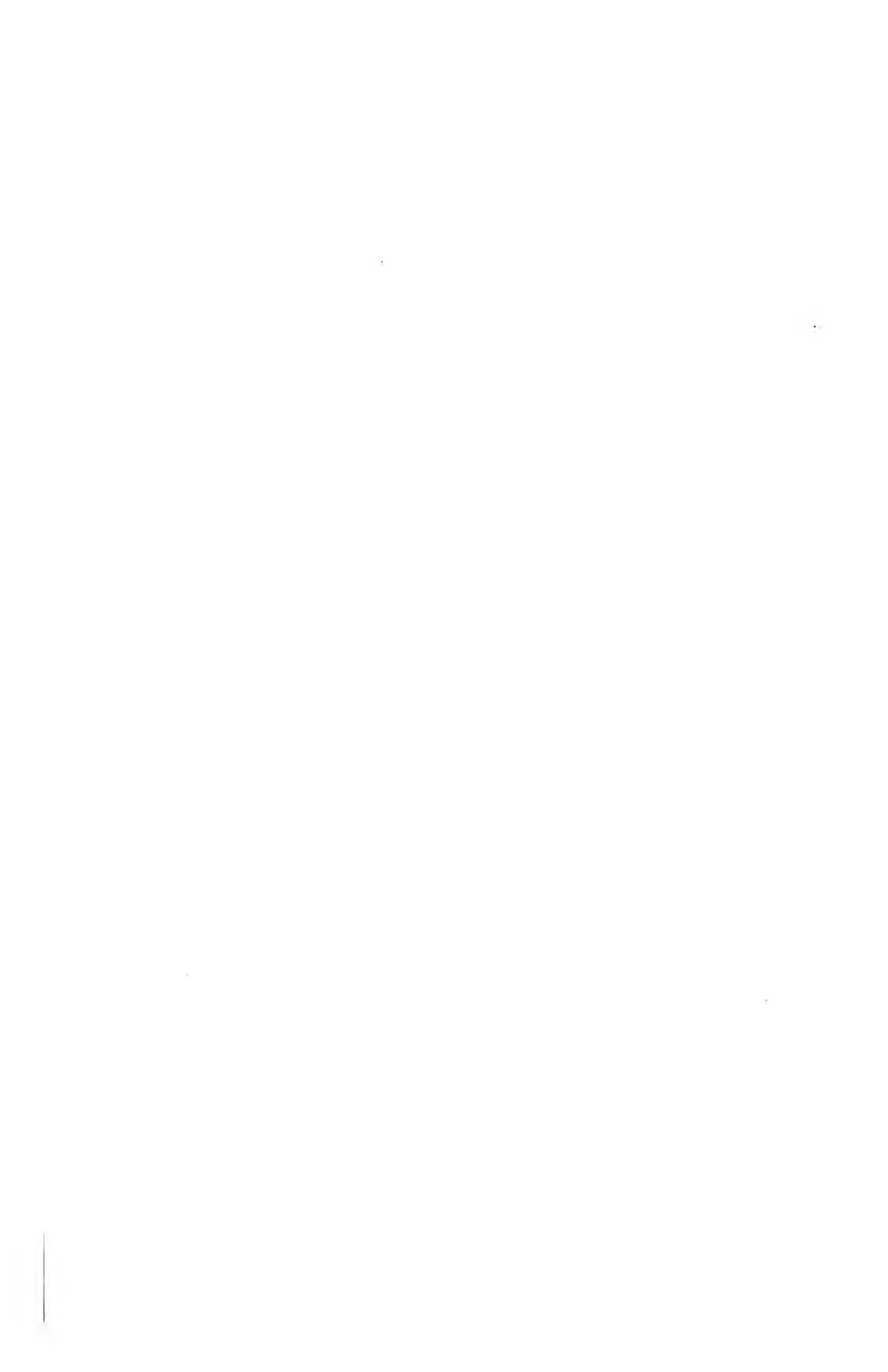
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HISTORY
—OF—
FRANCESTOWN, N. H.

FROM ITS EARLIEST SETTLEMENT APRIL, 1758
TO JANUARY 1, 1891.

WITH A BRIEF
GENEALOGICAL RECORD
OF ALL THE FRANCESTOWN FAMILIES.

Narren & Co. Inc.
BY REV. W. R. COCHRANE, D. D.
OF ANTRIM, N. H.

—AND—
Editor
GEORGE K. WOOD, ESQR.
OF FRANCESTOWN.

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PREFACE.

The plan of publishing a History of Francestown was in the minds of many at the Centennial Celebration in June, 1872, and was the subject of conversation from time to time thereafter. But no *action* was taken in the matter until the town-meeting of Nov. 7, 1882, when the town appointed the Selectmen as a "Committee of Arrangements in regard to Publishing a History of Francestown,"—to report at the March meeting. At that meeting, (March, 1883), a favorable report was made, and the town voted that "a History of the town be published, and that the town be responsible for any expenses that may be incurred, which are not met by the sale of its Histories, not exceeding \$500." And at the same meeting they chose Samuel D. Downes, George F. Pettee and George D. Epps to be their "Publishing Committee."

It was with honest reluctance and under much pressure, that I was led to undertake the work of preparing another town history,—knowing as I did the labor and care involved,—and especially in view of the fact that my health was frail, and my pastoral duties many and laborious. But it was urged that I was the "only man that could be agreed upon," in the disturbed state of feeling in the town at that time, and that a "townsman who had the time and talent" (George K. Wood), should gather the genealogical material and render every possible assistance. And after due consideration I felt it my duty to accept the appointment. Yet the labor has been greater than I anticipated, because of scantiness of records, and because of doing the work at arm's length. I have myself written nearly 1500 letters (generally enclosing a stamp), and scores of postals, for points of information; and I have searched the old records of other places as well as Francestown, at the expenditure of much time and labor. "The Proprietary Records" of New Boston (since burned) were searched by me from beginning to end. I spent several days in examining old records in the State House at Concord. Old diaries, deeds, grave-yards and newspapers, (especially the Amherst Cabinet), have been searched and examined with painstaking care. In this, as in most other towns, the old records were meagre, confused and imperfect, requiring much study and patience to reconcile them with known facts and dates.

Throughout this work it has been my object to get at the exact facts, and to state them in the briefest and plainest language. Hence I think the statements of this book may be relied upon; and though its composition may lack elegance, I trust it will be found to have few

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HISTORY OF FRANCESTOWN.

CHAPTER I.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF FRANCESTOWN; AND EVENTS IN ITS HISTORY UP TO THE DATE OF INCORPORATION.

The tract of land now known as Francestown was noted long before its settlement as having a chain of beautiful meadows, stretching from those within the boundaries of New Boston, as now fixed, westward for many miles. These open, green places in the dense forest were exceedingly attractive to the hunter and explorer, and in many instances successfully invited their return. These meadows had been cleared, centuries perhaps before, by flowage; and the trees had died and gradually fallen to fill up and enrich the ground. The flowage had been caused by beavers, then very numerous in this section, which had built dams across the brooks, making ponds, one after another, back for miles in succession. Then, the country being thickly wooded, all the small streams were much larger than now, and there were many small brooks where no water runs at the present day. The beavers cut the small trees and brush with their teeth, set up the short sticks a few inches apart in the mud, and wove in twigs between them; then, with their flat, strong tails as trowels, they plastered the dams over with mud, making thus quite strong barriers, and raising ponds of considerable extent. These dams were put in well-chosen places, and were strengthened from time to time. Along the edges of these ponds, before the appearance of white men in New Hampshire, the beavers made their houses, one above another, two or three stories high, with outlets or doors adjusted to the rise and fall of the water; that is, so that they could always swim out of their houses into water under the ice in winter. In the autumn

they cut sticks with their teeth of certain kinds of green wood—sticks about a foot long and from one to four inches in diameter; and these sticks in large quantities they carried, often a considerable distance, and then sunk them in the water near their houses; then, in the winter, they swam out of their houses and lived on the bark of these sticks. Occasionally now these sticks are dug up, and the marks of the beavers' teeth are plain upon them. The writer has seen these specimens both in Francestown and New Boston. They are curious evidences of the skill and power, and instinctive forethought of those industrious and patient little animals. But all this was, in fact a preparation for the first settlers. For when the beavers were destroyed by hunters, on account of their valuable fur, the dams they had made soon rotted away, the ponds were drained off, and over the soft ground long covered with water the grass sprung up luxuriantly, producing heavy crops of good quality. This wonderful grass crop at once attracted attention; it was high as a man's head and easy to get. Men came up from the lower towns in the summer, mowed and harvested the grass, and made stacks of hay in warm, dry spots. Then they would build a camp of logs, and a rude shelter for stock, made from poles covered with the bark of trees. Late in the fall they would drive up cattle and feed out the hay, staying miles from any settlement all winter, and finding occupation and pleasure in trapping sable along the streams, with the occasional excitement of larger game. One winter two men from Dunstable arranged to spend the time together in this way, having camp and shed and haystacks a little east of the place now occupied by the school-house in No. 5, on the edge of what has since been known as Carson meadow. They made traps by means of two straight poles, one a little above the other, and held apart with a sort of figure 4, one arm of which was a spindle baited with meat, which being moved, the upper pole would fall, or the under one, being bent down, would fly up and crush the game. This made a cheap and quite effectual trap, and the material was always near to make it from. Here and there along the brooks for ten miles, entirely round Crotched mountain, these two men set their traps. No doubt they found pleasure and profit in all this, but surely it involved plenty of hard work. One morning one of the men

went off to make the circle of his traps and bring in the game, and the other stayed to chop wood for the fire; but a tree in falling rolled onto him, breaking his leg and holding him down. In this condition he braced himself partly up with one hand, and with his axe in the other, he chopped off the log in two places, kicked the piece out with his well foot, crawled into his camp, and fired the signal gun! At this call the hunter turned back and found his companion in a condition of great distress and peril. He fixed up the bruised and broken leg as well as he could, brought in a pile of wood to keep the sufferer warm, made a pot of hasty pudding for him to live on, and hastened off to Dunstable that night on snowshoes, twenty miles, for help. The sufferer, left alone in the wilderness in this condition of helplessness and pain, required great fortitude and power of endurance; that time of nearly two days and two nights must have seemed long and dark. At length the friends came and carried the sufferer home on their shoulders in a litter made of poles tied together by withes. As they travelled on snowshoes through pathless forests, with such a load, their progress must have been most tiresome and slow, to say nothing of the increased fever and pain of the injured man.

No other accident to these early hunters has come to our knowledge; but this process of finding hay in summer and fur in winter went on for many years, chiefly by young men and boys fond of adventure. These names cannot be given. Eventually some of these men made permanent settlements and were the pioneers of the town, being thus led to choose this place for residence; but the most of them are as much unknown as the red men who hunted before them.

The silence of these years, however, affords us room to speak of some other matters connected with town grants and charters in this vicinity. Double incorporations and over-lapping claims supply a liberal amount of confusion for the town historian, and the old story of Masonian heirs and state lines has to be told over many times. For a long period about half of New Hampshire was claimed by Massachusetts. During the reign of James I, (1603-1625) a council was established by the king, to have general control over all the territory of New England, the boundaries of which at that time were very in-

definite. As early as 1621, Capt. John Mason, a member of this council having a sharp eye for himself, obtained from James a special grant covering most of the southern part of New Hampshire east of the Merrimack, then, of course, an unknown country without a white inhabitant. Under this grant he and his friends took possession of the land, as far as possible to do so on paper, and also made settlements—Dover (1623), Strawberry Bank (Portsmouth) soon after, and then several other places in succession. After the death of King James, Capt. Mason, with characteristic shrewdness, secured a second grant for himself (1629), described as follows: "From the middle of Piscataqua river, and up the same to the farthest head thereof, and from thence north-westward until sixty miles from the mouth of the harbor are finished; also through Merrimac river to the farthest head thereof, and so forward up into the land westward, until sixty miles are finished; and from thence to cross overland to the end of the sixty miles accounted from the mouth of Piscataqua river." This would make a triangular piece of territory, extending as far north as Conway and as far west as Rindge; and the westward or long side of this roughly-shaped triangle would be a straight line drawn from Conway to Rindge, which would embrace Frankestown in the grant.

This tract was called New Hampshire, and was the beginning of our state. But in 1635 Capt. Mason died, having realized but meagre profit from his grant, and having accomplished the settlement of only a few places, and these only to a very limited extent. Soon disturbances of various kinds arose in England, especially the controversy between Charles I. and his people, which became so serious as to absorb the attention of all parties, and on account of which the colonies in America were left for the most part to shift for themselves. This state of things continued about fifteen years. It was during the time when New Hampshire was at the very weakest. Its few small settlements were on the frontier and were helpless. Hence the feeble colony of New Hampshire naturally came under the protection of the strong and populous colony of Massachusetts. It is only fair to say that this protection was sought, and was the only means of continued existence. Certainly as early as 1642 the few towns of this state were fully united to Massa-

chusetts. Again in 1679 New Hampshire was set off by itself and had its own government. This continued, though disturbed and unsatisfactory, till 1685, when Joseph Dudley was appointed "President of New England," and New Hampshire was again brought under the same government as Massachusetts. This arrangement continued till 1688, when (1688-1690) New Hampshire was without any government for nearly two years. Again united to Massachusetts (1690), it was soon separated again; and thus our colony dangled between separation and union for half a century. But in 1702 a union was begun which continued till 1740. Meanwhile the heirs of Mason, or others under them, continually put in their claims, and being defeated, appealed from court to court, and from king to king. Massachusetts all these years claiming a large slice of the southern part of the Masonian grant as her own by previous right, was not disinclined at any time to the management of the whole. Hence, by way of confirming her claim and exercising her authority, that colony proceeded to make grants of towns within New Hampshire limits. Amherst was thus granted in 1733; New Boston, Jan. 14, 1736, and Peterborough, Jan. 16, 1738. Under the government of Massachusetts a "plot had been accepted" covering most of the present surface of Frances-town as far back as July 18, 1673. But the acceptance of it was not signed by the governor, and it seems to have amounted to nothing.. The "plot" was marked, "Granted to Joseph Green, Isaac Walker and others for lands in Stockbridge."

But when this colony was finally separated from Massachusetts (1741) a bitter controversy arose about the boundary between them. So bitter was the feeling that the only way of settlement was to refer the question to the king (George II.); and after some delay he decided in favor of New Hampshire. The king had appointed a commission to take evidence in the matter in 1737, but it amounted to almost nothing. His final decision was, to begin at a point on the Atlantic coast three miles north of the mouth of Merrimack river, and run westward, bending and crooking the line so as always to be just three miles north of said river, until it should reach a "point due north of Pawtucket Falls (Lowell), and a straight line drawn from thence due west until it meets with His Majesty's

other governments." This "due west" line added to New Hampshire a strip about fifteen miles wide, extending from the Merrimack to the Connecticut. In some places this was much wider, as shown by the fact that Francestown, then unnamed, had been claimed by Massachusetts. The line between the states was run and fixed by Richard Hazen in 1741. Then new troubles to the settlers arose. Grants of townships north of this line, which had not been settled, were dropped and we hear no more of them. But grants of townships which had been settled were now void; and as their charters were invalid, they were obliged to seek incorporation from the legislature of New Hampshire,—which accounts for the "new charters" often referred to in old records. All those changes and conflicts running through so many years were very trying to the settlers, involving trouble and time and expense.

But no sooner was the state line fixed, and grants and charters put into the way of adjusting themselves accordingly, than the old, perplexing "Mason claim" was revived and pressed with all possible zeal. John Tufton Mason, great-grandson and heir of Capt. John Mason, succeeded in getting a final decision in his favor. This long-continued case thus at last came to an end. It had been in litigation more than a hundred years. The magnates of two continents had been in bitter struggle over a title to a few rocky acres in New Hampshire! The case had been "decided" and "appealed," and "called up" and "put over" for life-times! And now its final settlement stirred up more trouble than it settled—at least for some years. Mason sold his title to twelve men of Portsmouth in 1746 for fifteen hundred pounds; and they took at once the whole charge of this tract of land. They could not incorporate a town, but they owned the soil. They are known in the history of this vicinity as the "Masonian Proprietors." By this decision they came into title to lands that had been bought and settled and occupied for a long series of years. Their claim was back of incorporations and state grants. Immediately, therefore, on their accession there was new and universal alarm among the scattered inhabitants of all the frontier towns, lest they should be ejected from their lands and clearings by these men! Older towns shared in the alarm. Petitions from the

poor settlers poured in upon the "Proprietors." Some of the older and larger places tried to compromise with them. The New Boston landholders sent a committee to see what they could do. But the "Proprietors" pursued a course both generous to the settlers and wise for themselves. They immediately took measures to release their claims to all townships granted by Massachusetts east of the Merrimac river. And several west of said river, that had faithfully carried out the terms of their charters, were given up on very reasonable conditions, and for a very trifling consideration.

But it was natural that the "Masonian Proprietors," sometimes called in that day the "Lord Proprietors," should look especially to the western part of their grant at once, since this part was largely ungranted and unclaimed. Here was the chief value of their land. Hence as soon as possible they marked out a line of towns, beginning at the boundary of Massachusetts and thence northward on what they claimed as their western bound, as follows: South Monadnock (previously granted by Massachusetts as "Rowley Canada," now Rindge); Middle Monadnock (Jaffrey); North Monadnock (Dublin); Monadnock Number Four (Fitzwilliam); Monadnock Number Five (Marlborough); Monadnock Number Six (Nelson); Monadnock Number Seven (Stoddard, then called Limerick); and Monadnock Number Eight (Washington). It will be seen that they calculated to be sure to get far enough west! These surveys were made in 1749, or before, since their right so far west had been called in question, and an effort was made in the spring of 1750 to settle it by definite measurement. It was found that the "sixty miles from the sea" westward only reached part way across the town of Rindge; and the "straight line" from that point to Conway would not include all of these places just named. In fact Dr. Bouton in his Provincial Papers says this straight line ran through Frankestown. But in this he was no doubt mistaken, as the line would be six or eight miles further west, as now understood.

When, however, the "Masonian Proprietors" saw the state of things, they were equal to the occasion, promptly stepping forward and declaring that their western boundary must be a "curved line" corresponding to the bend of the sea; and they

gave the line such a fearful curve as to take in most of these newly surveyed towns. Before the dispute was settled the Revolutionary war broke out. On return of peace the legislature of New Hampshire decided that the bound should be a "straight" line. Then the "Masonian Proprietors" came forward and purchased the land between the "straight" line and their "curved" line, of the state, for about forty thousand dollars, after which their title was no more disputed.

From 1746 onward till all worth-much was disposed of, these "Proprietors" deeded and granted land, generally giving the same free, or for very small pay, to actual settlers, setting apart some lots in each town for the ministry and for schools, and reserving about one quarter of the lots for themselves;—it being their plan to encourage settlements and advance education and religion, and get their return in the increased value of the reserved lots.

The last land in the "Masonian Right" to be disposed of and settled was a tract within the limits of the present Hillsborough County, bounded as follows: On the north by Hillsborough (Number Seven) and Henniker (Number Six); on the east by Halestown (Weare), New Boston and "Salem Canada" (Lyndeborough); on the south by Peterborough Slip (Temple), and Peterborough; and on the west by Monadnock Nos. Six and Seven (Nelson and Stoddard). This tract of land was for some time called "Cumberland"—a name which has not remained to any part of it. This tract included Antrim, Hancock, Bennington, Deering, the west part of Francestown, and most of Greenfield. Being the last owned by the "Proprietors" in this section of the state, it came gradually to be called "The Company Land," or "The Society Land." This last name began to be applied to it about 1770. As early as 1769 the Scotch part of the settlers began to call this whole section Antrim, being determined to retain this name from fond memories and traditions of the county and town of Antrim in Ireland, long occupied by their fathers. And it is probable that Francestown, being first incorporated, would have received the name Antrim but for the notion of Gov. Wentworth to name it for his wife, referred to on a subsequent page.

Franeestown has a small place in Indian history and tradition. The town was in the domain of the Namoskeags, but was on their border, and perhaps less frequented on that account. There was a sort of confederation of Merrimack-river Indians, or Nipmucks (fresh-water Indians). At our earliest knowledge of them the Agawams occupied the country about the mouth of the Merrimack; next up the river the Pawtuckets had headquarters at Pawtuckets' Falls (Lowell), occupying a fine tract on both sides of the stream; next above them were the Nashuas, owning the lands along the Merrimack for about ten miles, and the lands on the Nashua river far into Massachusetts. The Souhegans occupied the banks and adjacent country next north of the Nashuas, and following the Souhegan river to its source. The Namoskeags had their chief residence at "The Falls" (Manchester), owning the Massabesic and vicinity, and stretching westward along the intervalles and up the Piscataquag river to New Boston and Franeestown. The Pennacooks lived at Concord, occupied nearly all of Merrimac County, spread out in all directions, and, especially, occupying the lands along the Contoocook as far as the foot of the Monadnock. The Winnepesaukees held the northern part of the state. Of these confederated tribes the Pennacooks at Concord became eventually so powerful as to absorb practically the names and possessions of the others. The Pilgrims generally called them all Pennacooks. These tribes had nearly all disappeared before the settlement of Franeestown, gradually withdrawing northward and eastward, save that a few lingered broken-spirited, to hunt and to die among the loved haunts of their fathers. The agile Namoskeags hunted along the slopes of Franeestown, and crept up its towering mountain side, the boundary of their dominion, to look down on the wooded plains and green intervalles of their neighbors, the Pennacooks. But their hunting-places and fishing-places in this town are not now known. The site of the little village of their wigwams is not kept, either by land-mark or tradition. No burial-place of their dead has ever been discovered within the town's border. Relics of importance have not been found; and it is evident that this was more a "hunting-ground" than a residence, of the tribe.

And now, before we come to the settlement of Franeestown,

we must notice its early connection with New Boston. This last named town was granted to John Simpson and others Jan. 14, 1736. Very soon after this date "improvements" were begun in New Boston, so that a considerable number of families had located there previous to the success of the Mason claim. On that event the grantees, probably in connection with the settlers, made an effort to adjust matters with the "Masonian Proprietors" in behalf of New Boston, as before stated. May 15, 1751, they voted to send a deputation to the "Masonians"; and their conduct toward the latter was so honorable and manly as to be met in a noble spirit. Immediately the "Masonian Proprietors" appointed a committee (Col. Joseph Blanchard) with powers to arrange everything "on terms agreeable to both parties." The committees met in Dunstable; and after various conferences came to an agreement creditable to all concerned. Certain lots were reserved free of taxes; pine trees for masts were reserved; the grantees and settlers of the town gave pledge of making certain improvements at once by which the value of reserved lots would be enhanced; and these reservations and pledges seem to have been the only "consideration" for which the "Masonian Proprietors" deeded to the grantees and settlers the whole town of New Boston with a large and valuable addition on the west.

The original grant of New Boston (1736) by the State of Massachusetts included a tract "of the contents of six miles square, with a thousand acres added for ponds that lye within the S^d Township"; and in the measurement they also added "two rods in each hundred for unevenness of Land and Swagg of Chain." The survoyor and chainmen were put under oath that they would faithfully and honestly lay out the town according to these terms. So the "Platt" was laid out. 1736, though probably all the ponds in New Boston would not cover fifty acres. And in the Deed of the "Masonian Proprietors" sixteen years later (Dec. 24, 1752,) of the "tract of land called New Boston" all those allowances were confirmed, as named in the old grant. Then in the "Addition" (now Francestown) the "Masonians" reserved "one fourth part for quantity and quality, of the lands by this grant *added* within the bounds of that called New Boston, as formerly laid out; the said grantor's parts to be

divided, lotted and coupled, and drawn for with the grantees, so as for the grantees to have one full quarter-part as aforesaid." And with this "addition" the town was to "include the contents of seven miles long and six miles broad." Of course as Lyndeboro', called Salem-Canada at that time, would bound New Boston on the west in part, the part not thus bounded must extend westward considerably more than the seven miles in order to make the "contents" named above. In fact on various "allowances" the line of the "Addition" was extended west about two and one-half miles, reaching almost to the borders of Mill Village. North and south, it extended from Lyndeboro' to Weare, about three and one half-miles. It was a parallelogram in shape, and included much of the best part of Francestown.

It was a shrewd thing on the part of the proprietors of New Boston, to get from the "Masonian Proprietors" this additional grant of fine lands and rich meadows. Several of the leading settlers in New Boston had "lots assigned to them in the New Addition" for various services. Apr. 28, 1767, the New Boston Proprietors "voted Thomas Cochran, James Caldwell and Robert Moor 100 acres each in the New Addition." Apr. 26, 1763, they voted to sell "so much of y^e undivided Lots of Land in y^e New Adistion" as would be necessary to build a meeting house. Thus this tract two and one-half by three and one-half miles in size, half a modern township, was highly useful to New Boston. It belonged to that town twenty-one years—long enough to become of age, 1751-1772. The union was for the most part one of great harmony. Nor was the advantage all one way; for the few settlers in the Addition were for years largely dependent on the older and more populous town below. At the first New Boston town meeting, March 10, 1763, John Carson of the Addition was chosen one of the selectmen. David Lewis of the Addition was several times on the New Boston Board of Selectmen. John Carson was chairman of that town's "Comite to Looke for a miniester or miniesters in order that we may have Some preaching." When New Boston looked toward the settlement of a minister for the town, (March 7, 1768,) Thomas Quigley of the Addition was chairman of the committee to "talk With the Rev^d. Mr. Solo-

12 PETITION AGAINST SEPARATING FROM NEW BOSTON.

mon Moor in Regard to his Setteling in New Boston." And yet, notwithstanding this cordial union, it seems to have been understood from the first, that the "Addition" was sometime to be set-off and form a town by itself. As early as Nov. 20, 1758, the New Boston Proprietors voted that Thomas Cochran call a meeting of settlers to consult and fix on the "Most Proper & Convenient Place Near the Centure of the Town (According to the Old Limetts) to build a House for Publick Worship." For the same reason when the settlers in New Boston petitioned (June 16, 1760,) to be incorporated as a town, they left out the Addition. This fact created considerable feeling, especially in the west part of New Boston, which was more intimately connected with those left out; and a petition signed by sixteen men (nearly as many as signed the former petition) was prepared in season for the consideration of the Assembly, praying that "no party whatsoever" should be permitted to "seprat and brak us to peaces." The whole was as follows:

to his Exllency Bening wintworth Esq^r. Governor and Comander in Chife in and over his maj^t province of new hampshire and to his maj^{ty} Ho^rble Counsel of said province.—

The humble petition of pairt of the Inhabetanc of that tract of Land Called new boston in the province of new hampshire most Humbly sheweth

that your Pettitioners are Informed that pairt of the Inhabetonce of this setelment hath petitioned your Exelance and Hon^{rs} to Incorprait pairt of this settelment shutting out pairt of our Inhabetance and Land in order to draw the mitting near themselves and to draw mitting hous from other pairt of the Inhabetance and hath sent down the said petition without aquanting a great pairt of the Inhabetance, and many that signed said petition understood that the whol of the Land and Inhabetance was in said petition.

may it therfor pleas your Excelanc and Honers, not to seprat our settelment if it should pleas you to Incorprat our settlement but keep it together that so wee may be able to plant the Gospel among us and not for any party whatsoever to sepreat and brak us to peaces and your Petitioners as in Duty bound shal ever pray deatted at new boston this fourth day of feberuary 1761.

Hugh Gregg.

James ferson.

Gewet ^{his} **X** Rowan.
mark

William Blair.

John ^{his} **X** Blair.
mark

Andrew Walker.

thomas Smith.

Samuel Smith.

Willim Gray.

John Carson.

Will: McNeill.

Henry Ferson.

John Smith.

John Brown.

tomes Brown.

Samuel Nickels.

These opposing petitions were the occasion of long delay in the incorporation of New Boston, which was asked for June 16, 1760, and granted Feb. 18, 1763. But when the Assembly did act, the two parts were kept together according to the last petition, and were not allowed to "*seprat.*" In other words it was thought best for them to remain together some years longer. Consequently after incorporation, the town of New Boston voted in public meeting (Dec. 29, 1763,) that the "New Addition shall have their pairt of preaching amongst themSelves During their Stay with the old town as a pearish;" from which it appears that though incorporated together the wiser heads foresaw and expected that the union would not be permanent. This appears also in the choice of a place for a meeting-house. As early as Nov. 11, 1756, the old New Boston Proprietors chose a committee to "locate" the house; and they "fixed on Lot No. 81," being the lot more recently known as the "New Boston poor farm," extending considerably eastward toward the present village from the old poor house "now gone." But this location did not satisfy all people, and the said Proprietors voted Nov. 28, 1758, to authorise Thomas Cochran to "convene the settlers and select a proper place near the centre of the town (*old limits*) for a house of worship and burying-ground." They fixed on the spot where afterwards, the church was built, on the hill near the south-east corner of the present New Boston cemetery. But still many were dissatisfied; and the Proprietors, or a committee of them, held a conference at Chelmsford, Mass., with the settlers holding different views, as represented by Thomas Cochran, John McAllister, James Ferson, Andrew Walker and John Carson.

At this meeting no decision was reached, and the matter dragged along for two years more in this way. Apr. 20, 1762. a committee of Proprietors having met a committee of settlers at Dunstable and talked things over, voted to build on the spot subsequently occupied. But the contention was so manifest as to prevent further action; and finally the Proprietors chose (Sept. 14. 1762) "Matthew Patten, Esq., Capt. John Chamber-

14 BUILDING THE MEETING HOUSE IN THE OLD TOWN.

lain, and Samuel Patten," a committee to "fix a spot in the most convenient place in said New Boston to build a Meeting House;" and the several parties bound themselves to abide the decision of these men, "as witness our hands for selves and constituency." To this agreement the name of John Carson of the Addition (Francetown) is not appended, though it may have been included in the "six others" for whom one of the parties signed. These men met and viewed the ground and heard all sides; and decided on the spot the majority had chosen before, the place where afterwards the old church of New Boston stood more than a half-century, "near the grave of a child buried there." Their report was dated July 24, 1763, and was accepted by the Proprietors Sept. 28 following. In those days movements were slow; but, after looking about for months the Proprietor's Committee made a contract the last of April 1764, with Ebenezer Beard to build the house. It was for that time a great undertaking; but Beard was a man of energy and timber was near and plentiful, and the building seems to have been raised in August 1764. It was so far covered and provided with windows, that a town-meeting was held in it Dec. 31, 1764. It was several years in being completed, and was not profitable to the builder, as appears from the vote of the Proprietors (Sept. 15, 1767.)

"To give Ebenezer Beard one hundred acres of land in the New Addition (Francetown) above what they had contracted to give, since said Beard complained that he had a hard bargain."

Beard received accordingly "lot No. 16," now next to Weare line in the north-east corner of this town.

But after all this, and after the frame of the meeting house was up and covered, it being in the "centre of the old town" and implying an ultimate separation, a large number of men in the westerly part of the town made vigorous effort, by petition to the Governor and Council, and by various other means, to have the said frame moved to the north-west far enough to "accommodate the Addition" and thus bind the whole together. The petition referred to, well covers the ground and is here given just as it is written, with only this remark, that if all the words beginning with capitals were emphatic words, this was rather an emphatic petition!

Province of New hampshire to his Exelency Benin Wentworth Esq^r
Governor And Comander In Chief In and over His Majesties Province
of New hampshire And to The Honourable His Majesties Council and
house of Representatives In General Assembly Convend—

The Humble Pettition of the Propretors Freeholders And Inhabitants
of the town of New boston In said Province Most Humbly Sheweth—

That The Proprietors of the said New boston At their Metting Sep-
tember The Fourteenth 1762 chose three Men to Choice A Proper Place
to Build A Meeting House Upon In Said town And upon the fourteenth
Day of July 1763 the Said Men Mett A New boston aforesaid And
After Some time Spent gave In their Judgment that a Place Upon the
lot No 79 Near the South End of Said lot was A Proper Place to Build
a Meeting House for Said town Which Judgment was And Is wrong
For it Is only to Serve one Part of the town Not The whole Notwith-
standing the government had InCorperated the whole of the town yet
they Laid Aside Part of the town to the Amount of Six or Seven
thousand Acres of As good Land As the other Part of the town And
Allowed that No Privileges of the Meeting house So that Some Part of
the town will Bee Above five Miles from The meeting House And Did
Not give the Rest that Remained A Just Center Paid No Regard to the
Town As Incorporated By the Government But made A town As they
thought fitt themselves which Judgment was Accepted At A Proprietors
Meeting And A meeting House Raised Accordingly which will Brake
the town to Pieces if Not quickly Remedied And Greatly Hinder the
Gosples Seteling there And So Prove fatal to the Peace of the town
Therefore wee Pray Your Exelency And Honours To Take our Dis-
tressed Case Into Consideration And Grant Such Relief to Your
Petitioners As Your Exelency And Honours As You In your Great
wisdom Shall think Proper And your Petisioners As In Duty Bound
Shall Ever Pray

New boston November the 6th 1765

Will. McNeill	Thomas Brown
Hugh Gregg	John Livingstone
John Blair	John Brown
James Ferson	Robert Hogg
John Smith	Reuben Smith
Samuel Smith	Robert Boyes
William Blair	Andrew Walkar
William Boyes	Rob ^t Clark
Paul Ferson	William White
James Gregg	William white Junior
James Gregg Junior	Joseph Boyes
Henery ferson	
William Clark	
Jesse Christy	

This petition was speedily dismissed, and with it, so far as is known closed the controversy. Some were much disappointed, but there was no hatred—only a tacit understanding that the Addition must be a town by itself sometime.

Mar 3, 1766, the town (New Boston) voted with apparent unanimity that "Every Sool in the town Shall work one Day at the meeting-house," indicating the willingness of the Addition to do its part after all the disappointment; and showing on the part of most a pleasant disposition to make the best of things as they were for the present. Yet when effort was made in the summer of 1771, to bring about a separation, the "old town" resisted, thinking the proper time had not yet come. And the "old town" sent a committee to Gov. Wentworth and the Council, to "show cause against" the separation. Mar. 2, 1772, the "old town" "voted that they are Not willing the addition Should be Set off from the old town *at present*."

Their arguments against the change were that the Addition had helped them settle Mr. Moor, and ought now to help support him; and that

"the Roads in New Boston are very numerous & the Land very hilly & Rocky & we have many large Bridges to build & support over large streams,"

which roads and bridges the Addition was interested in and should help support. It must be admitted that these were strong and reasonable arguments. To them the Addition responded by asking that the meeting house be erected in the centre of the *whole town including the addition*, and they had an article in the town warrant to that effect. But the town "voted to dismiss the article till the Inhabitants of the addition with Draw their Petition that is in the General Court, and bind their Estates to abide with the old town as a Parish."

This petition had been presented to the Legislature July 22, 1771. It was only a thing which all parties expected, but did not expect so soon. The separation could not be long delayed, and when it was accomplished (June 8, 1772,) it was without much bitterness of feeling,—in fact with quite general approval. The old town voted (Mar. 1, 1773,) to

"Excuse the Inhabitants of the Addition what Reats they were assessed to Pay for Preaching in the old Town the year 1772."

The Grantor's Farm con.	38	37	34	33	26	25	16	15	6	5
Containing 400 Acres	29	36 In Hill E. 3/4	35 In Hill E. 3/4	32 Garnet Halsey	27 James Halsey	24	17	14	7	Ralph 4 Anna
46	45	40	49	31	30 Joseph Blanchard Farm containing 300 acres	23	18	13	8	3
47	44	41	50	51	30 Haula and Pond	28	Ralph 22 Anna 19 John man	12	9	2
48	43	42	50	51	29	21	20	Mary Mary Coffin Coffin Hairs	1	
The Grantor's Farm containing 430 Acres with allowance of Pond										

It may be added that from that day to this there has been constant and friendly intercourse between these two communities. Ever so may it be!

I append a plan of the Addition as found in the old records of the "Proprietors of New Boston" which records were burned in the great New Boston fire. It was from a survey made as soon as possible after the grant of 1751.

The first permanent settlement within the limits of Frances-town was made by John Carson named above. He was a Scotchman, coming over in early life, a roving, adventurous and capable man, with great powers of endurance. Being a carpenter and mill-wright he found employment in various towns. He was in Hillsboro' probably as early as 1744, and assisted the settlers there in erecting their buildings, and preparing the way for a saw-mill and other projected improvements. But they were all driven off by the Indians in the spring of 1746, not however without concealing, by burial or otherwise, their heavy articles of value, especially their iron tools. Carson buried the mill-crank in the mud, and marched with the sad exiles over the hills to New Boston.

And from present information we can say no more of Carson for a dozen years. Probably he was engaged at his trade here and there, chiefly in New Boston, having his head-quarters in that town.

When Canada was captured from the French (1759-1760,) their allies, the Indians fled westward and northward and the scattered settlers began to creep back to their deserted cabins on the frontier. Philip Riley the first settler of Antrim returned to his cabin in the spring of 1761, being the first to return permanently to that section. But Francestown being nearer to the old towns, being distant some miles from the Contoocook river, and therefore not a special haunt for the savages, was much less in danger from them than other towns to the north and west. Consequently a few settlers ventured into this town before the close of the war. Especially that part belonging to New Boston was comparatively safe. Carson had roamed over many towns in the course of twenty years in his business, but fixed upon Francestown as the favorite place for a home, if he could have choice of ground. Accordingly, as the opportunity came to him, he selected his spot, since known as "Meadow Point," and put up a small cabin of logs as early as the spring of 1758. The first cabin was covered with bark, and was scarcely more than a cheap and hasty shelter. It stood "some 40 rods South East of the School-House in District No. 5," the school house near the quarry. The exact spot of this first settlement was on the south side of

the present New Boston road, and near the remains of an old apple-tree. The cabin has been gone nearly a hundred years, and nothing but a slight depression in the ground indicates where stood the first dwelling in town!

It has been the common understanding that Carson built his first rude shelter in the spring of 1760; but it is certain that it was built two years before that date; and probably he had his "clearing" and his "stack of hay" a year or two earlier still. He had a hard time in the first winter (1758-9,) as the snow was very deep, and there was not a sign of a road, nor even of a path. They were out of provisions, and the family lived for weeks together on nothing but boiled corn, and what little game could be killed. But they struggled through and prospered and were soon able to build larger; and hence the cabin of 1760 probably took the place of the smaller and poorer one previously occupied, and was quite stylish and roomy as compared with *that*. This is probably why it was said Carson settled here in 1760, i. e. he rebuilt that year.

Of the cabin life of the Carsons we know but little. It was a frontier life, with few comforts and few associates, but it was too intensely active to be lonely. In making paths, clearing land, caring for crops, trapping, fishing, planning improvements, and inviting other settlers, there was a pressure of work demanding that they should never tire. John Carson, the elder, was a large land owner having come into possession of the tract near the centre of the Addition called on the old plan "Col. Joseph Blanchard's farm of 300 acres." This tract of land was given to Carson, to "*induce*" him to settle permanently in the "Addition," though quite in harmony with his wishes. Some arrangement was made with the Blanchards to accomplish this; and on the old plan it will be noticed that Carson's name is written underneath that of Blanchard. For several years after New Boston received the Addition, no settlement had been made in it, and all parties were anxious to have a beginning made. Carson was a man of years, energy, and large experience, and a man by his trade and capacity fitted to be a pioneer. He soon induced others to settle in the vicinity. The first framed building in Francestown was a small house that John Carson built for himself, which stood on the top of

the hill south of the corner, about forty rods southwest of the school-house in No. 5. It was nearly west of his first cabin and each could be seen from the other. This frame house was erected about 1762, and in it Carson lived for awhile.

To this small one-story house he added a two-story part probably in 1769,—perhaps earlier. At any rate it was finished ready for use in the spring of 1770, as William Starrett opened it as a public tavern on the fifteenth of May in that year. This was the first public house in Francestown; was occupied by Mr. Starrett 1770-1773; was afterwards long known as the Sleeper house; and after various changes, was pulled down in 1865, having stood nearly a hundred years! This house being on the "old county road" accommodated some travel from the first.

John Carson being an enterprising man, and determined to push the settlement forward as fast as possible, after a few years built another frame house on his land north of the present school house in No. 5, on the east side of the road, nearly east of the quarry, where he lived after renting the former house. From this fact arose the idea that this was the spot of the first settlement. Here William Carson also lived some years. Neither of these names appears on the first tax-list of Frances-town (Oct. 12, 1772,) probably because this lot of Blanchard's was to be "free from all duties, charges, taxes or expenses whatsoever" until brought under cultivation. John Carson built the first mill in Francestown, it being a small saw-mill, a few rods above where the kit factory of Hiram P. Clark now stands. Later he built other mills in town. He was a leader in the community, ready for every hard job, and very active, till his sudden death, which occurred about 1792, at the house of David Lewis. It was in March and the snow was so deep it was a matter of great difficulty to move the body to the grave. The burial was in the old burying-ground, near the house of the late Dea. Thomas Smith, in the north-west part of New Boston, where his wife had been buried in 1773. His age was about 90 years; and though aged, his death was counted a great loss to the young and struggling town.

Carson, who had been engaged all his life in pioneer work, was the only settler in Francestown, then the "New Boston

Addition," for about two years, (1759-60,) though he must have worked on his "beginning" somewhat earlier in the summer seasons. But he seems to have had a companion in the person of Samuel Nichols as early as the autumn of 1760. Tradition has it that Carson gave him fifty acres of land, to induce him to settle near. He was a Scotchman, direct from the Scotch part of Ireland, and it would seem that he was of the kindred or old acquaintance of Carson. He settled on the McCaine place, just south of Carson, and was known as the "second settler" in town. His coming was hailed with great joy by the Carsons, as they had no neighbors except those two or three miles away in New Boston. There being no road to New Boston, only a path through the forest, by marked trees, and over steep hills, intercourse was rare and difficult; and to have a family so well known settle so near them, gave most precious encouragement! We cannot measure it by any standards of our own experience. It was like the rising of a new light upon them!

In Samuel Nichols' new log cabin an event occurred near the close of the year 1760, which was of much note and importance, namely, the birth of a son, the first American child born in Francetown. They called him John. He went to Holland Purchase, New York, when a young man, beyond which I have not been able to trace him.

Samuel Nichols set out the first apple orchard in Francetown, and built the first cider-mill. The "Great Apple-tree," so-called, near the McCaine house, was set out by him about 1761, so that it has now (1889) been standing in its present position not less than one hundred and twenty-eight years! It is 16 feet two inches in circumference, and is yet a fruitful tree! Nichols was quite a fruit man in his day, and helped the settlers in starting young trees and preparing for such comforts in this line as the older settlements enjoyed. He had the first plum trees and raised the first plums in town, which were considered a great luxury. At one time in later years some young fellows thought they would try his plums, and went in early evening for this purpose. The boy happened to see them and told him. Nichols siezed the long fire-poker to represent the old flint-lock gun, and a bit of iron to "snap" with, by striking

the poker, and ran out and pointed at the thieves and "snapped" it. And when it didn't go off, he called to the boy, "Mair pouter, Sam, Mair pouter!" The thieves were dreadfully frightened, and nearly broke their bones in falling as they ran for dear life!

Samuel Nichols was a smart, capable, stirring man. He was chosen Constable in the old town (New Boston) at the annual meeting, Mar. 5, 1770; was useful and influential for many years. See genealogy. Was one of the highest tax-payers in town in 1772.

The third settler in Francestown was John Brown. He was a man of mature years and had grown-up children when he came, one daughter, Ann, marrying Dea. John Smith of New Boston, about 1762, and one son, Thomas Brown, taking the homestead with his father. Ann was the mother of the late venerable Dea. Thomas Smith of that town. John Brown was a Scotchman; he came over and settled in Londonderry; then lived awhile, it seems, in Litchfield; and came to Frances-town in the spring of 1762, having previously made his "beginning." He settled at the foot of the hill, near the southwest part of Scoby Pond, and on the old New Boston road, the place now occupied by Daniel W. Duncklee. Brown was a strong, tough, tireless man, and was noted as a great "flax-swingler." This is an unknown interest among us now, but was of great importance then. He went from house to house among his neighbors, doing in every case a tremendous day's work on the flax. Brown was also held in local repute as a fast reaper. It is related that before the incorporation of the town, when the best of families were scantily provided for at times, Brown went over to do one of his great day's works for the Morrills, on the McLane place; and as he "moost haav some mate," and as the good lady was entirely out of that useful article of food, she "killed a setting hen" and cooked it for dinner! Her resources were somewhat limited, but she was equal to the occasion!

John Brown was chosen Constable of the town at its first meeting, being the first in Francestown to hold that office, considered in those days one of the most honorable and important offices in town. It may interest some reader to know that the

great elm, now standing near the house, with the large, long, bow-like limbs, was brought by Brown as a walking-stick. He cut it in Derry, used it to walk home with, (30 miles,) stuck it into the ground; and after a while it sprouted and grew, and is now flourishing, one hundred and twenty-five years "after the walk."

The year 1763 opened with only three families within the present limits of Francestown, Carson, Nichols and Brown. In the spring of this year New Boston was incorporated, including all these settlements. But the same spring two men arrived in town from Dedham, Mass., whose means, capacity and enterprise added very much to the progress of the little community. These two men were David and Isaac Lewis. They were brothers and settled near each other, on lots 40 and 49 in the "New Addition." These lots were purchased of the New Boston proprietors by their father, John Lewis, in 1758; it being then the custom as the towns near the coast became crowded, for guardians and fathers to buy wild land in the "border-towns," and settle their boys upon it. David Lewis begun and built where George A. Duncklee now lives. He built the first saw-mill in town, the work being done by John Carson, as stated above. It was on the spot where Mr. Duncklee's saw-mill now stands. It would be considered now a very rude affair, but it answered a good purpose, and was a great help to the new settlers in preparing comfortable dwellings! John Carson put up the mill and furnished the "mill-crank," it being the same he had expected to use in Hillsboro', and had buried in the mud in that town, when driven off by the Indians in 1746. In subsequent years David Lewis built and operated the first grist-mill in town; but, as in other places, the saw-mill came first, because grain in small quantities could be transported, but lumber without roads could not. The saw-mill was built as early as 1770, probably being commenced in 1768. In 1771 New Boston laid out a road from David Lewis' mill to Lyndeborough line. David Lewis was twice selectman in New Boston; and in Francestown he was town clerk, moderator, selectman, representative, deacon and in every way one of the most useful men in the first fifty years of its history. He represented

New Boston and Francestown in the legislature in 1782. See genealogy.

Isaac Lewis was a farmer and settled the place long owned by Israel Farnum, lately occupied by David Sargent.

Isaac Lewis was Selectman in 1784, and Moderator in 1797. Was a very valuable man to the community, though less conspicuous than his brother David. His son Daniel was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1797, the first graduate from Francestown, and became a lawyer. Daniel Lewis, the son, was both Chairman of the Selectmen and Town Clerk for five successive years (1808-1812.) Isaac Lewis did not reside here all the time for several years after starting his claim in 1763, being at that date only nineteen years of age. Was a tall, large, independent, aristocratic young man, always very decided, one of the leaders of the town for many years.

Caleb Whiting was the next settler in Francestown. It is impossible to tell the date of his coming, but it was probably in the year 1765. The lot on which he settled was No. 30, of the "New Addition," and was purchased by Stephen Whiting from the New Boston proprietors in 1758. Probably some "beginning" was made very soon after this purchase. Caleb built his log house on the ridge north of Scoby Pond, now called Haunted Lake, and south of the McLane place, and some forty rods south of the present highway. He died near the beginning of the year 1770, and the estate passed into the hands of his brother Zachariah the following year. But little is known of Caleb Whiting. He was a vigorous, strong man, quiet and useful; and his early death was greatly lamented. His was the first death within the present limits of this town; and his body is said to have been carried to New Boston and buried there; of which town he was a citizen some years.

Thus there were only six actual settlers in Francestown at the opening of the year 1766; and during that year no family is known to have moved into the town. But still it was a time of progress in the little settlement. Surveys were made, land was purchased, "clearings" were begun, log-cabins were put up and paths were cut out. Almost all the time the click of the woodman's axe was heard; the crash of falling trees echoed through the forest; the clearing fires were constantly burning;

and everything bore the marks of courage and promise. A census of the state was taken in 1767, which is very suggestive as to the condition and progress of this and the adjacent towns. At that time Londonderry had a population of 2,389, Bedford 362, Peterborough 443, Lyndeborough (including part of Greenfield) 272, Hillsborough 64, Antrim 12, and New Boston 296. Francestown then contained about 20 inhabitants but was still a part of New Boston. An old person said, "In 1767 there were only five settlers in Francestown," meaning five families; one of the six settlers first named above, Isaac Lewis, not having yet moved his family here. This year the whole state had a population of 52,700, besides 633 slaves. William McKeen had planted himself with one or two associates in the south part of Deering, and John Grimes had made a "beginning" in Hancock. North and west, therefore, from this town the deep forest was almost unbroken for many miles. Bears and wolves in great numbers prowled about the settler's cabin, so that it was dangerous by day or night to go out unarmed and alone.

The great moose stalked along the forest and fed in the meadows. Travel was only by cleared paths and marked trees, and always on foot. There was nothing that would now be denominated a road, in all the town. A road was "laid out" July 5, 1763 (See chapter on Roads) from Amherst (now Mont Vernon) through a part of New Boston, "throw thomas Brown's and Samuel Nickles' and John Carson's till It goes out of the town." A short road was laid out in 1766 by the town of New Boston from John Carson's house north-westerly to the north line of his large tract of land. Reference is also made in 1763 to the "Old Road that Coms from Linsborow." But all these as yet were only marked out; not built. In 1767 a road was laid out from New Boston "to the Addition," beginning near Samuel Smith's in the north-west part of that town and running westward past "Samuel Nutt's cellar" and Caleb Whiting's house to John Carson's house. Probably this was among the first roads actually built in town, and very rude at that. David Lewis was chosen "surveyor of highways" in the New Boston March Meeting 1765; but the "highways" of which he was surveyor, were no more than rough paths. This town had the advantage of other newly-settled towns in the beautiful

meadows; but otherwise the whole aspect was one of hard, scanty beginnings. In 1767 the prospects of this little community were nevertheless considered very cheering, while actual progress was exceedingly limited. But little as yet was raised from the soil. It was no unusual thing to feel the pinch of want. Discomforts and privations were the rule for all. Their scanty provisions had to be pieced out by hunting and fishing. Courage and patience were in constant demand. Neighbors were distant from each other, and the constant pressure of work and watching gave little chance for intercourse. But the sympathy of common trials and privations bound the scattered settlers together in warm friendship. It was a time of hope and hard work.

But in the early autumn of 1767 several families moved here, of those who had made clearings and built their log-cabins before, and had some crops growing for harvest. Some of these beginnings had been made two or three years and were practically "settlements" before the families came.

This was the year of the first settlement of "Francestown proper," i. e. outside of the part that belonged to New Boston; and Samuel McPherson was the first settler. He was full of the pioneer spirit, and pushed out nearly two miles to the north-west of the present village and settled on Oak Hill, on what is known as the "old deacon Savage place," west of the Campbell place. A younger brother, Henry McPherson followed soon after and settled north-west of the New Boston Addition, on what is known as the Kimball Emerson farm; which farm Samuel McPherson son of Henry afterwards exchanged for one that was bounded on the east by Weare line. These were brothers of Deacon James McPherson of New Boston, who was one of the first board of elders in the church of that town and who died Nov. 1, 1792 aged 76. These were all sons of Paul McPherson of Chester. Dea. James settled in New Boston in 1761. In 1748 Paul McPherson deeded to his son Samuel part of his land in Chester with "half the orchard and half the buildings." Samuel had some property when he came to Francestown, was a hardy, vigorous, and fearless Scotchman, and was in the mature strength of his manhood as he struck into the sturdy forest of Oak Hill.

This year also came a man of considerable means and influence. Mr. Thomas Quigley. He was of Scotch race, from the north of Ireland. He was born in 1703; came over about 1724; was shipwrecked and lost everything on the passage, barely escaping with life; was a smart and forcible man; married about 1734 and settled in Londonderry (now Windham) in 1738; was active in securing the incorporation of that town; and was one of its selectmen in 1744. Morrison, in his History of Windham, says Thomas Quigley moved to Francestown in 1762, which is a mistake, as he did not actually transfer his family to this place till the spring of 1767, though probably he purchased his land and made a clearing as early as 1762. He held large tracts of land and was well known in this vicinity before he really moved here, and was considered as identified with the place. He located on a large tract of land which was subsequently divided into several farms, including what has been known as the Willard Carter farm, and the farm east of that. Quigley put up his house probably in 1765. It has long been gone. It stood on an old road or path north of the turn-pike and north of the present dwellings on this tract of land. This old road, now forgotten, ran nearly parallel to the turn-pike.

Mr. Quigley was of mature years when he came here, was quite well educated for the time, and was looked-up-to from the first. His name appears among those chosen by the old town (New Boston) to sign the call to Rev. Solomon Moor Aug. 25, 1767,—the committee having previously been instructed to “aplay to this young Gentlman for two Days.” Quigley brought with him a family of three sons and six daughters and gave to every one a farm, or land enough to make one. John Quigley the oldest son, remained with his father, was well-educated, was land-surveyor, carpenter, justice, and deputy-sheriff in 1771-1772; and was probably the most capable man in the whole settlement. He built the first meeting-house of the town. Was chosen by the legislature of the state to call the first town meeting in Francestown, was the town's first moderator, and chairman of its first board of selectmen, holding both those offices at the same time for several years. Subsequently, having held a commission from the king, he adhered to the royal couse, and left town in 1776 never to

return. Thomas Quigley the father, did much to advance the pecuniary interests of the town, and died here much-respected and nearly ninety years of age, Aug. 22, 1793. See genealogy.

Also in 1767 Samuel Nutt moved here, and settled on the Kingsbury place, near the present New Boston line, the place now occupied by Oliver Pettee. On the "cellar" which seems to have been "prepared" for a considerable time previous, a framed house was erected this year and so far finished as to be occupied before winter. Mr. Nutt being a carpenter, was like the shoe-maker that went barefoot, doing work for other people at the sacrifice of delaying his own. He came from Derryfield (Manchester), was of Scotch race; was a very useful man in the new community, and was the first town clerk in Frances-town. He was tithingman in New Boston in 1770.

The winter of 1767-8 was one of great intensity and unusual length, and the settlers in Francestown, like other frontier settlers, suffered much from cold and privation. The snows were so deep that little could be done by way of clearing their land. The Butterfields who settled in the south-west part of the town came up from Londonderry with ox-teams to spend the winter in logging and preparation for building; but the snow came on so early and so deep that they could not work their teams and could not get them back; and so they left them in care of Samuel Butterfield, a boy of eighteen years, who stayed alone all winter in a rude cabin with his oxen! This illustrates the fortitude and endurance of these pioneers! They were not intimidated or discouraged by anything which it was possible to overcome. But lonely in the extreme that winter must have been. There was no sign of a road anywhere; no path, no passing from one cabin to another except on snow-shoes; the small log houses were nearly buried in snow, sometimes only the rude chimney appearing above the white folds that covered everything! Even trees of large size were bent down and covered with the snow. The whole winter scene was beautiful but majestic and solemn. Oh! how *long* the winter seemed! No intercourse, no newspaper, no books except the Bible and almanac, and not always so much as that. Such are some of the trials it cost to prepare the way for modern conveniences and comforts.

In 1768 William Butterfield, grandfather of the painter William, settled on the Taylor place, now occupied by the Eaton Brothers. He was son of William Butterfield of Londonderry and older brother of Robert and Isaac who afterwards settled in Francestown. He built a saw-mill below the present bridge and near his house. This mill was put up about the time of the *incorporation* of the town, (1772) and was a very important aid in the settlement of that part of the town lying next to Greenfield. William Butterfield was the pioneer in that neighborhood, having struck the first blows there in 1766-7, as intimated above. Was soon followed by other settlers who located near him, making that in the early day one of the most populous and thriving parts of the town. He was out in the French and Indian war (1755-1763) and in the long struggle at Fort William Henry (Aug. 4-10, 1757;) and he barely escaped with his life at the infamous massacre that followed the capitulation.

Also in 1768 came John Dickey from Londonderry and settled the place where Fred Hopkins now lives, on the Greenfield road. He and Butterfield had been friends and neighbors in Londonderry, and hence settled near each other here. There is an old tradition that Dickey was "born beyond the ocean" and he was like his friend Butterfield, in the vigor and ripe maturity of his life when he came here. He was a Scotchman of strong mind, fair education, and much force of character. Was on the town's first board of selectmen, and served six years in that office. When Dickey and Butterfield begun near together in the forest, they were about two miles from any neighbors, with only a path through the deep woods and by marked trees, by which to reach their remote and humble dwellings. One dark evening Butterfield started to go from his clearing to a cabin near where the village now stands, when his torch went out and he could not find his way; and hence he quietly sat down against a tree and waited till morning!

Sometime in the year 1768 it is probable that James Dickey made his settlement where now George Shattuck lives, on the hill south-west of Scoby Pond, now called Haunted Lake. He came from Litchfield, but originally from Londonderry, a young

adventurous, roving, and most worthy man. After a few years of hard work, he sold his new farm and went to Antrim, beginning again in the forest there, "the tradition that he lived awhile in Francestown" proving true on examination. He entered the army in the war of the revolution and lost his life at White Plains Sept. 1776. His wife was Mary Brown and he had three children born in Francestown, moved to Antrim 1773, and was a soldier from that town.

It is not certain that any others actually moved within the present limits of Francestown during the year 1768, though lots were purchased here and there, and pioneer work was busily going on. In Hancock, Deering and Antrim, places farther still from the old towns, a similar quiet progress was being made; no "boom," no excitement, no rivalry, but unflagging courage and hope, and a marvellous amount of hard work.

In 1769 two brothers Benjamin and Nathaniel Sleeper came here from Hawke, now Danville, formerly a part of Kingston, in Rockingham Co. Benjamin settled on the place now occupied by his descendant, Garvin S. Sleeper, Esq. He was for a long time a prominent citizen, was on the board of selectmen, and was often chosen to serve on important committees. Nathaniel, his brother settled on the farm adjoining, now known as the Poor Farm. These two brothers worked together in clearing their land and carrying on the small parts of their farm, which had been subdued. They were accustomed to fat a pig, and in the fall dress and salt it in a keg, and bury the keg in their camp, so as to have it ready on their return in the spring, and then go to their old home in Hawke for the winter. The second time they did this they found the pork was gone, when they returned. Somebody had found out about it and made the pork useful. So Benjamin stayed and worked, and Nathaniel went back to his fathers' for some meat. On his arrival there the old man thought Benjamin had been killed by the Indians and Nathaniel had escaped! But after due explanation he packed as much meat as a man could easily carry, and with the faithful old horse brought his son as far on the way to Francestown as he could, and return home the same night. And Nathaniel brought the pack on his back the rest of the way, more than twenty-five miles on foot and alone! And not

a little hungry in his brother's absence, Benjamin toiled on at his clearing, making ready to plant the seed!

This year (1769), probably, Robert Hopkins settled what is known as the "Gibson Place" in the north-west part of the town, though perhaps not moving here till the following year. As in most cases land was bought, then cleared in part, then buildings put up, which process sometimes occupied two or three seasons, it is generally impossible to tell the precise time when a settler moved his family here. Robert Hopkins struck out to make his "*beginning*" about the time that McPherson struck on Oak Hill. But Hopkins had a family of five children and necessarily moved slow. He was a Scotchman and came over with his older brothers in 1730. In due time he married and settled in Windham, was an elder in the church there, and a godly and capable man. His coming was a great addition to this little community. And as he was a pioneer in another part of this contiguous territory, he did much by way of shaping the arrangement of the settlements so as to invite incorporation. His house stood on the rise and on the old road, some forty rods east of the present buildings on the same farm. In his barn the first meetings in that part of Francestown were held, being conducted by Rev. David McGreggor of Londonderry. One special meeting here in Oct. 1775, is mentioned by Dr. Whiton the first historian of Antrim as being attended by many persons from that town. Children were brought here for baptism from Antrim, as their parents were members of Mr. McGreggor's church in Londonderry. It was a scene that never was forgotten by any beholder! The barn floor was cleared and partly filled in the centre with rude seats, blocks of wood, logs, stones with slabs thrown across them, "for the accommodation of the ladies," and especially the mothers. A straight-backed wooden chair was brought out for the minister, and the same honor was given to two or three aged people. "Men and boys got in as best they could," some of them standing, and some seated on the floor. The small barn was full. And after the baptism of the little ones, Mr. McGreggor, a white-haired, grand old man, an able and tender preacher, delivered a sermon that moved every heart and moistened every eye.

This year (1769) a plan was much talked over to divide the state into counties,—which plan was subsequently carried out by establishing Rockingham, Strafford, Hillsboro', Cheshire, and Grafton Counties, March 19, 1771. It may please the curious to see a petition of New Boston (including the Addition) touching the matter, as showing their view of the capacity of this county, now far the greatest in the state. This petition was signed by fifty-seven men, some of them on farms now in Francestown, and was as follows:

“The petition of the subscribers Inhabitants in New Boston in said Province Most Humbly Sheweth—That your Petitioners are informed that the Province is About to be Divided into Countys, for the ease and benefit of the Inhabitants, in General, in transacting their business of a Public nature, and being also informed that the General Assembly have Voted a small County to be set off extending from the westerly line of Peterborough, to the easterly line of Litchfield, thinly Inhabited, and not Capable to Receive many more, and we Humbly Offer our Opinion, that the Necessary Expense of said County will Over Balance the advantages. and the profits, of the Publick Offices be so trifling, that, no Gentⁿ Equal to said Offices will undertake—

Therefore your Petitioners pray, the Towns of Bow, Chester, Londonderry, Pelham, Plasto, salem, Hamstead and sandown which, Conveniently situated, may be annexed to said County,” &c.

But with the constant growth of these towns that were “not capable to receive many more,” these good petitioners were better off than they feared. The petition was well meant, but did not amount to much.

The year 1770 was one of special progress in the little community beginning their fortunes here, as their clearings came to look more like fields and farms, and as several valuable additions were made to their number. One of these was James Fisher, afterwards “Dea. James.” He was son of Dea. Samuel Fisher of Londonderry who came over in “the starved ship” in 1740. James Fisher settled on the place now occupied by Harlan P. Downes. He resided for a short time in Antrim after his beginning here. Was selectman of Francestown in 1775. At the first town meeting (July 1772) they voted to have preaching that year “in James Fisher’s barn.” Subsequently they held their town-meetings for some time in “James Fisher’s barn” as appears by frequent record. James Fisher

was a man of public spirit, having a tender interest in the future of the little community. He has the honor of making the first public gift to Francestown, having conceived the idea of giving ground for a common and burying-place. This he executed under date of Nov. 25, 1772. He speaks of himself in the deed as "James Fisher, yeoman of Londonderry," because still retaining a lawful residence there. By this instrument he conveyed to John Quigley, William Starrett and John Dickey "as a committee for the aforesaid Francestown and their successors forever the following tract of land for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said Francestown, to build a meeting House, for a burying yard and training field, four acres, being the East End of the lot which I purchd of my Father Samuel Fisher." James Fisher was a Scotchman and a strong Presbyterian, but he joined heartily with the "English" part of the settlement to promote the public good. As there was for several years from his settlement in 1770 no house where the village now is, the house of Mr. Fisher was the most central, and his doors were generously and often thrown open for the various gatherings of the settlers.

The same year (1770) came William Starrett from Dedham, Mass. He and his young wife started from that place Wed. May 9, 1770, and arrived in New Boston sometime during the following Saturday, making the journey in about four days. There the young wife rested among friends, and Starrett "prospected." But in a few days he "hired the Carson place for three years." Here they started in life at once, as best they could, and soon opened, as before stated, the first tavern in town. It stood on the top of the hill at the corner south-west of school-house in No. 5; was a two-story framed house, and was quite imposing for those days. It was a great thing for the new settlement to have a "Public House." There was much cheer, and not a little pride over it!

Starrett was an excellent and capable man, and at once took a high standing in the place. He was on the first board of selectmen; was moderator; was the first Francestown man to represent this town and New Boston in the Provincial Legislature (1779-1780;) was many years town treasurer; and was one of the first deacons of the church. Was a man of means,

and paid the highest tax on the first list (1772).

Also in 1770 came Oliver Holmes, afterwards known as "Maj. Holmes." He settled the Lovejoy place where Mr. Parks now lives. Was a man of means and influence, and a town leader in military matters. He came from Dedham, Mass., was chairman of the selectmen in 1774-7-8-9; and was nine times moderator of the annual town meeting. An old person who remembered him said (30 years ago) "He was a blunt but noble-hearted old fellow." He used to say that there were "only thirty-seven persons in town when he came first"—probably referring to the time of his coming to purchase his land and make his beginning in the fall of 1768, or spring of 1769. He was a revolutionary soldier and served two terms in the war. All the military meetings for years were held at his house. He wore crape thirty days in mourning for his "beloved General Washington."

Likewise in 1770 came Isaac Butterfield from Londonderry, and settled in the south-west part of Francestown on land now embraced within the limits of Greenfield, then a part of it being in Society-Land. The house has long been gone, but the spot is indicated by a large stone in the wall marked "I. B. 1770." It is near the school-house in the Nahum Russell district. He was afterwards known as "Capt. Isaac Butterfield;" was large in frame, strong and fearless; was the first captain of the militia of Society Land; and a worthy man, a leader calculated to inspire others with perseverance and courage.

Thus James Fisher, William Starrett, Oliver Holmes, and Isaac Butterfield all excellent men, moved their families here in 1770. Others were at the same time preparing to do likewise. Log-houses and barns were built here and there, and all things wore the look of determination and hope. This year also "David Lewis' saw-mill" was completed and set at work, to the great joy of the settlers, not only of those just coming in to build, but also of those hoping to replace ere long their small well-worn log-cabins with more desirable residences.

The following year (1771) was probably the year of greatest relative progress in the early history of this place. About ten families moved here, most of them in the spring. William Butterfield, grandfather of Oliver, and great-grandfather of

William the painter, framed and raised his house when the "snow was four feet deep and so hard as to bear the workmen." He followed his two sons from Londonderry here. He settled in the south-west part of the town, near his sons, William and Isaac, on the place next north of the John Patch farm. After the house was built upon the hard snow, and the snow melted away, several high and formidable stumps were found inside. He was a man of ripe years when he came here, but lived to see good houses take the place of the rude cabins, and the wilderness "turned into a fruitful field."

In the fall of this year (1771) Hugh Morrill moved onto the McLane place, (the same being Lot No. 22 in the Addition,) which he purchased of Ralph Inman. Morrill was a restless, roving Scotchman, came over the water with his father when a youth, the family settling in Bedford. Robert Morrill, the father, came to Francestown with his son and died here. Hugh sold to Malcom McLane in 1784, and moved to Connecticut, and thence in 1786 to western New York. He used to be called a "shiftless" man, lived in a log house, had no well, and "husked his corn along in the winter whenever he wanted any ground!"

Somewhat earlier in the same year (1771) came Adam Dickey, locating on the place next above John G. Morse's. The house in which he lived has been gone many years. William Dickey settled where Jacob Cooper now lives. Was a very large athletic man; of superior abilities; died in 1824.

William Lee settled in the south-east part of the town; selectman 1773; moved to Lyndeboro' soon after. William McMaster, afterwards town clerk (1773-1778) settled where lived the late David W. Hill. He died suddenly in the early prime of manhood. Also Aaron Lewis, who was often called "Col. Lewis," and John Hopkins moved here in 1771.

Matthew Aiken settled the Felch place 1771, or earlier. Robert Alexander settled here the same year but did not remain long in town.

Samuel Martin settled on what is known as the Farrington place, near Greenfield line south of the mountain. Some of these had claims earlier but moved here in 1771. And several others had made openings and beginnings, so as to call them-

selves residents, and join in the movement for a new town. This last project had been quietly talked up for many months. The difficulty of attending church in New Boston to which a part of the community belonged; and the growing number of those in the same neighborhood but outside the New Boston limits; the desire for town privileges of their own; the certainty that such a step must be taken sometime, and that as a consequence their taxes, roads and various public undertakings, ought to be directed so as to promote the interests of the future town;—all these things were freely debated, and the more they were debated, the more general was the conviction that the time had come for action. Those who lived in the New Boston Addition seem to have been somewhat reluctant to join in the movement, as they were voters in that town, and were prosperous, and thought it would be wise to “let well enough alone.” Some of them had relatives and property in the “old town,” and strong attachments held them there. A few it seems never did favor the step, and would not sign the petition for incorporation. John Carson was almost the last man to sign. Yet nearly all in the end appended their names, and the petition was presented under date, as before said, of July 22, 1771. Thirty-nine men signed the said petition. It is a curiosity in itself, and is here given without change of point or letter.

Province of New Hampshire

to his Excellency John Wentworth Esq^r Cap^t General and Governor in Chief in and Over his Majestys Province of New Hampshire And to the Honorable his Majestys Council and House of Representatives and General Court Assembled—

The Petition of us the Subscribers Humbly sheweth that Whereas the Township of New Boston in said Province of New Hampshire and County of Hills Borrough Lawing in Shuch A form And Manner that it Very Much Discomodes the Settlers More Especialy those in the New Addition of said Township the Meeting House in the Town being in the Center of the Old Town Cutts of the New Addition from Any Convenient Communication, with the Old Town And Where as there are a Number of Men Settled and About to Settle On that Part of the Society Land Called the Wallingsfords Right and Others, who are far Distant from Ancy Town Preveledges with Respect to the Gospell or with Respect to Roads as there are two Roads through said Land One Leading from Amherst to hills Borrough And the Other to Petters Borrough by which the Inhabeters of said towns Are Sufferers and as the Inhabeters of the Society Land is Onder No Town Government, We your Petition-

ers Humbly Desire Your Excelency and Honnors to form that part of New Boston Called the New Addition and part of the Society Land Into a Township Agreeable to the Plan herewith Exebeted Or Larger if Your Excelency and Honours thinks Proper Not Exceeding Six Miles Square Or Equal thereto your Excelency and Honours Compliance herewith Will Very Much Serve the Interest of your Petisioners More Especialy the Settlers within the Lemets of said Plan and Not Disserve Any One And Your Humble Petisioners as in Duty Bound Shall Ever Pray—

Tho ^s Brown	Rob ^t Hopkin
Tho ^s Quigley	Daniel Bigsby
Sam ^l Nickles	James Hopkens
Sam ^l Nutt	Will ^m Holms
David Lewis	Olever Holmes
Nathan fisher	Zachariah White
John Brown	John Hall
John Dickey	Daniel Hall
Addam Dickey	Sam ^l Hall
Isaac Lewis	Alex ^r Parker
John Quigley	Isaac Butterfield
James Dickey	Sam ^l Marten
Arron Lewis	Mosses Lewes
Will ^m Sterret	Henery Mcferson
Will ^m Dickey	John Hopkens
Will ^m Lee	Rob ^t Alexander
Will ^m McMaster	John Carson
Will ^m Quigley	Rob ^t Wier
Will ^m Butterfield	Sam ^l fisher
Sam ^l Butterfield	

No doubt the need of incorporation was enhanced by the fact that in Society Land various encroachments upon land and timber had been reported and were well known, while protection and redress were difficult, if not impossible. Under date of Sept. 1, 1766, Col. John Goffe wrote to Gov. Wentworth as follows:

“ May it please your Excellency I went at the Request of Masons Proprietors to the Society Land between Pettersborah & Hillsborah to see where the Trespassers had ben at work & whose Lots they had Improved upon & found they had cleared, at least cut a grate deal of Timber down &c.”

Such depredations continued more or less in all unincorporated places, and were “winked-at” by the settlers, since land not occupied was considered somewhat as everybody’s property!

Evidently also, the move for incorporation as a town, gave

an impetus to the growth and courage of the community. Plans were talked over for the new town. Young men came and bought land covered with deep forests, and began to clear for a home. Some of those whose names are appended to the above petition had no families, and some who had families, had not yet moved them here. But their interests were now here. And others were coming. Old friends were promising to join their former associates and make homes with them on these hills. The strong old trees were crashing down on every side; the "clearing fires" did not go out through all the autumn months; the blow of the woodman's axe could be heard in every direction; fences were built; new log-houses appeared; and the hardy, healthy, cheery, friendly settlers did hard work enough to frighten the present generation! Thus happily and hopefully closed the year!

The new year (1772) was specially important as the year of the town's incorporation. Nothing was done with the petition named above till the meeting of the General Assembly of the Province at Portsmouth, May 19th, to which date it had been prorogued by Gov. Wentworth. (The Assembly had only 34 members, and most of them were from Rockingham County). But very soon after convening, steps were taken, as we find, among "votes, Acc^{ts} petitions &c. passed on by the house and concurred by the Council from the 19th to the 31st May," this record: "Petition of Sundry inhabitants of New Boston that a part of it called New Addition may be incorporated into a township—hearing granted." This "hearing" followed in a few days. The "Old Town" (New Boston) sent a committee as before stated, hoping to delay action and thus retain the Addition a year or two longer. When the Assembly was prorogued, they supposed that was the end of the matter till a new Assembly should be elected. But receiving tidings that the question would be called up at the adjourned session, Robert Clark hurried down to Portsmouth as agent for New Boston, to remonstrate against the proceeding. May 21, 1772, Mr. Clark appeared before the House, as appears from the Journal, "suggesting that they were not ready by reason that they supposed the Prorogation Suspended all proceedings till begun de novo, and that, depending on that, they were not ready and moved for



further time." The House, however, decided that the case should not be deferred till after a new election, but that "the parties concerned may be heard on this Petition on the first day of June next, if the Assembly be then setting, and if not, on that day of their setting next after." No record of this hearing has been found, but the House passed (June 5, 1772, by records, but June 6, 1772, by manuscript Laws of that year) an "Act to Erect a Certain Tract of Land called the New Boston addition & part of the Society Land into a Township by the name of Frances Town." This act was read the first time in the Council June 5th, and read a third time and passed, June 8th, 1772; receiving the Governor's signature on this last named day, or "consent," as he was pleased to call it. Col. John Wentworth of Dover was at that time Speaker of the House.—afterwards Judge of the New Hampshire Supreme Court—; and Sir John Wentworth (b. Portsmouth 1737) was the Governor of the Province of New Hampshire, having been appointed by the King in 1766. The records of both House and Council concerning this whole transaction are very brief and meagre, so that we get almost no light as to what was said for or against. Nothing appears on the record, or in the Petition as to the name the settlers desired for the new town, though it appears probable from other evidence that some wished to call it "Antrim." Yet they were too anxious for incorporation to allow the bringing in of anything more than a suggestion. At this time, however, Gov. Wentworth, being newly married, conceived the idea of honoring and preserving the name of his wife, Frances Deering, by giving it to two adjoining towns; and as the community next north of this were about seeking town privileges also, this seemed a favorable opportunity for the loving chief to carry out his plan. *No opposition was made to it. Hence we have this romantic, sweet, love-born name—Frances' Town. For many years it was written as just given in separate words.

*Frances Deering married Theodore Atkinson, Secretary of the Province. He died Oct. 28, 1769, and just ten days after her husband's funeral she married Gov. John Wentworth (Nov. 11, 1769.) It was said that the Governor had long been "flirting with her, and that when Atkinson died, she came to the door and "waved her handkerchief to let him know of the sad event!" Of course he would wish to perpetuate her beautiful name!

The other part of the plan was accomplished a year and a half later (Jan. 17, 1774,) in the incorporation of Deering. And this is all the memorial left of the good woman! But, though she never saw the towns that bear her name, it will be preserved by them till the mountains fall asunder,—suggesting in spite of the traditions, the character of a modest, retiring, affectionate wife, worthy of being remembered and loved! On the breaking out of the Revolution soon after, Gov. Wentworth and his family withdrew to England; for though born in New Hampshire, he was the royal governor, had been educated in part in England, and all his old associations led him to side with the royal cause. He was a man of brilliant talents; did much to promote the interests of the Province of New Hampshire; gave the Charter to Dartmouth College; was subsequently Governor of Nova Scotia; and died there Apr. 8, 1820. This notice is due him here on account of his connection with the name of the town. And no doubt he intended to bestow substantial favors upon the place, all which was prevented by the disruption of royal power and his consequent flight from the land.

Considerable effort has been made by the writer to find the original charter delivered to the town, but without avail. The loss, however, is not great, as the copy in the Records of the House and Council, given below, is sufficient. The town records also commence with a copy of the same. The expression, “No person appearing to oppose the same,” must be understood to mean no determined or valid opposition, since the same records indicate the remonstrances already named. The Act is prefaced with the usual form under royalty, and is as follows letter for letter:—

Anno regni Regis Georgii Tertii magnee Britannica Francie & Hibernie doodecimo

 <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;">FEI SIG.</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;">}</div> </div> 	<p>An act to erect a Certain tract of Land in the County of Hills Borough Called New Boston addition and part of the Society Land into a Township By the Name of francestown</p> <p>Whereas a Number of the Inhabitants of a Certain tract of Land in the County of Hills Borough By the Name of New Boston addition and of a part of the Land Called the Society Land have petitioned the General assembly praying to Be Erected into a township and</p>
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public Notice thereof Being given and no person appearing to oppose the Same and it appearing to Be for the public Good

Be it therefore enacted By the governor Council and Assembly that the Said Land Be and Hereby is erected into a Township By the following Boundaries Namely Begining at a Red oak tree Being the South-easterly Bound of New Boston addition and Runing North three Miles and a Half to a stake and stones Being the North-west Corner of New Boston old town thence Runing on the Same Course five Hundred & Sixteen Rods By the Line of Weare to a Beach tree marked Being the North-east Corner of the Lot Number ten in the Society Land thence west By the Northerly Side Line of Said Lot Number ten five miles to a Beech tree marked thence Runing South over the Crotched mountain So Called three miles and two Hundred and fifty Rods to a Stake and Heap of Stones In the Line of Lynd Borough thence Runing East two Miles and a Half to a Hemloc tree in the Line of New Boston addition Being also a Corner of Lynd Borough thence South one mile and a Hundred and ten Rods on Lynd Borough Line to the Corner of New Boston addition & thence Runing East By Lynd Borough Line to the Red oak tree Begen at,

By the Name of frcestown. and further The Inhabitants Hereof Shall Be and Hereby are invested with all privileges powers immunetees that other towns & parishes enjoy within this province and that John Quigley Be impowered to Call the first meeting of the Inhabitants of Said town giving Notice usual in Such Cases fourteen days at Least for the choice of all town Officers; Provided Nevertheless that the Inhabitants of New Boston addition Before mentioned Continue to pay ministerial taxes with the other Inhabitants of New Boston until the town Hereby Erected Shall Have Constant preaching and no Longer and Shall also pay their share of the provence tax as if this act Had Not Been made until a New proportion act Shall Be made and no Longer

Province of New Hampshire In the House of Representatives June Sixth 1772:

this act Having Been Read three times voted that it pass to Be Enacted

J. Wentworth Speaker

In Council June 8th 1772; this Bill was Read a third time & passed to Be Enacted

Theodore Atkinson Secy.

Consented

J. Wentworth.

Copy Examined by

Jno: King.

The whole is attested at the beginning of the town records as follows:

a true Copy Recorded this 27th day of July 1772

Samuel Nutt town Cl.

CHAPTER II.

AN OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN TOWN FROM THE DATE OF INCORPORATION TO THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.


We now start this community in full incorporation and glory as a town. It had been a part of New Boston a full minority of 21 years, and now, coming of age, like a boy at twenty-one, its few inhabitants were hopeful, ambitious, strong-hearted, and in deep earnest.

The institutions of a town were to be established! Roads, public buildings, school and church, were as yet things of the future! Some of the settlers were very poor, and some of their houses were barely habitable! But a very small part of the land was cleared, and one might travel miles within our limits through unbroken forests, and not see a human dwelling nor a human face! In other places "openings" and beginnings had been made. They knew not where would be the village, nor where they wanted roads. But the watchword was "onward!" There being no telegraphs or railroads, the Incorporation of June 8, was not known in Francestown for some days after, as the Assembly convened at Portsmouth, about as far away as possible, and out of all lines of communication.

But as soon as known, John Quigley, who was empowered to call the first meeting of the new town, acted promptly, since it was needful to take immediate action, and called a meeting for July 2, giving the required notice of fourteen days. The first town-warrant posted at Francestown was as follows:

Province of New Hampshire County of Hills Borough ss:

Whereas the Governor and Council of Said province Has Lately Incorporated Certain Lands Being in Said County Known By the Name of New Boston addition and part of the Society Land So Called into a township By the Name of francestown agreeable to a petition preferred to Said Court By the Inhabitants of Said Lands and Said Court Having authorized the Subscriber to Call the first meeting


 therefore pursuant to Said authority Said Inhabitants are
 Hereby Warned to Convene at the House of William Star-
 rett In Hqlder in said francestown on thursday the Second
 Day of July Next at 10th Clock in the forenoon, to Chuse all Common
 and ordinary town Officers given under my Hand and Seal this 17th Day
 of June AD 1772—

John Quigley

and in the 12 year of His majesty Reign

Agreeably to this warrant the first town meeting was held at the house of William Starrett July 2, 1772. *It was rather a *liberal* call, as it was not to "legal voters," nor to those "qualified by law to vote in town affairs," according to customs in other places then and now, but was addressed to all the "*Inhabitants!*" How much they leaned toward "woman suffrage"; or whether women and children were of sufficient importance to be considered "*Inhabitants,*" the Record sayeth not!

Whether the faces of the fair
 Received a joyous welcome there;
 Whether they acted in each choice,
 Or only counseled with the voice;—

the Record sayeth not.

But as the offices were all given to men, it is to be presumed that men counted themselves to be the only "*Inhabitants*" and did the voting! At this meeting about forty men of various ages assembled, most of them, however, being in the prime of life. More than two-thirds of them were of Scotch parentage, and the rest were chiefly English from Dedham, Mass., and that vicinity. Every man was a hero strong! Hardy, large-hearted, earnest, noble men! Though differing in race, they were united in purpose. They were builders of a town! What a joy it would be to-day, to look upon that scene and those faces! Not much like the noisy political wrangles that are now called town-meetings! No strife! Only a quiet, neighborly deliberation for mutual good! Well might we go back and learn at their feet!

*The house is now gone, in which the first town-meeting was held. It was known for a time as "Starrett's Tavern." It stood on the top of the hill at the corner, south-east of the school-house in the quarry-district. Was built and owned by John Carson. Most of the inhabitants at the date of incorporation lived in that part of the town which had belonged to New Boston, so that the place of the first meeting was convenient for them.

At this meeting they voted "That all the Officers Chosen By the old town Shall Stand as they ware for this present year." The selectmen of the "old town" (New Boston) then in office were Jesse Christy, Archibald McMillen and Thomas Wilson. Perhaps by this vote they simply meant that they would not interfere with anything done or planned by the New Boston officers, whom they themselves had helped to elect. The taxes assessed upon them before separation they would cheerfully pay. Thus both towns appear to have acted generously and honorably. Perhaps, further, they intended this vote to have special application to surveyors of highways and such local officers appointed by the "old town" as fell within the limits of the new, thus continuing them through the year. At any rate it was a courteous and sensible vote. They then proceeded to the election of officers and such other business as naturally came up, with various expressions of opinion usual in such meetings, until noon, or past, and then adjourned till two o'clock P. M.,—the adjournment being apparently for more free and easy consultation concerning matters to be acted upon. And all this without a Moderator! John Quigley who called the meeting, and who called the meeting to order, no doubt presided, and they did not think of the necessity of electing him to the place! But probably some one mentioned this during the intermission, and they saw the mistake. Hence when they came together at 2 P. M., they immediately chose John Quigley, Moderator. The whole list of town officers chosen at this first town meeting, and all other business, was as follows:

town clerk, Samuel Nutt,

Selectmen { John Quigley
John Dickey
William Starrett

Constable—John Brown.

"Town Countants" { Oliver Holmes
William McMester.

"Surveir" of highways—Samuel Marten.

"Survair" of highways,—James Dickey

"Tiahenman"—William Aiken

"Hough Ref"—Samuel Dickerman

"fence vewuars and presers of damage" { Nathan fisher
william Butterfield

"Sevair of timber and Lumber"—areon Lewis.

voted three Shillings pr. a day for work on High ways.

Voted one shilling six pence for a Yoak of oxen on High ways.

voted one shilling six pence for a Cart on High ways.

voted fifty one pounds Lafull money for preaching and to pay the Cost of the Incorporation and other town Charges.

Voted John Quigly Sam^l Nutt Oliver Holm

Commety men for to git preaching for this present year.

Voted that James fishers Barn Shall Be the place for preaching for the furst three munths.

Voted John Quigly James Dickey David Lewas Commitee men for to Senter the town and pitch on a place for a meeting House on or as Near the Senter as the ground will admit of.

Recorded this 17 day of July 1772

a tru Coppy

Samuel Nutt

town Clerk."

From this record it appears that it was difficult to procure a cart for use, the same pay being offered for it as for a "yoak of oxen." In many adjacent towns there was not a wheeled vehicle of any kind whatever at this date (1772); but one or two seem to have been owned here, indicating the special smartness and thrift of the Francestown settlers. Their generous appropriation for preaching at this very first meeting was also indicative of vigorous characters and high aims in life—of which more will be said in the chapter on Ecclesiastical History. It will be noticed that from the first they planned to build a Meeting-House and to build it in the centre of the town, though a large majority of the people were then in the eastern part. Thus this first town-meeting July 2, 1772, was harmonious, creditable and progressive.

But soon a question seems to have arisen as to their power to do all these things under the first warrant, in which there was only one article, namely, "to Chuse all Common and ordinary town Officers." Could they raise money under that call? To remove all doubts or possible objections, a second town-meeting was called for Aug. 31, 1772, the warrant for which was as follows:

Province of } Hills Borough SS.
New Hampshire }

To John Brown.

Constable

you are

Hereby Required In His majesty Name to warrn all the freeholders and other Inhabitants of francestown to meet on monday ye thirty first

Instent at ten of ye Clock afoure Noon at James fishers Barn then and there to act on the following articles viz

1dly to Chuse a moderator to Regulate Said meeting

2dly to See if the town will Confurm a former vote that was past at our Last meeting to Rase money to pay for preaching and to defray other town Charges

3dly to See if the town will Except of a Seet for meeting House which the Commite Hath fixt on

4dly to see what mathod ye town will take to Build a meeting House and How Long

5dly to See if the town will Send a petition to ye general Court in order to git an act made to Reat all ye wild Land for to Halp to Build the meeting house and Setle ye first minaster

6dly to See what House the town will Chuse for to have ye preaching at for the Next few months from october 1772 on ward—

and make Return of this warrant unto us on Be four the Commencement of Said term and this Shall Be your suf-fent warrant Given under our Hand and Selle this 17th day of august AD 1772 and in the 12 year of his majsty Reign Dated at francestown august the 17th 1772 John Quigly William Starrett John Dickey

Select men

It is noticed that in this warrant also all the "*Inhabitants*" are notified to meet. Perhaps it was thought desirable to have the women present by way of consultation. Probably, however, the term "other Inhabitants" was meant to include those men who had come to town and had made "beginnings," but had not been here long enough to be counted as "freeholders" or voters. And it was both wise and kind, to give them a voice, if not a vote.

At this second town meeting, this time at "James fishers Barn," (Aug. 31, 1772), David Lewis was chosen Moderator. Then at once, and apparently unanimously, and without debate, the former vote to raise money was "confurmed." As to the "Seet for a meeting House" (Article 3d) no definite action was taken at this meeting. Perhaps the committee were not ready for a decision. But under the 4th Article, construing it somewhat liberally, they

"voted that John Quigly Shall Build ye meeting House Sat up ye frame as Lang and as Good as Lyn Borough meeting House Every way proportioned and He is to inclose ye walls with good martchentable Bords

and Shingle it with martchentable Shingle make ye doors and Hing-them and Lay ye under floor which work is to Be Completed By ye first of September Nixt and Left to ye Judgment of three work men provided Nevertheless He is to Rceive of the town By the Rate Six days work Half thousand of Bords and half a thousand of Shingles for Every Rattable pol Now in ye town and all ye Stuff is to Be delivered to Him at ye apointed place fixt By the Commite Now Chosen and Every man Shall Have ye prevelidg of making out His days On Bringing His Stuff at on Befour ye first Day of July Nixt."

As to the Article proposing a petition for a tax on "all ye wild Land for to Halp to Build the meeting House," the town records show but indefinitely the action taken; but the following petition found among the Province Papers, shows what they desired, and the efforts made to accomplish it. The original petition in plain and handsome hand-writing is now before me as follows:

The Petition of us the Subscribers humbly sheweth

That whereas Francis Town in the Province and County aforesaid hath no Land left or laid out by the original Proprietors for the Encouragement of the first Gospel minister to settle amongst us We your humble Petitioners humbly desire your Excellency and Honours to make an Act to collect or raise a Tax of a penny half penny p^r Acre more or less as your Excellency and Honours shall see fit upon all the Unsettled Lots or Land within the Town aforesaid except every Lot at present settled or possed by an Inhabitant and also all the Lots owned by the Masonian Propriety at Present formerly belonging to that part known by the name of the New Addition of New Boston for the Settlement of our first Minister and Building a Meeting house.

Your Excellency and Honours Compliance herewith will serve very much our Interest and Encourage the settlement of the Wilderness. And your humble Petioners as in duty bound shall ever pray—

Frances Town Dec^r 2^d 1772

Robert Hopkins
Samuels Nickels
Thomas Warren
Nathan Fisher
Thomas Quigley
Will^m Butterfield
William Starret
Adam Dickey
John Dickey
James Hopkins
Samuel Dickerman
Olipher Holmes
Charles Mellan

David Gregg
Will^m Butterfield jun^r
Samuel Nutt
John Quigley
John Hopkins
William Quigley
Samuel Gregg
William Holmes
David Lewis
Joseph Dickey
Henry Mcfarson
Tho^s Quigley jun^r

And on the last article in the warrant, they decided to change the place of worship during the winter months to a spot more accessible to the majority as then located. They sought also the largest dwelling house then in town. Being a tavern, it was already a sort of centre and public house, and on the chief road. Hence they—

“Voted that ye preaching Shall Be at william Starretts New House from ye midell of october untill martch Excepting that ye pepoel in the North Side of ye town Shall Have their Equal parts of preaching in that time when and where they pleas.”

Some have supposed that “Starrett’s New House” meant one he was building and in which he subsequently lived; but circumstances indicate the place named above,—which was at the corner on the top of the hill south of the quarry. And there is no indication that any meetings were held that winter by the “pepoel in the North Side of ye town.”

In the early years of our history a regular town-meeting was called for the selection of Jurors. They were “drawn” in a way similar to that at present followed, but it was in open meeting legally called, and was considered an event of great importance. The first town-meeting of this kind was on Oct. 1, 1772, of which the record is as follows:

“At a meeting of ye freeholders and Inhabitants of ye town of francestown Lagely Caled and Being in James fishers Barn Idly Chose David Lewis moderator to Regalet Said meeting—

Drew John Dickey out of the Box.”— And at a meeting the following year a similar act of deliverance was performed of which the record is, “Drue William Quigley out of the Box Jurors man.

p^r me
William mc master
town Clark.”

No doubt at the first meeting of this kind there was considerable quiet solicitude and wonder. It was a kind of lottery. A few desired, but most of them dreaded, the performance. And yet it was the name, and not the man, that they “drew out of the Box,” inasmuch as any imprisonment or rescue of the said John Dickey, the record showeth not. He has the honor of being the first juror from Francetown, leading the long company of those fair and honorable men who year after year have been drawn out of the Box.”

A town-meeting was called to act concerning the place of church and burial, Oct. 19, 1772, it being the fourth town-meeting in four months. It seems that the Committee chosen at their first meeting, after considerable deliberation and measurement, had decided on a location and were ready to report. Hence the first record of action at this meeting reads thus:

“Voted that the town Shall Buy foar acers of Land Where the Committee Hath fixt for the Priviledge of a Burying place and meeting House.”

“Voted to Chouse a Committee for to Clear the Land for a Buariying place John Dickey James Hopkens Oliver Holmes Sam^l Nutt James Hopkens Sener Committee for to See the Land Cleared for the meeting House and Graveyard.”

They also chose John Quigley, William Starrett and John Dickey a committee to “buy said Land.”

At this meeting likewise they voted to buy a “more Cloth.” In those times towns provided a large, heavy, black cloth to spread over the coffin and hang down all around so as to hide it from view during the funeral service; and then it was folded back from the head of the coffin for friends to take leave of the dead. There was occasion for this, from the fact that the coffin was generally a very rough and unsightly box; but this “Cloth” was scarcely better to look upon, for it was gloomy in the extreme, and often wrinkled and none too clean. Some towns had a special “Cloth” made smaller, for the little coffins of the children! This pall was called “The mort-cloth,” “the Mor-cloth,” or “the more-Cloth”; and the Scotch often called it the “Palm-cloth” or “Pam-Cloth.” The town Record Mar. 8, 1779, calls it a “Burying Cloth.” Things of this kind are rarely used at the present day, unless at the burial of noted officials. But the writer remembers seeing those old fashioned, dark, long-fringed, frightful coverings of the coffin used! It made death seem inexpressibly dreadful to a child!

It will be noticed that at the first town-meeting (July 2, 1772,) they chose John Brown Constable immediately after the choice of selectmen, as being the next officer in importance. Indeed this was the best paying office in the gift of the town at that time! In some towns the duties of this office were discharged without remuneration, and the several citizens were

expected "to take their turn" in so doing. But as it was a position of great responsibility, for which only a few of the best men were fitted, it was soon found that "taking their turn" without pay, was unfair and burdensome to a few, and the practice was soon abandoned. The Constable was to "Keep the peace," and perform all the duties which are now assigned to the sheriff, except that he did not act outside his own town. The constable also called all town-meetings at the order of the Selectmen. He "warned" the people to meet. At first he went in person to every voter, and "warned" him just as within our memory the militia-officers "warned" their men *personally* of any call to military duty. At the same time the "town-warrant" was posted in several conspicuous places as at the present day. When the settlers were few in number, the work of "*warning*" personally, was not great; but it soon grew burdensome and was abandoned. The Constable was also collector of taxes. This seems to have been a duty attached to the office by law at that time, the constable being tax-collector always and without any special vote to that effect. Several of the first years of the town they paid the Constable one-fortieth part of the taxes for collecting the whole; and probably one dollar out of forty for collection, was not unreasonable as the sums were very small, and the settlers much scattered. In several places in recent years I find collectors have about one dollar in seventy-five for collection in country towns. And besides all the rest the Constable was in fact town treasurer. The selectmen shared the responsibility to some extent, but the Constable usually held the money until it was required for payments. And this arrangement continued till 1777, when they "Voted David Lewis town tressherer." From all which it appears that the Constable was an officer of great importance in the town, sworn to keep the peace and handle the money.

The "Town Countants" chosen at the first meeting, and annually thereafter, performed the duties now assigned to Auditors; but as town accounts were never printed in those days, the "Countants" were expected to make a rigid examination of all charges and expenditures, to make everything plain to the voters, *and hold a separate record of their own*, as a check against any possible cheating by the officers of the town.

Tithingman was another officer chosen at that first meeting, William Aiken being the fortunate man. The spelling of this word in the records of the various towns shows a marvellous originality in the use of letters. Every town clerk had a new way, which he varied and improved upon at every writing! The differences in orthography between different clerks are not so mysterious as the variations of the same clerk, reminding one of certain variations in music, from which it would not be imagined that the original had ever been heard of! In our records the first designation of this official is "tiaheman"—which is, of course, very easily pronounced and understood! We find also "tayithingman," "tythingman," "tathingman" and other ingenious modifications. The business of this officer was to see that the sabbath was strictly observed, to enforce the law against working or travelling on that day, and especially to preserve order in religious meetings. Sometimes, however, these officials made a great deal of noise in keeping people still, and stirred up a general confusion in trying to maintain order! It was necessary to have careful and prudent men in this office, since one who was domineering, meddlesome, or injudicious would get into any amount of trouble. Hence the best men in town were generally appointed to this trust. It was an honor to be a tithingman. They put men into this trust who were men of piety, dignity, courage, and in particular, of commanding presence, so as to impress the young with their authority and power. Children stood in awe of them. Laughing girls and boys had to be on guard against any apparent trifling in God's house. Gossip had to be done with sober faces, and Sunday flirtation was out of the question! These officials were supposed to be great helps to the preacher in keeping people awake—a duty which in modern times is devolved upon the preacher himself, on the principle that the same party who is responsible for putting them to sleep should also be responsible for waking them! The tithingman's badge of office was a round smooth stick of wood, an inch in diameter and three feet long, with a tip of brass or pewter at each end. Sometimes a fox-tail or feather was fastened to one end so as to wake a sleeper with a more gentle touch! For a long series of years five men were annually chosen to this

office. The last election of such officers was at the March meeting of 1843, and Moses E Bradford and Daniel Thompson were the last men thus elected. The change of laws, and the habits of the people, took away the necessity for such officials. This was the natural, though not the immediate, result of the separation of the church from the town. And possibly people behaved better on the sabbath, as education and refinement increased. the town voted (Mar. 10, 1794,) that

“Asa Lewis and Capt. Morse are to take the Charge of the Gallery and keep the peple in order and see that Everyone takes thare Seats properly.”

What should we think of such town-action now?

We also notice that the distinguished office of hog-reeve was instituted in Francestown in 1772. Samuel Dickerman carried off the honor of the first appointment to this position. Among the early settlers it was the custom to let hogs and pigs run loose, like cattle and sheep. They picked up half their living outside and were often decidedly the opposite of useful in corn-field or garden. The hog-reeve was to go about town from time to time, or upon any person's complaint, and catch all loose hogs, and “ring” them so that they could not “root,” and “yoke” them so that they could not go through fences; and then collect fees for all this from the owners of the hogs. We are not told as to the method of procedure either in catching the hogs or collecting the fees; yet certain it is that the office was judged important enough to be filled by dignified election and held by efficient men, for a long series of years. But gradually fences were built, and neighbors settled nearer each other, and swine began to be shut up in pens as in recent years; and in due time the town voted that none of these animals should run loose! As a consequence the office soon came to have no duties connected with it, and the custom arose of electing newly-married men to it, on the ground probably that such men were not capable of discharging any duty! Annually since about 1800, that unfortunate class of men just entangled in the hard bondage of matrimony have been promoted to this office by their sympathetic and generous fellow-townsmen! In the scramble for honors this kind promotion has never been opposed! Nor has any effort been made

to cut down the salary! And thus they have gone on record as officers of the town with constant good feeling,—not even a dissenting vote or voice! And this is the only office which some were ever elected to! Not exactly woman suffrage, but promotion that never would have been gained without her!

The name, hog-reeve, is from the old English *reeve*, an officer, as *port-reeve*, *shire-reeve*, sometimes written *shereve*, now sheriff. Our first record calls this officer "Hough Ref." Mar. 11, 1782, the record is,

"voted James Hogg *Hoggrief* also Samuel Gun and Henery Talint." The title is found to have occasioned almost as many beautiful inventions in the line of orthography as did that of tithingman!

The first tax list of Francestown was committed to the Constable, John Brown for collection Oct. 12, 1772, more than three months after the first town meeting, and was as follows:

	£.	s.	p.		£.	s.	p.
Jaffrey Donohu	1	16	2	Harvey m ^c farson	1	4	9
James Hopkins Juner	1	0	6	Hugh moreal	1	4	8
William Quigley	1	1	0	Zachariah Whiting	1	12	9
William Clark	1	0	0	Moses Lewas	1	0	11
Widdow Akean	0	13	9	Aaron Lewas	0	19	0
James Dickey	1	4	9	John Brown	1	4	9
Samuel Martan	1	9	8	Thomas Brown	1	6	8
William Butterfield	1	7	6	James Hopkins	1	10	11
William Butterfield Juner	1	9	0	Robert Hopkins	0	17	2
John Dickey	1	6	2	John Hopkins	0	17	2
Joseph Dickey	0	19	7	Thomas Quigley	1	16	7
Samuel Butterfield	0	19	2	David Lewas	2	11	3
William Starrett	2	11	9	Isack Lewas	1	8	6
Adam Dickey	0	19	2	Samuel Dickerman	0	18	7
John Quigley	1	13	3	Nathen Clough	0	19	2
Sam ^l Nicaels	2	1	9	Oliver Holmes	1	0	0
Benyman Sleper	1	12	3	Nathan fisher	1	8	2
Nathaniel Sleper	1	9	9	William Lee	1	0	11
Samuel Nutt	1	8	6	Perter Christy	0	19	2
William m ^c master	0	19	0	Thomas Quigley	0	17	2
William Dickey	0	19	2				

In this list forty-one names appear. Of some of them we know almost nothing. It may gratify the curiosity of some to see this first tax-warrant. No one was much richer than the poorest, as the difference between the highest tax and the

lowest was only one pound and eighteen shillings. Most of them were young men beginning poor, but starting nearly equal in the common struggle. To this list was appended the following order:

“The above Sums you are Required to pay to us on our order at or Before the first day of February Nixt EnSewing the Date Hereof and if any person or persons Neglect or Refuse to pay the Sume or Sums on Him or her or them So assessed you are to make Distrest upon all Such as the Law Derects & for want of goods or Chattels whereupon to distrain you are to Sease the person or Persons & Commit Him or them to the Common Gaol of Said County in amherst to Remain till him or them shall pay the Sume or Sums on Him or them So assessed.”

Some names in the above list had been here barely long enough to be taxed, and it is probable the assessment was held back a few weeks so as legally to tax all who lived in town at the close of the year 1772.

The first death in this town after its incorporation was that of Janet McMaster Oct. 4, 1772, making the first *recorded* death in town,—that of Caleb Whiting (1770) having occurred in what was then a part of New Boston. She was a fair, young girl, and the writer has received the impression from some source that she was very attractive and greatly loved, and that her death was a general sorrow in the community. But she heads the long record of the names now unspoken. Let the traditions of her beauty and goodness be caught up in these words and put on record by those who never saw her, and more than a hundred years after her departure! The good never die! Her body, no doubt, was carried to New Boston for burial, but no stone marks the forgotten grave!

This death, however, stirred up the people to immediate action to secure and prepare a town cemetery. A town meeting was called at once (Oct. 19, 1772,) and committees appointed to purchase and “to see the land cleared,” as stated on a previous page. Thus often the death of one becomes the occasion of increased activity and usefulness in others. The fair girl has an unmarked and forgotten grave away from her kindred; but she helped prepare many a household resting-place for others! The very next day after her death the warrant was posted for the town-meeting previously referred to (Oct. 19, 1772), the object of which was to secure and prepare

a Burial-ground. The spot fixed upon by the committee was that now covered by the south part of the village, the old church, the cemetery, horse-sheds, Academy, &c., originally containing four acres, but encroached upon and cut down, from time to time, so that the part meant for a cemetery and for a "training field," or common, is left very small. The Committee chosen to buy the land received the deed as intended, but the owner, James Fisher donated the tract for the "use of the town forever as before stated." The date of the deed, however, Nov. 25, left no time for preparing the ground before winter, it being covered with a thick and heavy growth of the old unbroken forest. In the course of the winter part of it was "chopped over," and as early as possible in the spring the "clearing fires" were started, and one corner was made ready in a rude way for burial uses, the first burial being the body of Mrs. Samuel Dickerman, May 4, 1773. Great half-burned logs lay in piles on every side, but a path was made among the stumps and rocks, and a grave was opened by chopping off the huge roots. How many a tearful procession has since that day traversed our streets! And rocks have been removed, and stumps have rotted away, and the old grave-yard has been filled, and left, and forgotten; and still the weary procession is wending its way to the tomb!

But this first burying-ground could not be used in the winter preceeding, as the fallen trees and limbs covered it completely, and the deep snow filling in effectually prevented any movement. Hence when Mrs. Carson, wife of the first settler, died, about March 1, 1773, the body was carried to the Smith yard in New Boston. Perhaps there was small objection to this in the case of the Carsons; for they had been connected with that town most of their lives, and circumstances make it appear that they had never been anxious to be separated from it. But at the time of this burial, the snow was so deep that there was no road, nor even a path; and seven or eight men and boys from New Boston drew the body on a hand-sled, relieving each other by turns. They started from the first Carson settlement, following the brook in the meadow near by to the pond (Scoby), thence over the pond to the outlet, thence down the stream to the place where Dea. Todd's mills now stand (in New

Boston) thence north to the burying ground. The distance by this circuitous route was more than four miles; and the reason assigned for this route was, that in the *open cleared land* the crust on the snow was strong enough to carry up men and sled. Along the streams and meadows was the only cleared land. The late Abner Hogg, Esq. of New Boston, who died Oct. 16, 1856, aged nearly 98, whom the writer well remembers was one of the party that drew the sled on this occasion; and the foregoing statement was from his lips. It shows what inconveniences and hardships the early settlers endured!

The annual town meeting for 1773 was called to meet at

“Thomas Quigley Barn upon thursday the twenty fifth Day of march Corent at ten of the Clock in the fournoon of Said Day to act on the Folling Perticulers to viz.”

The “Thomas Quigley Barn” stood north of the present turnpike at the old Thomas Quigley residence (buildings now gone), in the south-east part of the town, as most of the inhabitants lived then in that section. At this, which was really their first “*March* meeting,” they chose John Quigley, John Dickey and William Lee, Selectmen; and William McMaster, town clerk. And among other officers, they chose Nathan Sleeper and Peter Christy “Dear Keepers.” John Carson had been honored with this office in New Boston before the separation. Deer abounded in the New England forests in early times, feeding along the meadows and open spaces, and cropping off the undergrowth, having their well trodden paths and favorite resorts. No doubt the meadows of this town were frequented by them long before a white man’s visit here. Their flesh was very valuable, and their hides were a source sometimes of no small revenue for those days to the pioneer. But as their value increased, the number of hunters increased, till there was danger of the entire extermination of these animals, and that before the settlement of Francestown. Hence it became necessary to protect them by law during the seasons of their increase. A law was enacted in 1741 declaring it a crime to kill deer between Dec. 31, and the first day of August of the following year, and fixing a penalty of £10 for the first offence. Thus they were protected seven months in the year. Two men were to be chosen in every town to enforce this law

and punish its violation. The old records name them "*Dear Keepers*." Sometimes people fed the deer, and partially tamed them, and watched their hiding-places when the "*law was on*," so as to be ready to capture a good share as soon as the restrictions expired. Yet in spite of this severe law, these noble animals were almost banished from this vicinity before our incorporation, being rarely seen here since the date of that event. But the officers to protect them were chosen just the same, and continued to be, long after any occasion required their service. In later years only one man was elevated annually to this office. For 1785 the record is, "chose William Dickey *Deare Cepper*."

At the March meeting of 1773, after the election of officers, they

"Voted to rase thirty pounds Lawfull money to maintain the GoSpel For the presant Year,"

and chose Oliver Holmes and John Quigley to provide preaching.

"Voted that the preching Shall be Heald at James fishers house or barn for present Year" ;—

it being their plan to occupy the barn till driven into the house by cold weather. Also

"Voted that Nathan fisher is to Bord the menister and Keep his Harse for five Shillings an Nine Pance Lawfull money p^r Week."

At this meeting also, (Mar. 1773) the matter of clearing the common and burial-ground came up for discussion, as the work was only begun; and after the case was fully stated, they voted without opposition that

"Every Server shall Wark one Day With his men on the Graveyard and Place for the meeting House."

As showing how intent were the men of Francestown on pushing these public matters, it is to be noticed that soon after this town meeting they sent a second petition to the General Court, similar to the one noticed on a previous page, the object being to press the appeal for a land tax to help build a meeting

house. To this second petition twelve new names are signed, as follows:

Robert Fulton	Nathan Clough
William Lee	William McMaster
Benj. Sleeper	Hugh McGumery
Samuel Marten	Robert Morel
William Butterfield	John Carson
Asa Lewas	John Brown

This shows the addition of some new settlers and also the hearty union of them all. It seems that some of the older settlers had been unwilling to sign the first petition, but the necessity soon appeared so plain and so great, as to bring them all to one mind. The first petition was not acted upon, but of the second the record of the House says:

“In the house of Represent^t May 14, 1773.

On Reading the foregoing Petition Order^d that the Petitioners at their Own Cost cause the Substance of said Petition to be printed in the New Hampshire Gazzette three weeks successively & that the Petitioners may be heard thereon the third day of the sitting of the General Assembly after the 15th day of June next^t.”

I do not find a record of the hearing on this petition, and no action was taken till the following year, indicating considerable opposition of the non-resident land-owners to this tax. But in January 1774, favorable action was taken, and a law was passed granting precisely the amount which the settlers had asked. And at their first town meeting subsequent to this favorable action they

“Voted John Quigley Clector for to rais the money of the Land tax according to the act of Cort that is now past.”

A town meeting was called (July 5, 1773,) to see about settling a minister, fix salary &c. at which they “Voted to Give the reverent m^r. Bolch a Call,” and decided several matters connected therewith, all which will appear in the chapter on the ecclesiastical history of the town. A town meeting was called (Aug. 25, 1773,) to select a juror—which town-meeting was always a kind of conference on all public matters. Then there came a fourth town-meeting of the year (Sept. 13, 1773,)

“To See If town Will Chouse a committe to Go to amherst at the Supearer Cort in behalf of the town and County Concerning of Paying that Great Sum of money Which the Honourabel Justeses have Granted to John Hollen and other Large Sumes of money Concerning of Capt Kely and John tom that brook out of the Gaol.”

There was a long debate, apparently, upon this matter, and they chose William Starrett and David Lewis a committee to voice at court the wishes of the town. "The Court of General Sessions of the Peace," had been called at the January term 1773 to act on the

"Petition of John Holland for £78 : 3 : 2 for Joseph Kelley's escape out of gaol,"

which, after some delay, was "allowed" and "ordered to be assessed on the towns." Capt. Joseph Kelley of Nottingham West (Hudson) had long been confined in jail, had broken out, and in various ways had been the occasion of so much trouble and expense that "Sundry towns" had even petitioned the Legislature to interfere in his case. This action of Frances-town was also virtually a remonstrance against the heavy and increasing county tax. When the state was divided into Counties (1771) three courts were established, "The superior Court," "The Common Pleas," and "The General Sessions of the Peace." The last named was the first to organize and act. It had for its Judges all the Justices of the Peace in the County; was in some respects a legislative body; and had control of the financial affairs of the County, subject to appeal to the "Supearer Cort." The expenses of starting the new county and providing Judges, and all other officers, and of fitting and furnishing the building given for a court-house, had been quite heavy. The assessment on New Boston (including the Addition) July 1771 for the "Expense of Building a Prison" was £11: 14: 9; and perhaps the "Honourable Justices" of the Peace when assembled had been rather too liberal in ordering "Large Sumes" of money in various cases. The poor settlers found it hard to carry the load, many of them being in debt for the land on which they lived, and their remonstrance was both natural and wise. In this "Court of Sessions" there was at that time no "Justice of the Peace" from Frances-town; and therefore all the greater reason that this part of the people should be heard on the subject.

It seems that there had been a little soreness in this section as to the formation of counties, and apparently some fear lest the *eastern* and more populous towns would vote money and manage affairs, to the injury of the remoter and weaker com-

munities. The Bill dividing the Province of New Hampshire into counties was signed by Gov. Wentworth Apr. 29, 1769. But while the Bill, or the votes of the Assembly that led to it, were under consideration, a strong effort was made to have about a dozen towns east of the Merrimac incorporated into this county. This was met with vigorous protests from the western part; and petitions that the Merrimac might be the eastern boundary were poured in upon the Legislative Body with eager haste. When the question came up for final decision, a compromise was reached and only a small part of the towns talked of east of the river were put into this County. But the Bill as passed was to be inoperative till "His Majesty's royal approbation of the law should be made known;"—and this delayed the actual organization of the Counties for about two years. Hence they were really organized in 1771, and the first court in this county was at Amherst in Sept. of that year. In 1792 Hopkinton was made a shire town, and thus this county, had two shire towns, which continued to be the case till the formation of Merrimac County in 1823. But during that time Hillsboro' County extended much farther north than now, and took in Andover, Boscawen, (including the present town of Webster), Bradford, Dunbarton, Fishersfield, (Newbury), Henniker, Hooksett, Hopkinton, New London, Salisbury, Sutton, Warner and Wilmot.

The citizens of Francestown took no prominent part in these county disputes, the original boundary having been settled before the incorporation of this town; but at that time the inhabitants of the western half joined with others in Society-Land in the petition that the eastern line of the county should be the Merrimac River. This whole subject is mentioned on a former page where it is shown that probably a few individuals in the eastern part of this town (then a part of New Boston), took the opposite view, and wished to get as many towns as possible into this county, on the ground that otherwise it would be too weak to sustain itself.

This year (1773) Gov. Wentworth called for a census of the Province. In this census there appears no return from Frances-town, though the population here was about 150. At that time the largest town in the County was Amherst, with a

population of 1370, (about its present population); Hollis had a population of 1162; Peterboro', 514; New Boston 410; Weare 884; and Hillsboro' 153. The census was taken near the close of the year, and the whole population of the Province of New Hampshire was 72,092. There were 138 towns, and the average number of persons to each town was 522. Portsmouth was then the largest town in the State, having a population of 4372; and Londonderry was the next largest, having a population of 2471. There were then by the record 674 *slaves* in this State and 77 in this county,—though not slaves in the same sense as in the Slave-States.

Also this year (1773) David Lewis built his "corn-mill." Perhaps a beginning had been made still earlier. At any rate the town record in the *spring* of 1774 says that the "Dam was broak" by the early freshet, showing its existence previous to that year. In 1770, or earlier, as told on a former page, he had built a saw-mill; and now, for the public good as well as his own business ambition, the grist-mill came into existence. It stood a few rods below the saw-mill, on the spot now occupied by the pail factory of Hiram P. Clark. It was an occasion of great joy to the settlers, and contributed not a little to their town-pride. Many large communities had not yet a grist-mill. Antrim did not reach this honor till 1777, four years later; and Hancock and Deering were later still by several years.

The want of a grist-mill involved the early settlers in all these towns in great hardship. They had no flour in those days; and their only bread was from oats, or barley, or corn. *This*, for many years, each man carried to mill on his shoulder. Those strong men, looking back in their old age, used to speak of this as the hardest endurance they were called to meet. Settlers from Hillsboro' and Antrim carried bags of corn on their backs through Francetown to Amherst, to be ground, and then the same day carried the meal back—a distance by the path then travelled of about twenty-three miles! Forty-six miles in a day, carrying two bushels of corn! How would a modern day's work compare with that? These men usually stopped at Francetown to take a drink!

Col. Robert Means of Amherst used to say (about 1805) that

he remembered a man from Hillsboro' who would bring his bag of corn twenty-four miles, set it down, take a glass of grog, and then dance round the store like a cat! Sometimes, for a change, they would "carry double;" that is, carry one bag a mile or two, set it down, then go back and get another and carry the second bag a mile or two beyond the first, then leave that and go back after the first and carry it a mile or two past the second, and so on. This would give a rest and a change, and a double amount would be carried through.

The first Francestown settlers usually carried their corn to New Boston. Walker's mills had been built there in 1753. Hence the inhabitants of this town did not have such long distances to carry grain. But still the "new grist mill" was of untold value. Even three or four miles with two bushels of corn on a man's back, is a serious matter. Sometimes in later years a bag was carried to and fro on the back of a horse, if any man were fortunate enough to have a horse. So also in other towns the Francestown grist-mill had a desirable reputation; and it was considered a great help. People from Deering, Antrim, Bennington, Hancock, and Greenfield, brought corn here to be ground, as this for some years, was the nearest and best place for them. On the whole the year 1773 was a prosperous year for the town. There were noticeable improvements in buildings and roads and fields. Fences began to be the rule, instead of the exception. New settlers came, new land was cleared, roads were improved, and plans and projects looking to the future were entered upon with courage and hope. Since writing the above concerning the census of 1773, I have found in the Journal of the House at Concord a statement of the number of "Polls in the several towns," taken without doubt from the returns of that census. The number of polls in Francestown is given as 43, New Boston 77, and Lyndeboro' 108.

But little has been said by me about town lines, as the records of "perambulations" are somewhat mixed and comparatively unimportant. Among those of the early day I found this curious record:

"Began at a black Oak tree marked then West two miles and a half to a Beach tree marked by francestown then North one mile and eighty five

Rods to the Controverted Hemlock then Wast three miles and one Quarter to the White pine and black Oak these Lines perambulated by John Shepard June AD 1773:"

This was probably the first review of the south line of the town, about some parts of which there seems to have been a doubt. The record of 1774 begins by saying that

" Benjamin Sleeper's mark for His Chattel and Sheep was a Swalos tail on the left ear and a Cross of the rit ear." " Samuel Dickermans mark for His Cattel S D branded on the Near Hoarn."

It was the custom for many years thus to distinguish their flocks. Some of the older people can remember this "marking" of stock, I have seen flocks of sheep and lambs with all their ears bleeding, as they were driven off to pasture; but the marking of cattle for the most part ceased much earlier and is said hardly to be known in our country at the present day, except on the "ranches" of the west. It was a miserable and cruel custom; but they justified themselves in the practice of it on the ground that cattle *would* run together and each must have some way of knowing and claiming his own. If a man had a uniform "mark," and had a "record" of it on the town book, he could hold his stock wherever it might wander. In subsequent years the necessity for a mark on one's stock became much greater as flocks increased in size. Merrill's Gazetteer of New Hampshire (published in 1817) tells us that there "were in Francestown two flocks of sheep, containing in them both more than 600." Probably in the whole town there were about 4000; and the number of cattle was much greater than now. The number of sheep in New Hampshire by the invoice of 1812 was 364,892. And no doubt these "marks" saved a great many disputes and law-suits. James Wilson's "mark" 1805, was

" a Crop on the Wright Ear and a Whole in the orther."

But let no one chide this on the ground of cruelty to animals, until he has made the country ring with indignation at the modern custom on the plains of "burning in" the initials of a ranchman's name!

At the March meeting of 1774 they

" Voted not to buld a metting Hous in the town the present year."

Some of the "Stuff" had been delivered according to the vote passed (Aug. 31, 1772,)to have everything on the ground "Befour ye first Day of July Nixt. But most of the settlers found themselves unable to conform to this requirement, so great was their labor to clear their land and support their families. And also the moving of timber, even for a short distance, was a work of much difficulty, as the roads were hardly more than paths, and teams of all kinds were very scarce and in constant use. Worse still, the "land tax," which the Legislature by special act had empowered them to assess, had not been collected, except in a small part; and there was a question about it, and some of the non-residents refused to pay. The times were hard, and the tax hung along unpaid. Of all this the town Records do not speak; but in looking over some old newspapers I found the following "Notice" in the "New Hampshire Gazette & Historical Chronicle," of Feb. 3, 1775.

Francestown.

"Those Proprietors and Owners of Land in Frances Town in the County of Hillsborough, and Province of New Hampshire, who have hitherto been delinquent in paying the Taxes laid upon their respective Lands in said Town, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of this Province, for the purpose of building a Meeting House in said Town, are hereby notified that unless Payment be made of the afore-said Taxes, with the Cost of this Advertisement, so much of their respective Lands will be sold at public Vendue to the highest bidder at the house of Lieut. Oliver Holmes Innholder, in said Town on the Third Tuesday of February next as will pay said Taxes with all other incidental charges.

Mason's Proprietors owners	£.	s.	d.
of Crotch Mountain so called.	10	0	0
Right No. 9, formerly drawn to			
Jotham Odiorne	11	5	0
John McNeal	2	10	0
John Densmore	4	7	6
Andrew Armer	1	14	3
Alex. Parkerson	2	10	0
Thomas Achin	1	3	0
William Ackin	1	3	0
Daniel Bixbe	1	10	3
Isaac Bruster	1	8	5
Robt. Alexander	1	10	3
Asa Bixbe	1	6	6
John Achin		18	0

Widow Barnard	18 0
Adam Dickey	2 10 0
Spooner & Swift	1 5 0

John Quigley, Collector.

Frances Town January 25, 1775."

But this notification did not accomplish much, as nearly five months later (June 10, 1775) we find the town chose Thomas Quigley Jr. to "assist John Quigley" to collect the "Land tax from the proprietors that lives out of Francestown for building the meeting House." These several taxes seem eventually to have been paid, but it came hard. Payment was delayed as long as possible. And these several difficulties delayed the building of the meeting house more than two years. From time to time town-meetings were called, and much zeal was manifested to hasten the matter, and hearts were as intent upon it as was David of old; but they could not accomplish impossibilities, and hence they waited as best they could.

The first record of publishment in town was as follows:

"This is to Sartify to Whom it may Consarn that Samuel Dickerman of this town and parses richardson of Litchfield Were Lawfully published and entered Aug. 22, 1774

p^r me

William mc master town
Clark."

It was for many years the custom to publish intentions of marriage by "crying them" in meeting on three successive sabbaths. It was a discouragement to clandestine or hasty marriages; though sometimes in case of distressing anxiety they were cried twice on the same day. In later years town clerks were sometimes selected for their loud, ringing voice that could enforce a hearing. Hardly would the minister's "Amen" be spoken, when he would cry out with startling loudness:

"Hear ye people! This is the first publishment of intention of marriage between Mr. Jedediah So-&-So and Miss. Mehitable What's-Her-Name!"

Of course everybody was amused, and little streams of gossip began to flow, and mysteries began to be explained, and surprise to be expressed; and, as generally in that day the parties were present, there was no lack of staring and quizzing and congratulating! The records do not say which held possession

of the mind, the Sermon, or the Publishment; nor how much the diversion differed in principle from the conversation of worshippers at the close of service in these days;—nor were the responses, “What fools!” “I wouldn’t have thought it!” “Did you ever!” and such various contradictory opinions and interesting remarks on the part of the people, recorded by the Clerk in connection with his own important announcement. Sometimes the Scotch “clark” would add:

“If ony mon or mon’s mon has ony objections, let him speak noo, or forever haud his toongue!”

In more recent years the publishment by “crying” was changed into publishment by posting a written notice to the same effect and in the same place. The writer well remembers the *written* publishments,—the beautiful penmanship, the expressions on observers’ faces, and the fact not yet explained that young peoples’ eyes turned first of all to the publishing board as they entered the House of the Lord! Now there is no form of publishment and no chance given to raise objections, as a license may be obtained in fifteen minutes, and the knot may be tied in half that time, and all unknown to the community! Surely the old way is better. And Mr. Dickerman and Miss Richardson have the honor of heading in this town the long list of “noble swains and maidens fair” who have openly acknowledged their love to each other and faced the world together! May their happy successors multiply! No more is there the romance of the cabin, but love and devotedness and the sweet spirit of home are still the same!

This year (1774) the difficulties between Great Britain and the Colonies came to be alarming. For a long time there had been a quiet, and growing, though unintended, estrangement between the British government and the American colonies. The King was always ready to make what he could out of the Americans while, in wars with the French and Indians arising from his own foolish ambitions, these same American subjects were left to look out for themselves. Thoughtful men saw the beginnings of a struggle between the King and the colonies twenty years before a blow was struck. In 1760 George III. ascended the British throne which was already involved in a controversy with France. Soon after war was declared with

Spain, and a long struggle followed, much to the glory of the British arms. Peace was declared Feb. 16, 1763, all of Canada coming into the possession of England. But the expenses of the war were enormous, and the previous national debt was large, and the government was pinched for means. In this emergency, having drawn heavily upon the colonies one way and another before, they began to plan new, indirect ways of taxing the struggling people this side the water to pay the royal bills on the other side. On the plea, both wicked and false, that "the war had been waged chiefly on account of the colonies," and therefore that they should chiefly bear its cost, the government excused itself for this course. And the plan was so agreeable that they soon proceeded to lay special taxes on America by law. The "Stamp Act" was passed Mar. 8, 1765, putting a tax by stamp on every newspaper, and every business document of every kind. They said it would be most "prudent to begin with small taxes, and to advance in proportion as it should be found the colonies would bear!" The passage aroused the colonies to resistance. In May following, the Legislature of Massachusetts, under lead of James Otis, called an "American Congress," the first ever known, to meet at New York "the first Tuesday of October following (Oct. 2, 1765)." New Hampshire was not represented, but pledged herself "to abide by the result." They met as appointed, and after deliberation published a "Bill of Rights" which, for its spirit of liberty and its denial of the authority of Parliament to "tax them without their consent," must have been "very interesting reading" to king and royalist! Then, having provided for a second congress, they adjourned. But the excitement and opposition to the Stamp Act increased. Processions of children marched with banners inscribed, "Liberty, Property, and No Stamps." Lawyers in some places resolved to "transact no business rather than buy a stamp." Merchants agreed to "send no orders to England" while the Act was in force. So loud and determined and universal was the resistance, that the law was repealed in Feb. 1766, being less than a year old. But this was not the end of efforts to tax the colonies. Various schemes to exact tribute continued to be

tried; armed ships were sent into our ports and garrisons of soldiers into the larger cities, by way of intimidation; taxes were imposed on almost every import into this country; a heavy duty was laid on tea; and on this last Lord North declared that "The king means to try the question with America." Accordingly in 1773 ship-loads of tea were sent so as to arrive at about the same time at most of our ports. From some ports it was sent back to England unopened and at once; in some ports it was landed in part but nobody dared attempt its sale; in Boston it was thrown overboard by the "Boston Tea Party," Dec. 16, 1773. In retaliation the British government passed the "Boston Port Bill," closing the port to all commerce, so that not even "a stick of wood or a barrel of flour could be brought in a row-boat from Cambridge." But this only aroused the resistance of the colonies to a higher point. Boston was then a commercial city (though not incorporated as such till 1822) of nearly 20,000 inhabitants, and soon began to suffer from its position; but contributions to feed the people were sent in from all the country. All the colonies felt the blow and took it to themselves. New Hampshire, from nearness and association, was greatly excited. Gifts were sent from many of these towns. In some places the day when the "Boston Port Bill" was to go into effect (June 1, 1774) was made a day of "mourning and public prayer." *Some* of the men of Frances-town, who had come here from the immediate vicinity of Boston, "remembered them that were in bonds as bound with them," and *all* were of one mind to resist this foreign tyranny to the bitter end and at whatever peril.

But, besides these several arbitrary encroachments on the rights of the people, there had been other grievances, some of them of long standing, and involving considerable annoyance and irritation. Many of the royal governors, sent over by the king, were haughty, selfish, over-bearing, and cruel, and obnoxious to the people. Under-officers were exacting and offensive. Everything had to be taken to England to be ratified, involving Tedious and expensive delay. Laws were enacted which annoyed the people without bringing much benefit to the British government. Some of them were kept in force by way of intimidation; while laws for our relief or convenience seem

never to have been thought of; no effort being made, for example, to provide specie for circulation, so that while they were quite willing to assess taxes, the scattered settlers had no means of paying, except in produce or lumber. People in Francestown were at their wits' end to know how to pay their own local tax. Exchanges were generally made in kind, and payments "in rye at so much a bushel, or wool at so much a pound."

Then there was the "Pine Tree Law," which was a constant annoyance in New Hampshire, and troubled the people of Francestown for many years. The king "Reserved" all pine trees over twelve inches in diameter. At the time of our early settlement Gov. Wentworth held the office of "Surveyor of the King's woods," being charged with the duty, either by deputy or in person, of marking all the trees "fit for the royal navy." This was a good office for the Governor, but the law was extremely distasteful and annoying to the people. This lumber was the very kind which was most plentiful, and which the people needed to use. Many farms in eastern New Hampshire had no other lumber on them. And to have an official come in very pompously, and claim and mark every decent pine tree on his own land, was too exasperating to be borne. Every owner of land, before he could make any clearing, must, *on his own expense*, have his lot surveyed and have the "Royal R" (Rex) stamped on all the "King's Trees." The penalty in the first instance was forfeiture of the timber which had been cut. Often through ignorance, or inability to meet the expense, the poor settlers had their lumber taken from them. In 1771 and 1772, this miserable law, which had been in force a half-century, was more strictly enforced than ever in this vicinity. Goffstown, New Boston, Weare, and the eastern part of Francestown, contained a large amount of magnificent pine timber; and some-way the authorities were suspicious of encroachments upon it, and began to visit all the mill-yards on the Piscataquog, or branches, in search of contraband pine logs. Samuel Blodgett of Derryfield (afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas) was Gov. Wentworth's Deputy and Agent." Many owners, when they found themselves caught in the crime of having cut their own lumber on their own land, settled with

Blodgett on the best terms they could. But several owners of logs in the Yard of Clement's Mills, Weare, refused to pay, and coolly ignored the Agent. Upon this Benjamin Whiting of Hollis, Sheriff of the County, and John Quigley of Frances-town, Deputy-sheriff, were sent to confiscate the property and make certain arrests, in the name of the King. Whiting had made himself well-hated by the people and two years later was summoned for trial as "an open and avowed enemy to his country;" and Quigley, having taken his oath as the king's officer, adhered to the royal cause and subsequently withdrew from this town, and from his kindred. These two started Tuesday, Apr. 13, 1772, "to serve the king's warrants," starting, apparently, from this place, and by crooked roads and hard spring travelling reaching the Mills in Weare toward sunset of the same day. They were on horse-back. Riding up to the house of a Mr. Mudget near the mills, who was a leader in resisting payment, they arrested him, and would have taken him away. But here new questions arose, namely, where to take him and how to transport him. Night was coming on, and they were among strangers, and the opposition to their object was universal and bitter,—and it was no secret. Hence, as the hour was late, Mudget suggested that they let matters rest as they were till morning, when he would "appear, and furnish all necessary bail." So the Sheriff went to the tavern nearby and put up for the night. But Mudget's arrest was known in all directions in an hour; and it is said that more than forty responsible men offered themselves as bail for him before morning. During the night, however, a crowd of exasperated pioneers met at Mudget's house, and determined on a slightly unusual method of giving bail. Some thirty young men blackened and disguised their faces, and followed Mudget to the tavern, just at the break of day. Silently they marched to Whiting's room; and while the men stood at the door Mudget went in, and walked up to the Sheriff and told him the "bail" was ready! Whiting sprang out of bed, scolding about being called so early; but before he could begin to dress, the men rushed in and began to give "bail" by laying the rod on his back! He snatched up his pistols and was in the act of firing when he was seized, and disarmed, and laid on his face on the floor; and being held in

that position, part of the men took hold of each foot and each hand, and lifted him up in the same horizontal position, from the floor, while the others came up in turn and crossed out their "account of logs cut, hauled & forfeited" upon his bare back! He got his "Bail,"—and he was not anxious to increase the amount! But Quigley his Deputy, being in another room, and having a little more time, fought desperately when they came to him; and he was subdued at last only by taking up the loose boards overhead and whaling him with long rods with which they reached him from above! And after the King's officers had been severely punished and thoroughly humbled, their horses were led up to the door, bridled and saddled, with ears, manes and tails slashed in ways most grotesque and original; and they were ordered to mount and depart! They refused, and instantly they were helped onto the horses in no very easy shape! Then they "whipped up" the horses, and started them off, in most sorry condition, followed by the shouts and insults of the crowd! Without breakfast, sore, and lame and half-dressed, the home-journey looked somewhat discouraging! It was a new invention in the line of bail! Sheriff and Deputy were *madder*, if not *wiser* than ever they had been before. Whiting, being the chief officer of the County, raged and threatened without ceasing, called out the military; and, with the escort of Col. Goffe of Bedford and some two hundred men under arms, he marched back to Weare. People were intimidated in appearance and very quiet, but the rioters were not there, and the angry Sheriff had the honor of marching back without accomplishing anything. Only one of the rioters was ever committed to jail for this offence, and that only for a short time. A few others were "suspected" of being among the number, and gave surety to appear in court; but none of them were ever punished so far as known except to the extent of a slight fine of twenty shillings each. It was a very grave offence; but the state of the public mind was such as to wink at it, if not to justify it.

Thus things continued unsettled; and though the colonies steadily grew in population and strength, they were burdened with hardships and embarrassments, and their hearts were more and more alienated from the mother country. There were

occasional or partial resistances to the King's officers all over the land. About the time of passing the "Boston Port Bill," referred to above, Parliament enacted a law removing from American courts the trials of royal officers for killing American citizens, which meant the same as sure acquittal, and was denounced throughout the land as "the extreme of despotism." This was in 1774. All the summer soldiers were quietly sent into all the American ports to increase the garrisons already there. That year there were eleven regiments of "Red-Coats" in Boston alone. And the more soldiers, the more was aroused the spirit of resistance to oppression. The several colonies conferred together and pledged mutual support! Each Province had its "congress;" and everywhere people met and deliberated. Town meetings were called. There was no thought of "independence," but of maintaining "their rights and liberties." Neighbors and friends met together and talked things over, and pledged themselves to resistance. Many such various and curious pledges have been found. Among them are those known as the "Frances Town Resolves," which were evidently written by the royal Deputy Sheriff John Quigley, whose name was first signed to them, or by some one in sympathy with him. They remind one of a modern political platform,—which is generally an effort to unite contradictory elements together. There was the resolve to "defend our liberties,"—which all shouted for, coupled with that to assist the civil magistrates" (King's officers) in any act they should be called upon to execute,—which would vindicate the writer of the "Resolves." Thus, though devoted to liberty, all were yet loyal to the King. The resolutions given below, though ambiguous, and characterized by what politicians call "trimming," yet breathe the spirit of resistance to "oppressive Acts of persons in power "high or low.

3.T.8 " Province of New Hampshire,

County of Hillsborough
Oct. 21, 1774.

We the subscribers, being Inhabitants of Frances Town, having taken into our most serious consideration the alarming affairs of this Country at the present day, do most firmly enter into the following Resolutions, viz.:

- 1st. That we will at times defend our liberties and privileges, both civil and religious, even to the risk of our fortunes; and will not only disapprove of, but wholly despise such persons as we have just and solid reasons to think wish us deprived of the same.
- 2nd Resolved, That we do abhor and abominate all oppressive Acts of persons in power, whether Magistrate or officer, whereby the poor are distressed, are unlawfully robbed of their properties in any unjust manner whatever; and we will always endeavor to treat them with such neglect and contempt as they justly deserve.
- 3^d Resolved, That we will at all times be ready to assist the Civil Magistrates due execution of their offices at the risk of our lives; And will at all times show our disapprobation of all unlawful proceedings of unjust men congregating together as they pretend to maintain their liberties, and even trample under foot the very law of liberty, and wholly destroy that law our whole land firmly wish and desire to maintain. And we,
- 4^{thly} Resolved, They are bold despisers of Law, and that their proceedings directly tend to the utter subversion of all regularity and good order among his Majesty's good subjects in this land.

John Quigley
 Oliver Holmes
 Samuel Nicols
 David Gregg
 William Stanett
 Robert Fulton
 Nathan Fisher
 Daniel Clark
 William Holmes
 William M^c Masters
 Zachariah Whiting
 Hugh Montgomery

Samuel Nutt
 Thomas Quigley
 Adam Dickey
 Peter Christy
 Thos. McLaughlin
 Asa Lewis
 Charles Mellon
 John Balch
 William Quigley
 Thomas Quigley Jr.
 James Fisher

It will be noticed that these “Resolves” defend “liberties” at the “risk of *fortunes*,” but “civil magistrates” at the “risk of *lives*”; that they are worded with intenseness and such sharp, plenteous adjectives, as indicate that the writer was smarting from some cause;—and that only a part of the voters signed them at all. No doubt they were intended to be patriotic resolutions, though embodying a covert endorsement of Quigley in holding the office of Deputy Sheriff under the King. But they were in no proper sense “town” Resolves. Individuals began by saying, “We the Subscribers,” and not the town, do resolve so and so. These resolutions were never before the town,—the town never voted upon them, and there never was

a record of any such thing in the town;—but they were sent from here, and probably some clerk labelled them “Francestown Resolves,” under which title they appear in Provincial Papers, vol. VII. But, while these were not “*town*” resolutions, it is suggestive, that in Hollis, resolutions of the same number and almost identical in language, were passed in public town meeting and entered upon their town Records. And Hollis was the home of High-sheriff Whiting the other “Royal Officer” that got the “switching” at Weare!

Evidently all the “Resolves” were from the same pen and the same mind. Perhaps they were sent to all the towns to be acted upon, but were noticed, only where the humbled officers lived. The “Resolves” of certain individuals in Francestown are under date of Oct. 21, 1774; those by the town of Hollis are under date of Nov. 7, 1774.

That the several colonies were thoroughly awake and substantially united, is shown by the fact that there were the Continental Congress, the Provincial Congress, and the County Congress, all consulting and working together for American interests, at the same time that the royal Governors had their various “assemblies” or legislatures. Add to this the town and neighborhood uprisings, and the boldness and openness of them all,—and we see it is no wonder the royal Gov. Wentworth saw a “hurricane” coming! The first “County Congress” in this part of New Hampshire was held in Amherst in Nov. 1774. The town of Amherst, then the largest and most important town in the County, has the honor of making the first move in this direction. Oct. 24, 1774, that town chose Delegates “to a County Congress,” and instructed them to

“take copies of this vote from the clerk and send to all the towns in the county that they shall think necessary, to constitute a County Congress.”

At once the call was sent out, and the object declared therein was,

“To consult what measures should be thought best to restore peace and order in said County; and to take into consideration the grievances this County is supposed to lie under.”

Up to this writing the roll and records of this, our first County Congress, have not been discovered. Probably there was no delegate from Francestown, this being then one of the youngest and smallest towns; and doubtless this town was classed with New Boston, as in choosing delegates to the Provincial Congress. That town (New Boston) chose (Nov. 8, 1774) Dr. Jonathan Gove, George Christy and William Moor "Delegates to a County Congress at Amherst." Said Congress seems to have met on the afternoon of that day. Capt. John Stark, afterwards General, was a delegate from Derryfield, now Manchester. As the royal government was practically inoperative, except under force of soldiers and forts; and as petitions at that time say, "everything was in a state of nature," these County Congresses assumed considerable power at once, and prepared to assume more, if the safety of the people should require. This "First County Congress" seems to have arranged for the trial of tories, to have taken specially into consideration the case of "Benjamin Whiting, Esqr. as an open and avowed enemy to his country;" to have chosen Benjamin Kendrick and Daniel Campbell, both of Amherst, a "Central Committee" to call the next County Congress whenever they might consider it necessary; and then to have quietly dissolved. As every act was treason, there might have been a policy in hiding, or destroying the records of this first session.

During the whole of the year 1774, there was a sharp watch kept over any who still avowed their determination to stand by the King. It was customary to "visit" such parties from time to time. From twenty to three hundred men would go to such a man's house and demand a renouncement of his errors on the spot. Resistance meant a "coat of tar and feathers," and even loss of property and peril of life. Hon. Matthew Patten of Bedford, left a record in his Diary of such a "visit" Sept. 20, 1774, to Hon. Joshua Atherton of Amherst, then Register of Probate for this County. They threatened to "visit" Patten, if he would not go with them. Accordingly he went, and kept a record of the proceedings. Three hundred men waited near by, and sent a committee to bring Mr. Atherton before them.

“He came to the people to the Court House, and he signed a Declaration and read it to the people, who accepted it. He invited them to go to Mr. Hildreth’s and drink what they pleased.”

The Paper was long, plausible and fair, and “Sworn to be the sentiments of his heart

Before Matthew Patten, Justice of the Peace.”

Many such “visits” are recorded, or referred to from time to time; and many such doubtless have passed into oblivion. During the latter half of 1774, and a year or two following, these interesting “visits” were most frequent. So exasperated were the feelings of the people that no outspoken loyalist was safe from violence. A ride on a rail, or as they termed it, “a free ride on a wooden horse,” was no uncommon thing, and not very delightful, especially when accompanied with the laughter, derision and curses of many beholders. It is said that Rev. John Houston of Bedford and a few other conspicuous tories were treated to the “free ride.” It is not certain that more than one such event ever occurred in Francestown on account of tory proclivities. John Quigley, though chairman of the selectmen, was “treated” with a “free ride,” probably in the spring of 1776. The ride was from Quigley’s house to the Maj. Holmes tavern. Tar and feathers were added, but, after well drinking together, they scraped off the tar, and parted good friends: They had applied only a little by way of warning!

And it seems that, before this, said Quigley was threatened with violence to person and property, and stood in so much fear that he formally applied to the Provincial Legislature at Exeter for protection; and a record of their action in the matter is hereto subjoined:

“Oct. 31, 1775. x x Upon the Representation of John Quigley Esqr. to this Congress, That he was afraid of being hurt in his Person or Estate by some People in the County of Hillsborough under pretence of his being an Enemy to his Country; and after some Enquiry in to the affairs, It is Resolved by this Congress, That it be recommended to the Committees of Safety in the said County to do their Endeavour to protect said Quigley from Damage in any respect for any past supposed bad disposition towards his country: And the good people in said County are desired not to disturb or molest him on said account but suffer him in Quiet to enjoy his Estate and Freedom as other inhabitants of said County.”

Quigley was at this time very popular as a man, in his own town; was Justice of the Peace; was builder of the new church; was collector of the special tax; was chairman of the Board of Selectmen; was land-surveyor; was, as before said, deputy sheriff; and was a capable, energetic and upright man. The confidence of the Francestown people in him was shown by the fact that he was chosen chairman of the Board of Selectmen for the following year 1776, after all the charges made against him. Yet the result shows that with all his capacity and personal virtue, he was all the time at heart inclined to the royal cause. He was not a tory of the kind that would give up liberty for the sake of royalty, but of the cautious, hopeful kind that would try to secure the liberties of the people without breaking with the King. Hence he was not so offensive as many others. And yet many suspected him, and things grew more and more uncomfortable for him. At the County Congress (May 24, 1775) a Committee was appointed to pass judgment on "John Quigley Esqr.," as appears from the following paper:

" Amherst July 13, 1775.

Whereas the Delegates for the County of Hillsborough in the Province of New Hampshire, in Congress, appointed a Committee from several Towns to hear, examine and try John Quigley, Esqr. a person lately confined in the Jail at Amherst, on suspicion of being an Enemy to the liberties of America, and lately liberated from said Jail, but still behaves as an open and avowed enemy to the liberties of America: Said Quigley being notified of the time and place of trial did not appear; Ordered, That his contempt be recorded: And upon a full and fair examination of sundry evidences, we find him guilty of the several crimes laid to his charge, and we look upon him as a dangerous person to be suffered to go at large; and we do hereby caution all persons from all connections with him.

David Badger, per order of Committee."

But, before the State Committee of safety at Exeter, Quigley appeared meanwhile, and made a favorable impression, as he had previously in the same place before the Provincial legislature,—all which shows his ability and his fairness, though unwilling to resist the King. At this time he was recommended for a place in the army, even while countenancing measures of peace. An old record affirms this, as follows:

“In Committee of Safety,

Exeter July 19, 1775.

Sir—

The bearer hereof John Quigley Esqr. has met with difficulty, and thinks it unsafe for him to tarry at the place of his usual abode, by reason of a disaffection in some persons against him. We would recommend it to you, to take him into your company in the common service.

Captain Timothy Bedel.”

From this it appears that he had expressed a willingness to enter the service. The same is indicated by the paper, given below, in which he stated his position to his own townsmen. It would appear also, writing from this distance of years, that our fathers sometimes over-did the matter of “judging tories,” especially in cases of thoughtful and good men, like Quigley and Dr. Gove of New Boston, who claimed to be true to our liberties, while they thought it unwise and hopeless to take up arms against the King. There were the Provincial Congress, the State “Committee of Safety” with headquarters at Exeter, the “Committee of the County Congress” at Amherst, and the Town Committee,—of which more will be said. Sometimes these several committees came into sharp conflict, as encroaching upon each others’ jurisdiction. In the case of Quigley, the Provincial Assembly or Legislative House, had exonerated him, and the “State Committee of Safety,” as shown above had done the same thing, but the “County Committee,” in his absence, had condemned him. Very naturally, he then appealed to the “Town Committee”—a large committee of the leading and solid men of Francestown. He had previously appeared before them and been discharged for lack of evidence. This time they advertised the trial and called for all known proofs of act or circumstance. Quigley appeared, stated his case, put his statement into writing, and was honorably discharged,—all which appears in the following papers, (Prov. Papers, Vol. VII, p, 564):

“John Quigley’s Declaration.

Whereas there has been wickedly and maliciously raised and propagated against me, the subscriber, certain scandalous falsehoods, with an intent, as must be supposed, to cause the publick to view me in the odious light of an enemy to my Country; whereupon I declare that I

never said or did anything with an intent to destroy the liberties of America, or to hurt the publick good, and am now ready to risk my life and fortune in defence of my Country's just rights, when properly called, as it always has been and still is my sincere wish to live in peace and harmony with my Country, and serious determination to promote to the utmost of my power the publick weal and tranquillity of the same, whose glory I view as closely connected with my own interest; and I hope my future conduct will prove the sincerity of my present declaration.

John Quigly.

Franeestown July 26, 1775."

"In committee of Safety.

Franeestown July 26, 1775.

Resolved, That the foregoing declaration of John Quigly Esqr., now laid before the Committe, is fully satisfactory to us, and we hope will remove any ill impressions that may have been made on the minds of the good people of this Continent, in consequence of his being committed to jail or confined there; as we put up an advertisement, desiring all persons that had anything to offer against said Quigly to bring it into us, and no proper evidence appearing to oppose the said Quigly, and it appearing to us that many false reports has been made and spread against said Quigly, and this being the second trial; we, upon examination, not finding just cause to deem him an enemy to this Country; therefore, it is our opinion that the said Quigly ought to be received and treated as a friend to his Country.

Signed by order of the Committee
William McMaster, Cler."

This is the last record that I find concerning this case. It must have been very gratifying to Mr. Quigley, as coming from those who knew him best; and still more gratifying must have been his election by his townsmen the following spring as chairman of their board of selectmen. But while holding that office he left town never to return. Some supposed that, under an assumed name, he went into the army and fell in his country's defence, which he declared his willingness to do. This seems to be the most reasonable view of the case, though possibly he may have been "put out of the way;" or he may have fled into the King's dominions and made his way back to his kindred in the old country. Probably the mystery concerning his fate will never be cleared up.

I have thus gone over this case fully, because it was too much a matter of record in the public archives to be ignored, and because on examination the course of Mr. Quigley seemed less discreditable than before;—and I thought this plain statement of facts was only an act of justice to the memory of an able, well-meaning and honored pioneer of the town. He was under special pressure, as having long been Deputy Sheriff, and more recently Justice of the Peace, under appointment of the King. Was the first Justice of the Peace this town ever had; and as such took his seat as one of the “Judges of the Court of sessions” Dec. 1, 1774. Likewise at the terms of January and April 1775 his name is given among “The Honbl’s present.” Also, he was the Delegate from Frances-town to the “Second County Congress,” held at Amherst Apr. 5, 1775, of which part of the roll was: “Doct. J. Gove, Esqr. Clark & Thomas Wilson, New Boston; Nathl. Switzer, Deering; Esq^r. Quigley, Frances Town.” In this “Congress” Aaron Brown represented Peterboro’, Francis Epes who afterwards lived in Frances-town, represented Lyndeboro’ and Society Land was not represented.

It may be mentioned here that a “Third County Congress” was called at Amherst May 24, 1775, at which Oliver Holmes was probably a delegate from Frances-town. It has been said that a “Fourth Congress” was held in Amherst in July following the above, of which, however, there is no satisfactory proof. No records of it have ever been discovered, nor of the appointment of delegates to it. But of the “Third Congress,” May 24th, a brief record was discovered not long since by Hon. E. D. Boylston of Amherst, among some old deeds held by the descendants of Daniel Campbell. This record indicates deliberation but not much action. They provided, however, for any emergency by choosing Campbell, Nevins, Lovewell, Neal, Barron, Martin, Hail, Simonds, Holmes, Searle, Webster, Adams, Bowman, Patten and Jones

“a Committee to act on any affairs that may come before them, or any seven of them to be a corram to act till further orders.”

This committee, in connection with the courts, seem to have done all that was necessary, till the formation of the State Government in January of the next year.

The year 1774, notwithstanding all public commotions and fears, and in spite of all hardships and privations, was in this new settlement a year of growth and improvement. The population steadily increased, so that when the new year came, they found themselves stronger and larger than they expected. They began to think and plan for larger things, and their increase and courage aroused them to go on with the erection of their meeting-house, even under all pending troubles. This appears as the most conspicuous thing, as we look into our town records for 1775. At the annual March meeting nothing more was done than the appointment of the ordinary town officers and transaction of the ordinary town business; but a town-meeting was held Apr. 3, 1775 to take action with reference to raising said house, for which long and weary preparations had been made. At this meeting they voted twelve pounds to pay the cost of raising, and chose

“James Fisher, Enoch Holms, John Quigley, Thomas Mitchell and John Dickey Committee to find provision for reasing the meeting House,”

This first meeting house was raised June 8, 1775, and was barely covered during the year. A town meeting was called in it June 1, 1776, at which they

“voted that the town Has Excepted the freame of the meeting Hous.”

This “freame” was all they had till 1788, as they were unable to finish it on account of the poverty and hardship of the war. But in the fall of 1787 the town directed the selectmen to “say whare thay Shall Buld hors sheads,” and to “Draw a Plan” for finishing the inside of the meeting-house. And the town voted in public meeting Nov. 28, 1787, to

“Finish the Gallerrys affter the Form of the meeting House in Deedham that this meeting house was Pland by,” and to “Sell the Pew ground in order to Finish s^d. House.”

Dec. 27th following they chose Isaac Lewis, Benj. Dean and Jabez Holmes a committee to sell said “Pew Ground,”—and one of the conditions of sale was as follows:

“The Pews Shall be Set up one at a time and to be struck of to the Highest Bider he having his Choice and that to be his Real Property to Dispose of as he Shall think proper so Long as s^d meeting House Shall Last.”

During the winter (1787-8), therefore, the work of finishing the meeting-house inside went on; and as every piece had to be got out by hand and help was scarce, much time was occupied; and it was not till the summer of 1788, that the undertaking was completed and the pews deeded. Enoch Holmes bid off the first choice in open town meeting for "10 pounds and 10 shillings." There were 28 large square pews sold on the lower floor, and the buyers were as follows in the order given:—

Enoch Holmes	Isaac Lewis	Simeon Dodge
Thomas Bixby	William Starrett	Samuel Nutt
Thomas Mitchell	Capt. Ewell	Josh ^a . Huntington
James Fisher	William Lord	Elias Fairbanks.
John Dickey	Isaac Brewster	
John Carson	Jabez Holmes	
Samuel Dickerman	Nat ^l . Sleeper	
Zach. Richardson	Jona ⁿ . Patch	
Zach. Whiting	David Starrett	
Israel Balch	Asa Bixby	
John Nichols	Peter Woodbury *	
Maj. Holmes		
James Hogg		

For six months preceding the breaking out of the Revolution, the feeling grew in thoughtful minds that the end would be war. Foreign soldiers were pouring in upon us, and in every city it was with difficulty that collisions were avoided. Hence military stores began to be collected and secreted by the patriots in various out-of-the-way places. On the night of Dec. 14, 1774, Maj. John Sullivan, commanding a company from Portsmouth and vicinity surprised Fort William and Mary in the harbor of that city, and carried off all its ammunition and small guns, from which subsequently the New Hampshire soldiers were furnished in part for the battle of Bunker Hill. At the beginning of 1775, or before, the British began in earnest to plan the capture or destruction of these military stores. They were on the watch for them; but never could find out anything, unless tories secretly revealed their place of concealment. Their argument was, that if they could prevent the accumulation of guns and powder and provisions, there

* This meeting-house history is given for convenience a little out of the order of time.

would not be any serious outbreak. But while the British were watching, the patriots were on the alert. They did not mean to be taken by surprise. They made arrangements by means of signal lights, firing guns, fleet riders, and vigilant sentinels, to convey immediate intelligence of any movement of British troops. "Minute-men,"—men ready to start at a "minute's notice" to meet the foe,—were drilled in little squads all over New England, the old soldiers of the war with the French and Indians performing this service, and taking their places in the ranks. Early in April 1775 Gen. Gage, the British commander in Boston, having learned that the patriots had collected military stores to considerable extent in Concord, Mass., determined on a secret expedition to seize them. Consequently, on the evening of Apr. 18, 1775, he despatched Major Pitcairn with eight hundred men for this purpose. They started under cover of the darkness and marched silently through the night, arriving at Lexington on the way to Concord, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 19th. But someway the patriots in Boston got knowledge of the intended movement, gave the signal, and aroused the scattered settlers along the line of march; so that the "minute-men" hurried to the scene and saved most of the military stores by timely removal of them. Yet it was not without bloodshed. A company of about seventy farmers confronted Pitcairn on Lexington green, and immediately the British fired upon them and eleven patriots fell dead. It was the first blood of the Revolution! Then the British hurried on to Concord, and, failing of their object there, at once began a retreat. But the patriots followed and hung upon them, firing from every secret place, till the red-coats, tired, hungry and bleeding fairly ran for life and would have been all shot down but for a re-enforcement of twelve hundred men sent out from Boston under Lord Percy. A British writer said that when Percy met his flying comrades, "their tongues were hanging out of their mouths, like those of dogs after a chase." By sunset of Apr. 19, they got back into Boston, exhausted, ashamed and mad, if not wiser; having been outwitted and defeated by the "rude farmers," and having lost nearly three hundred men, most of them left dead or fatally wounded in the road!

At this event the wonder and rage in England knew no bounds. Among the colonies the tidings flew into the remotest corners, as if borne by the lightnings or the wind. Minutemen from all directions hurried toward Boston. The war had begun. The scattered men and boys of Society Land hurriedly met together at Dea. Aikens in Antrim, coming from what is now Hancock, Greenfield, Bennington, Antrim, Deering and west part of Francestown, and under command of Capt. Isaac Butterfield, started to meet the foe. This town was not wanting in that mighty enthusiasm of courage and liberty. It is believed that quite a number of men in the east part of the town started, in connection with others from New Boston and Lyndeborough, on the same errand of defence for liberty.

As a consequence of the breaking out of war, many projects of settlement here were abandoned for a time. The heroic determination to defend their homes and rights, was coupled with great uncertainty, all which tended, of course, to hinder improvements, and check the growth of every frontier town. Nobody could tell what would occur in the near future. The people were led to fear the inroads of Indians from Canada as in the former war. It was a dark day. At once, after the Battle of Lexington, a town-meeting was called here to talk over the great struggle and take needed action. The warrant was posted on the door of James Fisher's barn, where religious meetings were held still in cold weather, probably because warmer than the unfinished church. Some of the Deering people came here at that time to attend divine service. When they came out from meeting, some one called attention to the warrant, and specially to the fact that it was "in His Majesty's Name,"—upon which James Aiken of Deering began to spit on it, and shouted "All O ye spit on it;"—which they proceeded to do with very generous effusions! The warrant was soaked and fell to pieces! And the town-meeting was delayed for some time. At a town-meeting May 15, 1775, it was voted

"to pay the money that was spent by the men that went to the army back to them again,"

and we find mention of the "expense part of the town Hess ben at in going to the army;"—which shows that the men of

Franeestown actually marched to the front immediately after the Battle of Lexington, as the warrant for the meeting was dated Apr. 29, only ten days subsequent, giving time for the march and the return. It shows also the forwardness and enthusiasm of the people. They voted their first money for the war May 15, 1775, only a few days after the first blood of the Revolution was shed!

At the March meeting of this year no *town* committee of Safety was chosen, there being a good supply of such committee of the State and of the County. But a meeting was called June 10, 1775,

“to chuse a Committee to Examine and try aney person or persons that are or Shall be Suspected of being Enemies to the Country.”

They chose as this committee,

John Dickey
Enoch Holmes
Charles Mellon
James Fisher
Thomas McLaughlin
William Starrett
William McMaster.

It must be conceded that this was summary and vigorous action, Franeestown was one of the “two towns” referred to in the records of the “Third County Congress” as not having their “Committee of Safety;” but when they did act it was in a most decided way. It was a committee of determined men, and they made preparation, to carry out the intent of the above vote. At this point, however, some one raised the question, whether said Committee was legally chosen, as it was not at the usual time of appointing town officers, and conferred unusual powers upon them. Some may have questioned the authority of the self-constituted County Congress which urged this action of the town. At any rate, the matter was talked over, and some were dissatisfied; and the selectmen decided to refer the matter to outside parties. The town record speaks of these referees as meeting at the “House of John Carson Inholder in said franeestown,” and names the decision they reached; but the following paper, found elsewhere, explains the case more fully.

“Whereas it has been falsely reported that the Committee of Safety for Francestown were not fairly and legally chosen, and by reason of said report the publick were dissatisfied with the proceedings of said Committee; where upon, We, the Selectmen of said Francestown, judged it our duty to call in some disinterested persons to determine the matter, and thereupon sent to the Committees of Safety for two neighbouring Towns, who, when convened, unanimously voted and agreed that Said Committee were fairly and legally chosen, and had good right to act in all cases for the safety of said Francestown, and that their proceedings and determinations are and ought to be as valid as the proceedings and determinations of any Committee of Safety in any Town whatever.

Signed by order of the Selectmen.
William McMaster, town clerk.”

Francestown July 12, 1775.

The “two neighboring towns” named above were Weare and New Boston and the conclusion at which they arrived was “after Strick Inqhurry being mead.” Six days later the three Committees met at New Boston, for consultation in view of the disorganized and alarming state of affairs; and they determined to appeal to the State officials, which appeal was as follows:—

“To the Honourable the Provincial Congress, Council of War, or Committee of Safety sitting at Exeter in & for the Province of New Hampshire.

Gentlemen—

We the Subscribers being Committees of Safety for our respective Towns think it our indispensable Duty to remonstrate to you Gentlⁿ as the Guardians of our Province the malancholly and unhappy Scituation of our Country by Reason of a Number of Disorderly Persons who lying aside all Reason and Rules prescribed by You Gente^m and the Wisdom of the Continent, have set themselves as it were in Battle Aarray against all Order; and pursue with hasty steps the very road to Confusion and Effusion of Blood and therefore from such unnatural Behavior fearing the worst of Consequences if not speedily prevented and conscious we have done everything in our Power hitherto within our proper spheres of Action to prevent a Consequence so horrible in its Nature and so utterly subversive of Peace and Unity and seeing the dreadful Eve of domestick War now blackening over our heads we now avail our-selves of the last Effort in applying to You Gentlⁿ in whom this Province has reposed so much Confidence, humbly beseeching You in your great Wisdom to point out Some more effectual Method than has heretofore been taken, that all Persons who have been fairly and impartially examined and Justly and honourably acquitted of the odious Names Tories and Enemies to their Country may rest in Peace for the

future and have an Opportunity by their good Behaviour to prove to the World what Malice itself must acknowledge and applaud and unless some such Method be Speedily taken (in our opinions) our Country will soon discover that Committees of Safety are but Empty Names and the Distress of Nations our only Asylum and Place of Resort If the Above Remonstrances should appear to you Gentlⁿ Reasonable and worthy of Notice Your Compliance therewith will conferr very great obligations on
 (Gentⁿ Your most obed^t hbe Serv^{ts}.

New Boston July 18, 1775.

Charles mellen, John Dickey James Fisher } Committee of
 William mc master, Thos McLaughlin } Safety
 for Francestown

James mc Farson, William Moor } Committee
 Daniel mc allester } for New Boston

William Dustan, Timothy worthley } Committee
 Ebenezer Bagley, Sam Philbrick } for Weare "

It will be noticed that Enoch Holmes and William Starrett, two members from Francestown, did not sign this "Remonstrance," though undoubtedly in full harmony with it. The Paper is suggestive of the fearfully disturbed state of affairs. The Committees of Safety of adjacent towns often met together for advice, and help. The day before the meeting at New Boston, named above, the committees of Goffstown, Derryfield, Merrimac, and Bedford met at the latter place, and one of them wrote in his diary: "We broke up the next morning after day-break." An all night session! Thus the perils of our fathers were met with the most ready and inflexible determination to maintain their liberties!

In the spring of 1775, about two months before the date of the above "Remonstrance," the New Hampshire Legislature, then called the "Provincial Congress," had recommended to the towns to choose delegates, to meet in each county for the purpose of organizing the militia for any emergency. No trace of any action by this town upon the matter is found in our records; but Merrimac held a town meeting (June 19, 1775,) "to choose a Committee to meet the Committee of the neighboring towns in order to choose Field Officers for Regulating the Militia, as is recommended by the Provincial Congress."

Probably other towns took the same action, But Francestown was divided in opinion as to the wisdom of this action and no official steps were taken in regard to the "Recommendation."

A few, however, met, at a later date, and chose delegates to an adjourned meeting of this military-neighborhood-congress. But this was not agreeable to all the town, as appears from the following "Petition," found at the State-House:

"To the honourable the Provincial Congress who set at Exeter in and for the Colony of New Hampshire Gentⁿ—

The Pettition of us the Subscribers being Inhabitants of Francist^{on} Humbly Sheweth that about a Week since there Came a Letter to s^d Town Sign'd by Samuel Patten Chairman in behalf of the Committees of Goffstown Derrifield & Bedford the Contents of which were as follows (viz) That they had met at Goffstown on ye 10 of this present Month to Consult upon Several Matters recommended by the Continental and Provincial Congresses relating to the Militie and to enquire into the State of Col: Goffs Regiment & have recommended it to this Town to meet and Chuse their Militie Officers before the 21st of s^d Month at which time they required the Officers Chosen to meet at Goffstown to Chuse their Field officers which we humbly Conceive is Contrary to the Advice of the Continental Congress Neither did we know by what authority they were about to Regulate s^d Regiment wherefore the Majority of s^d town Judged it unnecessary to pay any Regard thereto but a Small Part of s^d town assembled according to the Venire above mentioned & made choice of Persons intirely contrary to the sense & meaning of the town in General therefore your Petitioners humbly pray that s^d men may not be Confirmed untill the Town has an Opportunity of makeing a fair & regular choise and then we shall esteem it in the highest Regard our indispensable Duty tacitly to acquiece in the Determinations of this Honorable Congress and Your h^{ble} Pettitioners as in Duty Bound Shall ever Pray—

Francestown Agust the 21st 1775

Thomas Quigley
Jams Adams
Sam^l Nutt
James Fisher
William mc mester
thomas mellen
William Quigly
Robert Fulton
Hugh morel

John Carson
John Dickey
Thomas McLaughlin
Thomas Quigly Jun^r
Archibald Cunningham
adam Dickey
William Cristey
Charles Mellen

The Small party which carried on the Meeting afforesaid did not exceed Ten in Number exclusive of the Officers some of which had No Right to Vote "

What the result of this petition was, it is now impossible to state, as no account of the matter has been found in the town or Provincial records, and no account of the Goffstown military

meeting is known. Yet it appears that there was such a meeting held about the time of the date of the foregoing petition, that Francestown was represented, and was presumably represented by the men to whom the objection was made, and that these men were Isaac Lewis and Benjamin Sleeper. It appears further that the meeting made choice of regimental officers, and that the Provincial Congress for some reason did not "confirm" their choice, but made changes which were offensive. All this is shown by the following petition.

"To Colonel Daniel Moor of Bedford—

Worthy Sir We the subscribers inhabitants of several different towns in your Regiment who was Nominated and chosen for officers in the same; Take this opportunity to make known to your Honour some of our grievances wherein we are Depriv^d of our Libertys.

About the 20th of August last we met at M^r Kelleys innholder in Goffestown (which no Doubt S^r you remember very well) in order to Chuse our field officers which we effected; and Chose Col. John Stark Chief Co^l your self Lieu^t Co^l one M^r Gilman first Maj^r Lieu^t Sam^l Caldwell Second Ditto which was all Returned to the Honor^{bl} Congress for their Confirmation. But for wise ends they saw cause to seet Co^l Stark aside which made room for the advancement of all the rest of our choice which was done by said Congress: Lieu^t Caldwell onley excepted and seet aside: and others put in his place: that we never had any Consairn with, nor never Desins to have: Which Doings we look upon an imposition upon him, but moore so upon us (Pray wheres the Liberty so much talk^d of now a days)

Therefore resolved: that if the said Caldwell (which was our Choice) is not put into the vacancy that was maid by the advancement of the rest: we for our part shall Decline having any Consairn in said regiment under any other person thats put in that place:

Therefore s^r we recommend it to you to use your influence to get our Choice established: and if done we your friends and humble Serv^t will serve cheerfully if required—

Ye 15th September 1775

Cap^t Georg Haddley } Wear
Nathaniel Fifield }

Isaac Lewis } Francistown
Benj^a Sleeper }

Cap^t John Duncan, Society, [Antrim]

Cap^t George Cristy } New Boston
Lieu^t Jesse Cristey }

Thomas Caldwell, Dunbarton."

This being a militia, and not an enlisted, regiment, no record is at hand to determine the result of this action. Most of the parties did however, subsequently enlist and serve their country faithfully in the field.

Less than a month after this the selectmen reported (Sept. 20, 1775), "Fire-arms wanting in the town—11." Every male in town from 16 to 65 inclusive was required to be armed; but some boys were not yet provided for, and a few probably were unable to procure guns, or more than one in a family.

A census of the state was taken again in 1775, showing a considerable increase of population. Some towns in this vicinity were as follows in point of number of people; Londonderry (second town in the State), 2590; Bedford, 495; New Boston, 569; Peterboro', 549; Lyndeboro', 713; Hellsboro', about 150.; and Society Land, 177. This last included Antrim, Hancock, Bennington, and the western and larger part of Greenfield. An old letter to the State Committee of Safety dated Nov. 21, 1775, "estimates" the population of some towns not returned at that date, which estimate puts Hillsboro, 180, and Society Land 220, and other towns as much out of the way. The population of Antrim, then a part of Society Land was about 75. Francestown returned a population of 200, as follows:

" Males under sixteen years of age	55
Males from 16 years to 50 Not in the Army	37
All males above 50 years of age	7
Persons gone in the Army	9
All Females	92
Negroes and Slaves for Life	00
	<hr/> 200."

It will be seen by this, that there were no old people in town, and that more than one-fourth of the whole population were boys under 16 years of age. On this basis there would be about 250 boys in town under sixteen at the present time; and if there were as usual about the same number of girls, it would make a population of 500 persons under sixteen, in which case there would be no lack of scholars for the Academy without the help of other towns. Then considerably more than half the whole population was under sixteen years of age! Every house was full of children.

Few events of any special importance require to be narrated here for the fall and winter of 1775-1776. Washington had taken command of our army besieging the British in Boston, July 3, 1775, and the British evacuated Boston Mar. 17, 1776.

In these frontier towns the struggle to support life engaged every attention. Land was to be cleared in preparation for the coming year. The scattered people labored constantly, and with intense application; but everywhere it was with the silent determination to maintain their liberties, and with the presentiment that great struggles and great changes were at hand.

For the year 1776 the town records are very brief, the warrants and transactions of the voters under them for three town meetings, transcript of a road, record of births and deaths, and record of a citizen's cattle-mark on the "Near Hoarn," all being written on three pages. Consequently we must look elsewhere for information, as we have largely in previous years. The usual town officers were chosen (Mar. 18, 1776), and John Dickey, James Fisher and Thomas McLaughlin, three sturdy Scotchmen, were appointed "Committey of Safety or Inspection." A town meeting was called June 1, 1776, (the first town meeting in the church),

"to act upon a paper Sent to this town from the Committee of Steat Safty in this Collony;"

but we are not told what this "paper" was, and no action upon it appears on the record. The "Association Test" had been sent to "the Selectmen of each town in the Colony," for signature; and probably this was the "paper" referred to. In most towns the selectmen simply presented the paper to each man separately to be signed; but as the chairman of the board in Francestown at this time was not in sympathy with extreme measures, a meeting was called for public action. It was not called in the usual way and the warrant was not signed by the selectmen, but by "John Quigley, Select Clerk." I have not been able to find any return of signers from Francestown. Mr. Quigley being highly esteemed among the people, and chairman of the selectmen, no doubt quietly neglected to make return, and no one felt like taking the matter up in apparent censure of him. Francestown was loyal and true, but small; and was fully occupied in meeting the struggles of a new settlement.

The "paper" sent to other towns, and undoubtedly to this town, was as follows:

“Colony of New Hampshire,
In Committee of Safety,
Apr. 12th 1776.

In order to carry the underwritten Resolve of the Hon^{ble} Continental Congress into Execution, you are requested to desire all Males above twenty one years of age (Lunaticks, Idiots, and Negroes excepted) to sign to the Declaration on this Paper; and when so done, to make Return thereof, together with the Name or Names of all who shall refuse to sign the same, to the General Assembly or Committee of Safety of this Colony.

M. Weare, chairman.”

The “underwritten Resolve” was to disarm all persons “notoriously disaffected to the cause of America” and all that would not “sign to the Declaration on this Paper.” The “Declaration” was in these words:

“We, the Subscribers, do hereby solemnly engage, and promise, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, at the Risque of our Lives and Fortunes, with Arms, oppose the Hostile Proceedings of the British Fleets and Armies against the United American Colonies.”

This was called the “Association Test.” It was three months before the Declaration of Independence, and was an open act of treason against the most powerful government on earth. In the whole state 8199 persons signed “The Test,” and 773 refused to sign. Of these last, some were Friends, who were loyal to America, but by profession opposed to bearing arms; some were aged, or sick, or disabled, so as not to have power to fulfil the pledge; and a few were too timid to sign. Thus the number of actual tories in New Hampshire was small. And only a part of this small number were open or dangerous enemies. Indeed this State was so fully and universally loyal to freedom, that many tories were sent here from New York for imprisonment, the jail at Amherst being generally about full of them during the war.

Nor is it strange that some cautious and conscientious persons should shrink from signing such a sweeping oath. It meant death and confiscation of property, to every man, if the cause failed! It shows the heroism and determination of our fathers! And no doubt the cause was stronger in our state than indicated by these numbers (8199-773) because, while some of the older and life-long subjects of the King hated

formally to break their allegiance, those *under* twenty-one years of age were, without exception, full of enthusiasm for America and liberty. Every man in Society Land (i. e. Antrim, Hancock & Bennington) signed the paper. In Deering 33 signed and 2 refused to sign. In Hillsboro' 35 signed and one refused. In New Boston 108 signed, including Rev. Solomon Moor, the Pastor of the church, and none are reported as refusing to sign. In Weare 131 signed, and 41, all "called Quakers," refused to sign. These returns furnished the state government a basis on which to calculate their strength, and also gave them information as to the number of tories, and who and where they were. The year 1776 closed with very dark prospects for the patriots. The British had been driven out of Boston, but had captured the city of New York, and had gained an important victory over Gen. Putnam on Long Island (Aug. 27, 1776.) They had also gained a practical victory in the drawn battle of White Plains. The British outnumbered the Americans three to one, and had all resources in abundance, while the patriots were scantily supplied. Washington retreated across New Jersey into Pennsylvania with a small following of faithful men. Our few forces invading Canada in the early part of 1776 had retreated before superior numbers. Many of our best soldiers had died there with small-pox. And besides all this the Americans were poor and their means of supply were so nearly exhausted that they knew not where to look for more. And, then, as the soldiers had enlisted only for short terms, every now and then a company would return home. In this way the American army continued to diminish, so that Washington had scarcely more than three thousand men under his command. Hence Congress planned to enlist men for three years or "for the war." New Hampshire was to raise three regiments, to be under Colonels, John Stark, James Reed, and Enoch Poor. Soon after, Poor, the junior-officer, was promoted over Stark, to be Brigadier-General,—which so offended the latter that he left the service. Reed lost his eye-sight; and the regiments were commanded by Colonels, Joseph Cilley, Nathan Hale, and Alexander Scammell. The humble part of this town in these affairs of the war, will be narrated in the chapter on our military record.

This year thus darkly drawing to its close was characterized by the Declaration of Independence, as the year of our beginning as a nation. Said Declaration was adopted July 4, 1776. News travelled so slowly that it was not till the 10th of July, that it was received by the army near New York. A paper of that time says it "was received everywhere with loud huzzas, and the utmost demonstrations of joy. The news reached New Hampshire on the 18th of July, and in many places was publicly announced to the people, by salute, or drum-beat, or public reading or by all these together. In some places in New England, it was read by the minister in the pulpit and put on record by the town clerk.

But the gloom with which this year was closing was relieved somewhat by the Victory at Trenton. Washington began his march 3 P. M. Dec. 25th; reached the Delaware at dark; and crossed the swollen stream in the night, a night cold, bitter and fiercely snowing. They were all over and commenced at four o'clock in the morning a forced march of nine miles to Trenton in the face of a blinding storm of snow and sleet; surprised the Hessians at sunrise, and captured twelve hundred men with all their arms and supplies, and without the loss of a man! Bancroft the historian says, "*that* victory turned the shadow of death into the morning." It brightened the closing year, but it was not known in New England till a week of the new year had passed. Washington in person commanded one division, and Gen. Sullivan of New Hampshire the other. Stark led the van of Sullivan's division, and New Hampshire men had a prominent part in the terrible suffering of the march, and the short, sharp, desperate battle which followed.

Again for 1777 the four-and-one-half pages of town record give us only a glimmer of light. There were five town-meetings during the year, chiefly with reference to the affairs of the war,—all which will appear in a subsequent chapter on military matters. They "Voted one Hundred and twenty pounds Lawfull money" to every man who would enlist from the town for three years or "During the present Ware," which considering their poverty and the smallness of their number, was greater than any town bounty offered in the late war. Several Francestown men took turns with each other in going to the

front. Sometimes a father would go six months and then a son six months. Sometimes one neighbor would go a year and another the next year,—the one staying at home carrying on both farms and caring for both families. Thus an enlistment would be to “fill a uniform.” Apr. 7, 1777, the town

“voted to Chouse 5 of a Committee to receive the accoumpts and prise the turns of the men that Has ben into the Searvice With out aney town bounty.”

The committee chosen for this purpose was David Lewis, Samuel Nutt, Oliver Holmes, John Dickey and William Starrett.

Then July 22 following they voted an additional bounty to soldiers who would enlist for two months in the regiments then being raised to resist Burgoyne. Sept. 29 they renewed this offer to all then enlisting. One cannot read the brief record of this year without being impressed with the self-sacrificing, unfaltering, noble patriotism of this little frontier town!

Mar. 10, 1777, came the first annual meeting called in the name of the “Steat of New Hampshire,” the name previously being “His Majesty’s Province of New Hampshire.” At this meeting also, they chose David Lewis “town tressherer,—and he has the honor of heading the list of these distinguished money-officers of Francestown. Before this the town’s money had been held by the constable or by the selectmen, according to convenience. Mar. 24, 1777, there was a special town-meeting to vote for County officers, (the first mention of any vote of the kind;) but neither the number of votes, nor the candidates voted for, are named on the record. At the same time they

“voted to Chouse a Committee to act in bhaffe of the town upon the bond given by John Quigley for fullfilment of the meeting House not being finisshed according to bargain.”

Quigley was believed to be a tory, and things were made so uncomfortable for him that he left town without carrying out his contract; but probably his friends settled the matter up, as we hear no more about it, after the action of this committee.

In a “New Proportion for Taxes” Sept. 1777, for “each one thousand pounds” the part to be paid by Francestown was

£3-12s-11 1-4d. or about one two-hundred-and-seventy-fifth part. Antrim paid only 1£-5s-10d. Deering 3£-0s-8 1-2d. New Boston 7£-3s-9d, the "Old Town" having less than twice the valuation of this town, showing that in spite of taxes, privations, dangers and the hardships of a new settlement in the wilderness, Francestown was steadily gaining in numbers and resources.

The records of 1778 begin with the annual meeting Mar. 23, at which they chose William McMaster town clerk, who served only about a month, suddenly died, and was succeeded by Henry Parkinson.

They also continued David Lewis in the office of "Tressherer." At the same meeting they

"voted the Select men is to be the Committee to purtich a miness-terial Lot if there Can be an upertunity suebel,"

it being the custom for every town to give its first minister a farm, or land enough when cleared to make one, as ministers were expected to settle for life, and to own their homestead like other men.

An article had been put into the warrant for this annual meeting to see if the town would "Vote part of Francestown to the Society Land"; which article was immediately dismissed. The record gives no indication as to what was the object of this move, or who was its author.

Apr. 21, 1778, a town meeting was held at the "house of Lieut. Oliver Holmes Inholder," to see if they would abate the tax of William Dickey, then in the army, and

"to adjourn said Meeting till twelve o'clock on s^d Day to the House of Robert McGaw Inholder in New boston to Join with the Inhabitants of s^d New boston to Chuse a Man"

for delegate to a convention to form a constitution for the state. No record is given of this meeting at the "House of Robert McGaw," but from other sources we learn that they made choice of Archibald McMillan of New Boston to represent both towns. The Convention was held at Concord June 10, 1778, It formed a constitution and sent it out to the people in June 1779; but it was rejected by the popular vote. This town was very decided against it. But the need of some change was so great that the

House of Representatives voted (Mar. 28, 1781,) to call another Convention "to settle a Form of Government." The first constitution of New Hampshire had been adopted (Jan. 5, 1776,)

"to continue during the present unhappy and unnatural contest with Great Britain."

This was the *first* constitution adopted by any of the Colonies. But it was intended only as a temporary compact, and was not adapted to the demands of the people. The first effort to change it having failed, the second convention began its work in Concord the first Tuesday in June 1781. May 7, preceding, Francestown voted not to send a man to this convention. Nearly forty towns in the state took the same action, or did not act at all, many towns feeling too poor at that time to help pay the expenses. But the Convention went at its work and sent out a New Constitution. But this also, known as the "constitution of 1781," was rejected by the people. The House of representatives voted, Jan. 10, 1782, before the re-assembling of the convention, recommending to them to adjourn and "in the mean time to issue precepts to the Towns & places not represented in said Convention to send Delegates thereto." According the Convention re-assembled on the "Fourth Wednesday of January 1782," and adjourned to the "third Wednesday in August following." To this second call for delegates, no reference appears on our town records. But the town "voted (Mar. 11, 1782) to have the old Committee take the plan of government into firther Consideration," with a view to suggesting amendments. Whether any thing ever resulted from this vote, does not appear. The Convention assembled according to adjournment, and after making some changes, sent out the amended constitution to the people. But this second constitution was rejected. Then the Convention adjourned till the "first Tuesday in June 1783, at which time they proceeded to draft a "*third* Constitution," and this last named effort was adopted by the people, as it came nearer to their wishes, and as they were well tired of conventions. There is no record of any action by this town on this last constitution. It has usually been called the "constitution of 1784," because though

adopted the previous year, it was not to go into effect till the "first Wednesday in June 1784." The Convention which formed it was a remarkable one, having been in existence two and one-half years, and having had *seven sessions*, some of them of great length, reminding one of a modern session of our Legislature. But the old Convention is ahead in this respect. that it did accomplish *some* good in the end!

Returning now to the year 1778, we find a town-meeting Apr. 17th "to get two men" to fill the quota of Francestown in the army; and they appointed Capt. John Carson to enlist the men. Apparently they left him to make such terms as he could; but, whatever the cost he was to "get these two men." The people were determined to do their part.

May 25, 1778, there was a town-meeting to see what they would do about finishing the outside of the meeting-house. Before this for three years it had been barely covered, a mere shelter from wind and rain. There was nothing inside but a few rude benches for seats, not even a platform for the speaker. The outside looked like a barn, and rough at that. But this year by vote of the town the outside finish was put on. The house was cheap and plain, without steeple, or any imposing features. Another town meeting was held (Nov. 23, 1778,) to see if the town would paint the church. This meeting was, for some unknown reason, declared illegal, and another meeting was called (Feb. 22, 1779,) to act on this and other matters. At this last meeting they renewed the action of the former, i. e. they "voted not to purchase Oil to *colour* the Meeting House." They felt too poor. It was a hard struggle to get a house for worship. But they "Voted to purchase latches and Handles & a Lock for the Meeting House," showing that hitherto they had felt unable to purchase even such needful things as these!

At this meeting also they

"voted to abate the poll Rates of the Men that were in the Service the Year 1776," and to "give the men that went to Stillwater and Sarahtoga five Dollars a Month,"

showing their great appreciation of these services in that, so long afterwards, and out of their poverty, they were willing to pay these additional sums. And it is an item to the great

credit of the patriotic fathers of this town that the State Treasurer (Dec. 24, 1779,) in assessing the State tax

“discounted forty-two pounds on account of Bounties paid soldiers by said Francestown.”

But in July of this year (1779) came a call for two soldiers to fill a new quota from this town. A meeting was called at once to meet this demand, At this meeting (July 15, 1779) James Harriod enlisted. and the town voted to give him

“100 Bussshels of Rie for serving one Year in the Continental Service the Rie to be paid on the first Day of January 1781;”

that is, they voted the rye before it was raised, having no money with which to make payment. Then David Starrett, Zachariah Whiting, Boyd Hopkins, Thomas Warren, William Quigley and Isaac Lewis “jointly agreed” to provide the other soldier and pay him one year; but this the town “rejected,” (not being willing that a few men should bear the load,) and promptly “voted that the Town hire a Continental Soldier by Pole and Estate.” This, and other items of the war-record I have given year by year, apart from the Chapter on Military Affairs, to keep in mind the greatness and the length of the struggle for independence.

Also this year (1779) an effort was made to “regulate prices.” On account of the depreciation of paper, and the great scarcity of specie, various commodities and products came to be used in exchange, and some persons were disposed to take advantage of this state of things to hold needed articles at extravagant rates. If debts were to be paid with rye, it was necessary to have some standard at which rye should be held. Accordingly the “Selectmen of Portsmouth,” taking lead in the matter, sent out a paper to the towns proposing a “Convention” to fix prices for the state. Some towns took the whole matter into their own hands, fixing the rates and the penalties of disobedience. But this town (Sept. 7, 1779)

“voted to Join with New Boston in sending a Man to the Convention at Concord for Stating the Prices of sundry Articles.”

And then, to put the decisions to be reached, into immediate execution, they chose Henry Parkinson, Benjamin Felt, Oliver Holmes, Sam^l Nutt, Daniel Clark, William Butterfield, David

Starrett, Nathaniel Boyd and Benjamin Sleeper, a committee to "State the Prices of things according to the Resolutions of the Convention, for Francestown!"

It must be conceded that this was a powerful committee, but it was a heavy job which was to be done! Nothing ever came of it. It was an attempt to do impossible things. Little is known as to any prices named, or other details of the plan, as it was soon dropped, and prices were left to regulate themselves. Demand and supply determine prices; and they soon saw what experience has since proved, that no arbitrary votes or resolves can change this rule for any length of time. Nothing further appears as to the "Regulation of Prices" by law!

But for several succeeding years the records show great difficulties in the transaction of business for lack of any fixed standard of values. At the following March meeting (Mar. 23, 1780,) they

"Voted William Starrett one Dollar per week the old way for Boarding the Minister *as rye formerly went*,"—

which to us is very indefinite, but to them no doubt referred to some price that was the nearest thing to a fixed standard then available. And when (May 29, 1780,) the town voted a call to a minister, and offered a certain salary, it was on this basis:

"Rye and Indian as above.

Beef at	2 D	1-2
Butter	8	0
Pork	4	0."

They had to agree on a salary, and then they had to agree on the value of the things it should be paid in. Money had almost ceased to be a circulating medium! Paper currency was going down so fast that people would not take it unless compelled to. At the March meeting of this year they "Voted thirty Dollars p^r Day for Working on the Highways." And when we consider the monetary fluctuations and difficulties which they passed through, it does not seem strange that our fathers had a love for specie, or "solid money," as they called it, which it took a hundred years to wipe out. Indeed sensible men at the present day (1889) want a gold and silver basis for money. We handle such large sums now that paper of some

kind is convenient for transfers; but in the old days of small exchanges specie answered finely, if it could be had. In this country specie was very scarce from the first. The early settlers brought over tools and seeds, but not silver or gold. If afterwards they bought anything of the old country, specie must pay for it, which of course tended if there was any here to drain it all back into England. If it was brought into this country, it could not be kept here. As a consequence the colonies were early driven to issue paper for circulation among themselves. Each state had its own paper money for use within its own bound. Coins of small denominations and small intrinsic value were issued by most of the colonies, and even by individuals, as in our late war; but these coins were only for small change, and local use. Colonial paper money was issued long before the rupture between this country and Great Britain, and never stood quite at par with English money. Massachusetts paper generally stood the highest and South Carolina paper the lowest. In 1767 it would take seven pounds of South Carolina issue to buy one pound of English money. Hence when the war of the Revolution broke out, the financial question was the most difficult one. The British felt sure we could never pay our bills. Our paper would be worth nothing. In this respect they had a tremendous advantage over us. But money of *some* kind must be had;—and hence in less than a month after the Battle of Lexington, Congress provided for the issue of “Continental Paper,” so-called, of which \$2,000,000, were put in circulation June 22, 1775. This was followed, from time to time, by other and larger issues until \$300,000,000, were sent forth,—an enormous sum for the country to carry in that day. Laws were passed, making this paper legal tender for debts; but in spite of careful plans and arbitrary enactments, it soon began to depreciate in value, and went down constantly till it became worthless. And it is hardly possible to calculate the amount of embarrassment and trouble that were thereby occasioned. People that had been “counted well off” and had had a little silver, were charged with concealing it; unprincipled men took advantage of the law to pay their debts with this worthless money; and many creditors were crippled or ruined by being compelled to take it. It was said that Rev. Jonathan

Barnes of Hillsboro' paid a whole years' salary for a pig four weeks old, though that town subsequently in an honorable manner made up the loss to him. About and soon after the close of the war, this "Continental Paper" was made a subject of ridicule. Sailors sewed the bills together and made coats of them for parade. Old soldiers burned them up over a glass of cider. Barbers papered their shops with them. One cent would buy ten dollars of paper, for many months. At the March meeting of 1781 Francestown

"Voted one Hundred Dollars Pr Day for working on the Highwayth." Soon after a meeting was called to see

"what money the Rates (taxes) shall be maid in for the futer,"—

which shows that the selectmen knew not what to do. By an interesting "Table of Depreciation for this State," recorded on the Journal of the New Hampshire Assembly July 3, 1781, we see the rapidity of the decline of this paper. The committee had reported

"as their opinion that all contracts previous to the last day of January 1777 should be considered as silver & gold,"

while in subsequent contracts paper should be valued according to the scale given by them in said report. This "Table" shows the depreciation for each month for nearly four years. The first decline given is that of four cents on a dollar in the month of Feb. 1777; but the fall was so rapid that Dec. 31 of the same year it took \$3.10 in paper to equal one dollar in silver. At the close of 1778 it took \$6.34 of paper to equal one dollar of silver. March 1, 1779, it took ten dollars of paper to equal one of silver; and the decline was so constant through that year that on Dec. 31, it took \$23.93 of paper to buy one of silver! Thus the monetary uncertainty and alarm grew worse and worse. Rye or corn, at certain fixed rates, came to be used as money, since bills were paid with these. What little *real* money transactions this Town entered into, they voted in "Spanish milled dollars." July 1, 1781, just six years after the first issue, it took seventy-five dollars of paper to buy one dollar of silver. Lt. Howe, writing from Amherst to the President of New Hampshire July 10, 1781, says, "I almost Blush to informe you of the little worth of paper Money here."

And to increase the confusion and distress of the towns in this vicinity the "proprietors Laid into the General Court" a petition against the right of the towns to tax their unoccupied lands. This petition was called up and urged by them in the Assembly in March 1780. A decision was reached and voted (Mar. 9, 1780),

"That the unimproved lands of non-residents within this State shall be subject to be taxed to the State Taxes, Continental Taxes, War taxes, County Taxes & not otherwise."

This was called a "compromise," but it was practically a defeat to these struggling towns, as they could no longer tax wild lands for the roads and improvements which would increase their value. And it took away the chief though small supply of actual specie, since these taxes of wild lands were usually paid in "hard money." In the west at the present time our new towns issue bonds, or in some other way borrow money, to start their institutions and "improvement,"—and thus transfer a part of the burden to their successors; but our fathers paid as they went along. What they could not pay for, they "did without." They had not learned the art of running into debt! Hence, being already under the hardest pressure to get a living and subdue the forests and support the war, this new law was a hard blow to them. But on the day the above-named law was passed, a new question arose and was referred to a "Committee of both houses," the question of taxing "located lands,"—i. e. lands purchased for a home, and partly cleared, but on to which the owner had not yet moved. An act was reported, and "passed" March 16, 1780, of which I have not been able to find a copy. But it was probably an exemption-law, inasmuch as subsequently they were not taxed for *town expenses*. Perhaps this was the reason why some who had bought and partially cleared their lands were tardy in moving on to them. At this distance it would seem difficult to give good reason why a land owner should pay taxes to State and county, and not pay his part for building a road out from his own clearing! Some relief, however, was granted specially to this town, as appears by the following action of the Legislature (Mar. 16, 1780):

“Voted to pay the selectmen of Francestown £83: 12: 4, for taxes on land of absentees.”

At the annual meeting (Mar. 23, 1780,) an article was in the warrant,

“To choose a Man whom the Tōwn think fit for a Justice of the Peace.”

These officials were then appointed by the Legislature, but were designated, or recommended, by the town. Such a rule would probably change the list of these distinguished officers, if it could be enforced now! Any man who has a political friend to speak for him and five dollars to pay, can get the office in these days. Would the town like to vote that every such one is “*fit for a Justice of the Peace?*” In this case they voted by ballot and the choice fell on Henry Parkinson, a scholarly and worthy man, every way “fit” for the position. He was at the time town-clerk, but remained in town but a few months after his election to the office of Justice of the Peace. Was the first person designated for the office by the town. There were only a few Justices in the county, and the public convenience at that day did not require many. Jan. 12, 1776, the House of Representatives chose Matthew Patten, Jonathan Lovewell, Jeremiah Page, Timothy Farrar, Henry Gerrish and Moses Nicholls, “Justices of the peace for the County of Hills-boroug.” June 27, 1777, the House chose Francis Blood, Nahum Baldwin, Noah Worcester, *Francis Eps* and John Cochran, Jr. to the same office. “John Quigley *Esquire*” had a similar appointment before the incorporation of Francestown.

There was a town-meeting July 24, 1780, to take some measure to procure the town’s “proportion of Beef” for the army, at which meeting they chose Dea. Ninian Cochran, Moderator, and ordered the Selectmen to purchase and deliver the required amount at the town’s expense. It was thought to be easier for the colonies to pay the army-tax in beef than in money, at that particular time,—which was no doubt true. The number of pounds required of this town is not given in the records, but it was *large* being about 3000 pounds for 1780, as in this and other towns in the vicinity, town-meetings were called to devise means of meeting so great a demand. But there was no disposition to shirk, and the beef-quota was filled

as fast as possible. Yet at the same time they practiced the severest economy toward themselves. An Article was in the warrant (July 24, 1780),

“To see if the Town will vote to build a Platform in the Meeting House for the Minister,”

which article was immediately dismissed. They could not afford the expense! Possibly some spreading, theatrical candidate had caught the modern idea of discarding a desk! It appears that they had then neither platform nor pulpit, and minister or moderator stood on the same level with the rest! And they would have nothing more until they could pay for it!

The previous year the House of Representatives had voted (June 23, 1779), to raise a regiment of three hundred men to assist in the defence of Rhode Island, and these men were to be enlisted for six months. Thomas Bixby of Francestown was chosen Ensign. The soldiers from this town were Oliver Butterfield, Archibald Gambal, William Wheeler, Jr., Abel Hadley and Simeon Chubbuck. This was more than the quota required of the town. These willingly enlisted, so that when another call came they voted to “raise no more men by poll and estate,” i. e. they would volunteer, or be drafted, but not run the town further into debt. Yet on consideration, they voted, six weeks later, to

“choose a Committee & invest them with full Power of Substitution in behalf of s^d Town to raise our Proportion of Men at the Town's Cost.”

The year 1780 was noted for extreme cold, and the winter of 1779-80 was called by the settlers the “Hard Winter.” Water was not known to drop from the roof for six weeks, even in the sunniest localities. In this section of New Hampshire snow was five feet deep on a level all winter. There were no roads, nor even paths in this town. Boston harbor was frozen over, so that people went to sleigh rides on it. The only going too and fro in this vicinity was on snow-shoes. People who were fortunate enough to have any corn, could not carry it to mill; and the settlers lived many weeks on boiled corn and broth, and, rarely, a meal of wild game. Wood was drawn on hand-sleds, or carried on their shoulders. In cases where the husband

and father was absent in the army, women and children endured great hardship in getting wood enough to prevent freezing and keep the family alive.. In cases where children were too poor to have any boots, which was often the fact, they sewed old rags round their feet making several thicknesses of them, and then saturated the whole with oil, and with this protection against freezing they started forth into the woods. It was a long and dreadful winter, and in these frontier towns the settlers, far apart and poor, endured untold privation and suffering. Each cabin, however scantily provided with food, was separated from all the world else. It was no unusual thing for the log house to be covered out of sight by the drifting snow. In one place in New Hampshire, it is said, a flock of sheep were dug out of a snow-bank that was sixteen feet deep above their backs, under which they had been buried and lost for a month. The few that were alive when found had subsisted by eating the wool off the dead. And at this time the larger places, like Dover, Portsmouth and Boston, were blockaded with snow, and business was nearly stopped. How desolate and fearful, therefore, to these lone cabins in the forest, must have appeared those long-continued days of blast and storm! As proof that all this is not exaggeration, we find that the Journal of the New Hampshire Legislature (Mar. 8, 1780), contains a

“Resolve to enable the Court of Common Pleas in the County of Hillsborough to take up and finish sundry matters pending at said Court at their next term, *the last term being lost by reason of the stormy weather.*”

And after such a winter of suffering and desolation, how welcome must have been the warm days of spring! At the present day with our comforts and unbroken communication with the world, we are poorly able to appreciate the endurances and heroism of those who established our institutions!

And closely following “The Hard Winter,” and late spring came the “Dark Day,” May 19, 1780. But little has come down to us concerning the day in this town, though in adjoining towns there were left many such records and traditions. The darkness was greatest in northern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire. More or less it covered all of New England, was noticed along the Hudson River, but was not

dense enough farther south and west to attract much attention. I will copy from my History of Antrim what I had gleaned and put together concerning the Dark Day in this vicinity. "For several days previous the air was full of smoky vapors, as if fires had been burning in the woods, the sun and moon appearing red and somewhat obscured. The early morning of May 19, was cloudy and showery and cool, with some thunder and lightning. But about ten o'clock when the artisans were busy in the shop and mill, the women spinning and weaving, and the farmers hurrying with their spring work in the field, it began to grow dark. Soon the wild birds screamed and flew to their nests,—the hens went to their roosts,—the cattle came up uttering strange cries to their stalls,—the sheep bleating woefully huddled under the fences,—the buds and opening leaves on the trees were colored almost to an indigo blue,—robins and blue-birds flew into the houses as if they sought the protection of man; the rain that soon followed was full of a substance like burnt vegetable matter, forming a scum, with smell of soot, over everything, collecting on the streams, and on the Merrimac River here and there to the depth of half a foot;—and this strange untimely darkness increased until by noon people had to light candles to eat their dinners by! Many were so much in fear that they could not eat. Lights were seen in every house, and, out-of-doors, people carried torches to light their steps. Everything took a different color from what it had by sunlight, and consequently the strange reflections of the torch-lights were in keeping with the marvellous and changed appearance of things. Hosts of people believed the end of the world had begun to come; men dropped on their knees to pray in the field; many ran to their neighbors to confess wrongs and ask forgiveness; multitudes rushed into the meeting-houses in towns where they had such, where pious and aged ministers, pleading repentance, interceded with God in their behalf; and everywhere throughout this day of wonder and alarm, the once-careless thought of their sins and of their Maker! The darkness somewhat increased all day, and before the hour of sunset was so intense that no object whatever could be distinguished. Anxiously and tremblingly people waited for the moon to rise at nine o'clock, and even little children sat silently watching to see if its helping

light would appear! But they were disappointed, the darkness being too dense to be affected by the moon! The most feeling prayers ever prayed in the town were offered at the family altars *that night!* Children never had more tender blessing than these mothers gave them *that night!* But while the little ones slept soundly for the most part, the parents chiefly sat up all night in anxiety, or rose long before the hour, to see if the glorious sun would shine again! Ah! how fear was turned into joy! Never dawned a lovelier morning than that of the 20th of May! Never were hearts more thankful on earth! Even thoughtless people praised God! And so much were the whole population affected by this event, that on the following March, nearly a year after, many towns voted to keep the 19th of May “as a day of fasting and prayer!”

In the year 1781 the first appropriation of the town's money for schools took place. In a subsequent chapter more will be said concerning schools; but a few words may be expected here. An article had been in the warrant Mar. 8, 1779, “to see if the Town will raise Money for a Town School,” upon which no action was taken. Their poverty and hardship were such as not to permit any other outlay, or any new undertakings. Children were privately taught, when it was possible, parents being generally the only instructors. But as the town's population had somewhat increased each year, a new effort was made (Mar. 12, 1781,) to start a public school. An article was in the warrant

“to See if the Town will vote to have a Town School and if they Should to See how much Money the Town will vote to Support it.”

And this time they voted without opposition to “have a Town School,” and “Voted to Raise Twenty-five Spanish Milled Dollars to Support said School,”—which for their time and circumstances was a large appropriation. The town now could raise a thousand dollars at less real sacrifice!

At a meeting May 7, 1781, the town declined to send a man “to Concord to meet the Convention.” This Convention was called to form a new Constitution for the state, or a “Plan of Government,” as they called it. This action is referred to on a preceding page, and is now mentioned only as giving an intimation concerning the increase of population. In the month

of March preceding the State Assembly sent out an order of election as follows:

“That such Towns & places as contain more than Fifty families be directed (if they see fit) to send one member for every fifty families, provided that each Town, Parish or place so sending, shall pay their own members for their time & expense.”

This shows why so many of the small towns were not represented in that long-drawn convention, as they would rather forego the honor than bear the expense. It also shows that, as this town took action upon the order, it had “more than fifty families” at the opening of the year 1781. There was not much increase in wealth, but there was a slow and constant increase in population, in spite of poverty and hardship and war. The people were full of courage and hope.

July 24, 1781, the town passed a vote which is suggestive of their methods of clearing away the magnificent forests of that day:

“voted to Cleare of the wood that was fell on the Ministeral [lot] this Currant year,” and “voted Zachariah Richardson and Edward Byxby to Set fire to s^d wood.”

It was customary to cut down the immense trees and burn them whole upon the spot. Sometimes they had what they called a “jam;” that is, they would cut all the trees on a certain tract nearly off, and then, when all was ready, they would start the whole by falling a big tree against one side, and that would start others, and the whole piece of forest would go down at once, with a fearful crash, filling the air with broken limbs and shaking the very earth for a long distance! This was supposed to prevent the “lodging” of trees, and somewhat diminish the labor of chopping! It was a magnificent sight to see from one thousand to five thousand of those original “giants of the forest” go down at once! But it was dangerous business, as a premature fall, or a rising wind, might start the “jam” before they were ready! It was no unusual thing at the “snap” of a tree beginning to fall on one side of a “jam,” for the workmen on the other side to run for dear life. And sometimes in spite of all precautions they were overtaken by the falling trees and killed. The chairman of the Board of selectmen of Society Land, Gideon Dodge, Jr., lost his life in this way, being struck by the top of the last falling tree!

When the trees had lain from one to six months to dry, they set a day for the "burning," which, though less dangerous, was hardly less exciting than the "jam." The ground being covered with timber and leaves and the dry mould of centuries, the fire swept over it with frightful force and fury, and the heat was like that of a blazing oven! Great precautions had to be taken to prevent its spreading beyond the desired bounds, and a strong force of men were put on guard.

The town had voted, Dec. 25, 1780, to "accept of Lot No. 2, in the Odiorne Right for a ministerial Lot," and a part of it was "chopped over" that winter. May 7, 1781, they

"Voted to Raise two Hundred spanish milled Dollars this Currant year towards paying for the Ministeriel Lot of Land."

This was more than they could pay for schools or roads or houses to live in. But they must have a minister, and they must have a home for him, and they must begin then, as so much time would have to be occupied in clearing the land and providing a home. On Sept. 6, 1781, the town voted that Robert Fulton should have the use of the ministerial lot, on condition of his clearing off, sowing and fencing the same; and they chose William Starrett "to see that the Grass seed is son on the Ministerial Lot," said Fulton being required

"to so four Pounds of clover Sead and two Quearts of heards Grass sead Pr acre."

July 4, 1781, the New Hampshire Assembly repealed all laws that made paper money legal tender,—a step most needful, as said paper was nearly worthless. And, as by said Assembly it was declared "next to an impossibility to raise silver money," even by the state, the financial condition of affairs was at the worst. Even when the Francetown people called a minister, for lack of any other method of payment, they offered sixty pounds salary, "Beef at d. 2 1-2; Butter d. 8; Pork d. 4." But the patience and fortitude of the people seemed to have no bounds. At a town meeting Apr. 15, 1782, they chose a committee to enlist men for the town

"to serve in the Continentle Army for three years or During the war." This was seven years after the battle of Lexington! Here was no disposition to give up! After seven years of war and poverty

and hardship and suffering, they were still unanimously determined to fight on till they were free! They also chose a committee to

“Colect the Remander of the Rey that the Town Indetted to James Harood,”

so that every obligation to a soldier should be fully met. This year (1782) there were five town-meetings, which shows that many unsettled and important questions were before the public mind. At one of these they passed another soldier vote, namely, to restore to William Dickey certain money credited to the town on account of said Dickey's “Sarvice in the Continantle Armeey.”

The boundaries between the several towns had become somewhat obscure by lapse of years and clearing of forests, occasioning some confusion and trouble; and many felt too poor to incur the expense of re-establishing them. June 24, 1782, an article was in the warrant

“to see if the Town will vote to run the Line betwixt Halestown and this Town,”

which article was promptly dismissed. More important things taxed every energy and every resource. It is interesting to notice that Weare was still called “Halestown” by people generally, though incorporated under name of Weare, Sept. 21, 1764. In old petitions the name appears as “Hailstown,” or “Col. Weare's Town.” Even as late as forty years ago, Hales-town was the familiar term among old people in this vicinity.

Nov. 25, 1782, a meeting was held “at the House of John Wilkins Inholder in Francestown,” to join with voters of New Boston to vote for a representative and for councillors. This is the first notice of the kind on the Francestown records. They had been used to going to New Boston to vote. This time Reuben Smith, constable of New Boston, warned the voters of that town, and Jabez Holmes, constable of Francestown, warned the voters of this town; and after very dignified preliminary steps, they chose James Caldwell of New Boston, Moderator, and David Starrett of Francestown “*Clark*.” They then chose David Lewis to represent the two towns “for the tarme of one year in the General Assembly.”

The following year (1783) very little business of importance is noticed in the town records. At the March meeting they "Voted to Raise No money For School this year," indicating the pinch and poverty which they were in. A curious record was made Sept. 29, as follows:

"Voted David Starret Grand Jueryor

A Tru Coppi Pr me Tho^s Bixby
T. Clark"

Also Dec. 2, 1783, the selectmen returned the voters of the town as follows: "Male Poles Paying taxes for themselves, 65."

But the great event of the year 1783, was the declaration of peace. After the surrender of Cornwallis Oct. 19, 1781, it had been the general feeling both sides of the water, that the war would soon cease. It had cost Great Britain more than a hundred millions of pounds sterling and more than fifty thousand lives, and the prospect of subduing the colonies was poorer than ever. But after the above surrender, the Americans kept up their army as well as they could, and there were occasional conflicts and some severe fighting, especially at the south. Meanwhile the peace-party was rapidly growing in England, and soon the British House of Commons inflexibly resolved to "stop the war in America." Old King George was enraged and humiliated, but he had to submit to it. Things moved slowly but surely in the right direction. Yet it was not till Apr. 23, 1782, that the newly-formed British Cabinet signified to Franklin, who was in France at that time, its willingness "to treat at Paris for a general peace, conceding American independence."

And after much negotiation and long delay, a treaty of peace was signed Sept. 3, 1783, between the English and American representatives, and formally proclaimed and acknowledged. The articles had been agreed upon some months before, but the announcement was kept back, till Great Britain should make peace with France, our ally. It was not the day of cablegrams, and it was some time before the event was definitely known in this country. Everywhere the people hailed the tidings with demonstrations of joy. The people were proud and happy over the result and the prospect, but they were left exhausted and poor. They had endured untold hardships and sufferings.

And none had endured more than the scattered, small, frontier towns like this. Francestown did her part in all the public sacrifices, at the same time that her few inhabitants were struggling to clear away the forests, build their houses to live in, make roads and start school and church. Francestown was incorporated just before the war, erected her first church edifice during the war, had her first school during the war, and cleared more land during the war than in all the preceding years! The work and patient endurance of those eight years of the war, as shown in this small community, were almost incredible! Women faced dangers without flinching! Mothers and little children in lone cabins buried in the snow, managed to struggle through fearful winters, under the pinch of poverty and hunger, while their husbands and fathers, half-clad stood upon the battle-field, or huddled about the camp-fires far away! Now it was over! Who could chide this little community, if they laughed and cheered and shouted for joy? None entered into the universal gladness with more abounding enthusiasm than the scattered people of this town. And all devout minds turned at once to God. Many of the irreligious joined heartily in praise to the Most High. As soon as possible after the definite knowledge of peace had been received, Congress issued a "Proclamation" (Oct. 18, 1783,) appointing "The Second Thursday in December next as a day of public Thanksgiving." This proclamation was signed by Elias Boudinot of New Jersey, President of Congress, and is a paper most remarkable for reverence, humility, beauty and force; and should be put into the school-boys reading-book, and held up as a model to put to shame many heartless and irreverent proclamations of the present day!

Some citizens of this town were in the ranks, a few were at home on furlough, and a few others were preparing to march to the front, when the joyful tidings of peace reached this place. Many plans were at once changed. The struggle was past. On the 3d of November following, the Revolutionary Army was disbanded, and the worn warriors slowly returned to their homes. Many came with ragged uniforms and scars and unhealed wounds, and all came in poverty; but they came with glad hearts and sang of liberty on the way!

CHAPTER III.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN FRANCESTOWN FROM THE CLOSE OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR TO THE CLOSE OF THE CENTURY.

The long struggle with Great Britain being over, and the United States being now everywhere recognized among the nations of the earth, a bright prospect seemed to be before the land. Those among the returning soldiers, who had no homes, sought the new towns on the border where the soil was both good and cheap, and purchased and located as soon as possible. Several soldiers of this kind came to Francetown. Others who had not been in the army, but had been too timid to undertake settling down anywhere under the dangers and costs of war, now that these obstacles had been removed, had courage to start to provide homes of their own. New hope seemed to burn in every breast. A few of the soldiers, anticipating a discharge, engaged friends to purchase land for them and were all ready to change the gun for the axe, with a will. The year 1784 was a very busy one in this town. Those who had been in the army to the neglect of their clearings, had a year's work before them to set things right. New settlers began in various parts of the town. To clear off the forest, build fences, subdue the rooted soil, and erect or enlarge their small houses and barns, taxed all their energy and strength. It was a year of hard work and poverty, but a hopeful happy year, for this little community. Only one extra town-meeting was held in 1784 except jury-meetings, and nothing of account appears upon the record. An article was in the warrant at the March meeting to see if the town would vote to finish the inside of the meeting-house; but the people felt too poor to meet the expense and dismissed the article. At the same time a proposition to "Join with Newboston

in Regard of Representation," was treated in the same way, and for the same reason. The second town-meeting (Aug. 31,) was to see if they would give Rev. James Miltimore a

"Call to the Ministry in S^d Town and See what mesures thay will Prosue For that Porpus."

And they voted not to give the call. This Mr. Miltimore was an able and good man, and loved everywhere he went; and probably the town did not feel able to pay him. He afterwards had a long pastorate in Newburyport, Mass., and died there in 1836, aged 81. He was the man who declined a call to Antrim because the people offered him more than they were able to pay! It has been whispered about that such ministers and such people are scarce at the present day!

The records of other towns bring out the fact, which appears in Francestown only in traditions and stories, that 1784 was known throughout the state as the "wolf-year." All summer and fall these fierce creatures crept in about the settlements in great numbers, from the forests of the west and north. They seemed to be in a starving condition, and did great damage in destroying sheep and calves, and even attacking cows and oxen. Children were in constant danger; and even armed men could not travel safely by night. The State paid a bounty for killing wolves, and in addition some towns paid a bounty of five dollars for every dead wolf. Taking into account the financial pinch of the times, we see this was a heavy bounty, and it shows the great urgency and danger of the case. In the winter of 1784-85 the loss and trouble in this vicinity from these pests could hardly be exaggerated. It was a long, cold hard winter, and the snow was very deep, and the starving wolves seemed to lose the fear of man. They howled about the doors and at the windows of the snow-bound cabins and tried to get into the barns where the little flocks were sheltered. They made night and darkness dreadful. Toward sunset, when men began to hear their yelping in the woods, they left off work and hurried home. Flocks were put in shelter before night, and all doors and windows were closed and fastened at dark. It was more than a year before this special danger was over. But in the summer of 1785 these animals disappeared, never to be seen in any considerable numbers in this section again.

At the meeting Mar. 14, 1785, having elected David Starrett moderator, the town

“Voted that the town Clark and the Select men Be Chous By writen Votes.”

Previously these officers had been chosen by “hand vote;” that is, they had been nominated on the spot and chosen by uplifted hand. In those days they had no caucus. There were as yet no political divisions in town. But some personal reasons seem to have arisen, making it desirable to vote by ballot, as we do now. They then chose James Fisher “Town Clark,” and David Starrett, Thomas Mitchell and Israel Balch selectmen. Thus by the secret ballot they elected an entirely new set of town officers. They then adjourned to the 28th of March. But at the adjourned meeting, as soon as called to order they

“Voted James Hogg Selectman in the Lew of Thomas mitchel He Not Being present and Could Not Be Sworn.”

Then they

“Voted Jabez Holms Selectman in the Lew of Israel Balsh he Being present and Refuses to Serve.”

Then they

“Voted to Reconsider Henry ferson from Being Constable for this year,” and

“Voted that Asa Lewis Be Constable in the Lew of Enoch Holms Said Lewis giving Conscent and said Holms Hiring Him the intent of it that it Should Serve Said Holms turn.”

It will be seen by this that the leading men were bound to take their turn in discharging the duties of an undesirable office, as previously stated in connection with the officers chosen at the first town meeting.

At this same adjourned meeting (Mar. 28,)

“Voted that the in Come of the towns Lot Be Sold to the Highest Biddr Bid of to mr. Fisher at one pound Eleven Shillings the modator Being the Vandue master.”

This was therefore the yearly value of the ministerial lot at that time. At a meeting May 2, 1785, they voted to use this annual rent for improving said lot.

In subsequent times the old people have spoken with much enthusiasm of the delightful spirit of union in Society in those early years. They had hardships and privations, but they all had them about alike. It was a time of brotherly love. All were struggling to better their condition, and the evils of pride and show and dress and envious rivalry had not yet crept in. We may make considerable allowance for the well-known tendency of old men to exaggerate, when speaking of former scenes; and yet it must be admitted that these scattered families, in their log cabins and small clearings, did live together in delightful helpfulness and peace. There are indications of occasional friction between the Scotch and English portions of the people; but as they became better acquainted, and families intermarried, and they came to realize that their interests as townsmen were the same, these differences gradually and entirely disappeared.

March 3, 1786, the legislature of the state ordered "a return of all the inhabitants" before the "second Wednesday of June next," and that the selectmen who should fail to do this should pay a penalty of five pounds. This census had been forgotten for half a century, and the old returns were stowed away in the attic of the state house at Concord; but they were discovered and published in 1877. Strange to say, no return appears for Fracestown, and none for New Boston. Likewise Deering, Lyndeboro', Litchfield, Londonderry and some other towns made no return. There was some uncertainty as to the meaning of the order, and probably on this account the "penalty of five pounds" was never collected. Of course with so many towns not reported, the aggregate would be too small; but the population as returned was 95,801, for the whole state. There were five counties, of which Rockingham was the most populous. Hillsboro' County had thirty-five towns reported, besides the five named above as making no return, which would make forty towns in the county. Acworth, Alstead, Andover, Boscawen, Charlestown, Chesterfield, Cornish, Dunbarton, Newbury, Hopkinton, New London, Salisbury and Sutton then belonged to this county. The population reported in the county was 25,933,—less than two-thirds of the number of people residing in the one city of Manchester at the present time. At that time the population of Hancock, as by these returns, was 291; Society Land

157; Peterboro' 824; Nashua (Dunstable) 554; Weare 1574; and Amherst 1912. Probably the population of Francetown was about 500. Another authority gives the population of Frances-town in 1783 three years earlier as 500, which no doubt was a guess, and a guess too high by nearly 100. It will be noticed that the population of many towns in New Hampshire was greater in 1786 than in 1886. The population of Amherst is now six hundred less than it was a hundred years ago. The population of this town rapidly increased from 1786, to 1790, and is reported at the last named date as 980,—which is larger than at the present time.

As indicated by the census of 1786, slavery was nearly wiped out in New Hampshire at that date. In the order for said census servants were not called "*slaves*" but "persons bound to service for a term of years." The constitution of 1784 in its very nature abolished or prevented slavery, as shown by its opening sentence: "All men are born equally free and independent." In furtherance of the spirit and letter of this constitution the tax-law, passed Feb. 8, 1789, "expunged male and female servants" from the lists of taxable property throughout the state. Slavery never had a legal standing in New Hampshire, such as it had in the south. It has been said by many historical writers that slavery was abolished in New Hampshire in 1810. But in 1810 there was no slavery in New Hampshire to abolish. No doubt the statement, made by one and repeated by many after him, arose from the fact that there was no "servants" returned in the census of 1810. The record of "servants" in this state was as follows: 1775,—657; 1790,—158; 1800,—8; 1810,—0. There has been no recognition of this bondage by way of legislation in New Hampshire since the tax-law of Feb. 8, 1789, referred to above. Sometimes in that day the courts sentenced persons both black and white to so many "years of service" as a penalty for lesser crimes. Oct. 3, 1771, the Court of Sessions at Amherst sentenced Jonas Stapleton for theft, that he be "whipt twenty stripes on the naked back at the publick whipping-post this afternoon,"

that he then pay the costs, that he return the stolen goods, that he then pay the owner twice the value of the goods stolen, and that in default of these payments, they should

“dispose of the said Jonas in servitude to any of his Majesty’s subjects for the space of seven years.”

But no slaves were ever held in any way or manner in Frances-town, though many of the older towns, as Weare, New Boston, Amherst, contained “persons bound to service,” in the days before the Revolution.

At the annual meeting of 1786 (Mar. 13,) after voting “Thurty Pounds for the Support of the Gospel this Currant year,” they

“Voted to Fling out the artical in Regard of Chusing a Justace of the Peas.”

This is expressive of somewhat prompt and decisive action! They had had rather poor luck with such distinguished officials!

This year (1786) we find the first record of what used to be called “warning out of town.” These papers are curiosities at the present time, and many will be pleased to read the first one as a sample of a large number. It was as follows verbatim:—

State of New Hampshire
Hillsborough SS

{ To Tho^s Bixby
Constable of Fran-
cestown for the year
1786. Greeting.

Whareas Eleazer Nuting and Sarah Nuting his Wife and Sally Nuting his Daughter hath Latly Com from Pepperal to sojorn or Dwell in this Town and it appeareth to Us that they have not an Estate Sufficient to support them in Case of seekeness or other Causalties and is thearfore Likely to becom Chargable to this town in Case Either Should happen therfore to Prevent the same you are hearby Required in the Name of the State Aforesaid. forthwith to warn the s^d Eleazer Nuting and Wife and Daughter to Depart from and Leave this town forthwith to Prevent Further trouble, and you are to Return this Warrant to the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of this County as soon as may be, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant—

Given Under Our hand and seal at Francestown this Twentyfourth Day of November Anno Dom. 1786—

Jabez Holmes {
William Starrt { Select
James Hogg { Men

A few days earlier, though recorded later,

“Robert ^{mc}Clench and Mary ^{mc}Clench his Wife with two others belonging to there Family Lydda Clark and William Ceavers Latly Come from Marrymack,”

were warned to leave this town. This was a mere legal formality to prevent what is now called a "settlement," it being the legal precaution, according to the law of those days, to avoid liability to support such persons in case of need. This formality being passed through and recorded, the towns such persons came from would be held for their support. But persons warned away were not obliged to leave town, and were never expected to leave on that account. Nor were they desired to leave. Often those warned off became the best of citizens, and accumulated large possessions. It would seem strange at first thought, that where all the people were poor, poor people should be discriminated against. But if we keep in mind the fact that this was a mere form, for the sake of pecuniary lookout, we shall not misjudge our fathers. This most unwelcome service was laid upon the selectmen by law; and it must have cost them both labor and pain, to pry into the circumstances of every new settler and inflict this warning upon him if he were poor! This law and custom of "warning out of town" have long since passed away; though their spirit remains in the law as to settlements and support of the poor at the present day.

At this time there was a feverish and alarming state of the public mind on account of financial matters. The depression and danger were greater than had been experienced in the hardest days of the long war for independence. There was a dearth of coin; it was extremely difficult to get anything to pay state and county taxes with; the state and nation, and county, and most of the towns, and great numbers of the people were in debt. Public credit was almost destroyed, and individual credit was at the lowest. The people thought Legislatures and courts could afford a remedy, and flooded these bodies with petitions and even threats. Old excitements and discontents burned higher than ever. There was a popular craze for paper money, notwithstanding the calamitous failure of the Continental Currency; the idea being that a limited amount issued by the state would bring immediate relief, and be proof against depreciation. For temporary necessity and by way of experiment, the legislature of New Hampshire passed an act making property of almost every kind a legal tender for the payment of debts, said property to be taken at an appraised value. This was in 1785. But people would

not take for debts property which could not be turned into cash; and the result was, to make specie scarcer and times harder. Things grew worse and worse. People clamored for relief by law, as if some arbitrary enactments could accomplish what economy and presevering labor and long patience have alone been able to do. Conventions began to be held here and there, to devise means of help. Some proposed to abolish county courts and establish town courts, to save expense. One curious petition was sent in, that

“not more than two lawyers should be allowed in any county.!”

Perhaps this last was a good plan, but most of the schemes were visionary and impracticable, and only added fuel to the flame. At length the excitement culminated in rebellion. Sept. 20, 1786, about a thousand armed men assembled at Exeter, surrounded the house where the Legislature was in session, sent in a petition, and declared their intention, if it was not granted, of exacting relief by force. Gen. Sullivan, President of the state and ex-officio a member of the Senate, spoke against the petition, showing its weakness and wrong, and declared that they ought not to pass any act under threats of violence, and that “no consideration of personal safety” could extort from him any such action as President of the state. The mob held the Legislature prisoners till after dark, when they found a way of escape; the militia were immediately called out, and immediately responded, and before the next night the mob was entirely dispersed. There was no bloodshed, though the case looked desperate for a time. In Massachusetts the disturbance culminated in what is known as “Shays’ Rebellion.” Daniel Shays, a captain in the Revolutionary army, at the head of 2,000 men, many of them old soldiers, prevented the holding of courts, and marched to capture the arsenal at Springfield. But he was met by the state troops and after a short conflict the insurgents fled, leaving several dead and wounded upon the field. The next day they were pursued by a larger force, and after another struggle, a part of them were captured, and the rest fled in every direction, most of them escaping into New Hampshire. These refugees from the rebellion at once sought the frontier towns and scattered among the new settlements and lived in obscurity. Several of them settled in this vicinity, though not at first in this town. Most of

them were well-meaning, though *misguided* men, and became good citizens and their descendants are among our best people. This was the end of armed opposition, but the financial distresses continued several years, gradually disappearing in the general peace and gain of the land, and finally were forgotten in the establishment of the Federal constitution and the increase of commerce. It is not known that any resident of Francestown participated in these disturbances, though probably none had a harder struggle with debts and poverties and privations than this new and scattered community.

This year (1786,) the town
“Voted to buld the Pound on the Common Near the meeting House.” It was the custom in those days to “pound” any kind of live stock found doing damage. If any creatures were found on another man’s land, he could drive them to the “pound” and put them in, and they would have to remain there at the owner’s expense till he should pay all damages and costs. If the costs were not paid, the town would take the stock and sell it to pay the same. A “pound-keeper” was annually chosen by the town to take care of such stock according to law. At first, somebody’s barn was used for this purpose. The selectmen were obliged to provide a place. The first record concerning the matter was made Mar. 11, 1782, when the question of “bulding a Poond” was talked over and they voted that the “Selectmen shall appoint a pound” for that year as before. The common pound consisted of a very high stone wall enclosing from four to eight or ten square rods of land, the wall being surmounted by a heavy timber laid upon it; and there was a high door, with locks and bars, opening through the wall. It was quite a formidable structure and was held in those days to be of great importance. It was expensive and disgraceful to have one’s cattle “put in the pound.” The writer remembers such cases, and the great excitement they caused in the neighborhood and in the whole town. Sometimes advantage was taken of this law to “pound” cattle for purposes of revenge, when there was no just cause for complaint; and in some towns personal feuds were begun in this way, that lasted till death. The pound had no covering or shelter, and was a hard place for stock in storms or cold weather. But they continued in use till about 1855, since which time

they have gradually fallen into disuse and decay, and now remain as dilapidated monuments of the past. The pound in this town was built in 1787, and the first pound-keeper managing the same was Peter Woodbury, he having been elevated to that then important office Mar. 11, 1788. This pound stood west of the Academy, between the Greenfield road and the horse sheds. Complaint was made in 1799 that some one had carried away "part of the stones of the pound," and the town voted (Mar. 1800) to

"Build a new pound on the South east Corner of the Common."

But the old one was repaired instead and answered its purpose many years. The last of it was used for the foundation of the new meeting-house 1885. At the March meeting of 1787, the town

"Voted the Selectmen be a committy to Say whare thay Shall Buld hors sheads on the Common."

At this meeting an article was in the warrant to vote for "President and Counselers," but no record was made of said votes. In September of this year a decision was reached to finish the inside of the meeting-house of which a careful account is given elsewhere. Many transactions of this year were of importance to the people at that time, but not such as need to be handed down by the historian's pen. The year however is memorable as that in which the convention met to form the United States Constitution. This convention met in Philadelphia in May 1787 and chose George Washington as its presiding officer. It was absolutely necessary to have a stronger government than that offered by the "Articles of Confederation," under which Congress had no power to enforce the collection of taxes, or duties. But this Convention had a difficult work before it. The smaller states were jealous of the larger ones, Rhode Island not being represented in the Convention, and being the last to accept the Constitution, not accepting it till 1790 when Washington had been President of the United States a year. But at length, after a session of four months, with long debates and oppositions, and many compromises, the Constitution was signed Sept. 17, 1787, and sent out out to the States for ratification. Strong opposition was made to it in every state. Ten states, however, soon accepted it, though some of them by small majorities, so

that it went into operation in 1788, and Washington was elected President in November of that year. In this state the convention to ratify or reject, met at Exeter Feb. 13, 1788. After earnest debate till Feb. 22, they adjourned to meet at Concord the third Wednesday in June (June 18, 1788,) and after sharp debate and much opposition a vote was taken June 21st by which the Constitution was ratified, the vote standing 57 yeas to 47 nays. New Hampshire was the ninth state to accept the Constitution and thus made the requisite number of states to put the new form of government in motion. Hence the action of our state was an occasion of joy to the friends of the Union throughout the land. But most of the delegates from this vicinity voted against ratifying, among them Atherton of Amherst, Cochran of New Boston, Jones of Lyndeboro', Dow of Antrim and Deering, Dix of Peterboro, Dole of Bedford, and Bixby of Francestown. This town took hold of the question with great dignity and deliberation. At a meeting Jan. 24, 1788, they

“Voted to Chuse a Commety of 13 men to take Into Consideration the Federal Constitution,”

and then adjourned to Feb 4.

This committee was as follows:

Maj^r Oliver Holmes
Wm Starratt
Zacariah Whiting
Jabez Holmes
John Dickey
James Fisher

Thomas Bixby
Nathⁿ Sleeper
Cap^t Sleeper
Sam^l Nutt
James Hogg
Boyd Hopkins
David Starratt

At the adjourned meeting this committee made a report; but whether for or against nothing is known. It is, however, to be concluded that they opposed the constitution, since a motion was immediately made and carried “Not to except it.” And then, though nothing was in the warrant with reference to it, they chose Thomas Bixby delegate to the Convention at Exeter “to Detarmain Whether it Shall be adopted in this State or not.”

Of course he went virtually instructed to oppose the new constitution. It is noticeable that a change of five votes in the convention would have prevented its adoption at that time;

and no one can tell what delays and dissensions would have followed. The first meeting called in this town to vote for President and Congressmen was on the "third Mondy of December," 1788, and the record for representatives is thus:

" Timothy Farrar Esqr	19 vots
Abeel Foster Esq.	19 vots
Moses Dow Esq	19 vots
Woodbury Langdon	31 "

And for Electors the record reads:

" John Duncan	5 vots
Jonathan Gove	5 vots
Archable mc Murphy	5 vots
John Sulleston	5 vots "

This record does not indicate any great enthusiasm in the matter of voting. In fact the people of this town looked upon the new constitution as a doubtful experiment, and hence any action under it would not be expected to be very zealous. In most of the towns in this vicinity, very few votes were cast, and there seems to have been no choice, as there was another town meeting Feb. 9, 1789, to

"Bring Votes for Three men to Represent this State In Congress Agreeable to an Act of Cort."

At this last meeting

"Benjamin West, Nicholos Gillman and Abiel Fosster, each received 15 Vots."

Hon. Benjamin West of Charlestown, being elected would not accept, as appears from the following article in the warrant for another town-meeting June 22, 1789:—

"to bring in vots for a Representative in the rome of Benjamon Wist who Declined his Appointment."

No record is found of any voting under this article. At the previous March meeting they were "to bring in vots for President and sinnetors" (state officers), but no action appears upon the books. Perhaps these votes were recorded on a separate paper, and the returns made in due form, though not entered in the books of the town. The same thing appears as to votes for members of the second Congress, Mar. 1790. But from failure to elect, another meeting was called (Aug. 30, 1790) at which they

“Voted for the following Gentallmen to Represent this State in Congress, (viz) Samuel Livermore Esqr, Jeremiah Smith, John Samuel Sharburne;”

nothing being stated as to the number of votes cast.

At a meeting Nov. 16, 1789, an article was in the warrant “to see if town will Agree to Anax with the Society Land people in Reguard of Representation,”

which they promptly decided in the negative.

Feb. 15, 1790, at a legal meeting called for the purpose, the town voted to

“give Mr. Moses Bradford an Invitation to Settel in the Gosple Mennesstry.”

The church had previously given him a call, and the vote of the church is recorded in the *town* book. This call will be noticed at length in the chapter on ecclesiastical matters; but is referred to here because the town as such took the whole undertaking into its own hands. The town determined the salary to be offered, fixed the date of ordination, voted that the “Select Men be the Commettee to Provid for the Councal,” chose Moses Eaton, Samuel Nutt, Samuel Nichols, James Fisher, David Starrett, and Oliver Holmes, a committee “to Build a Stage to ordain mr. Bradford on,” and appointed John Dickey and William Starrett to “deed him the Town Lot.” Thus Mr. Bradford was the *town's* minister and the *town* paid his salary during all his long pastorate. Aug. 16, 1790, the town

“Voted that Mr Bradford if he Settels in this Town shall have three Sabaths in Every year to himself and that when Ever he Shall purchase a farm in Town the town Shall Give their security for the same and such a part of his sallary as he can Spare yearly to go to pay the same until it is paid up and he's likewise to have thirty Cords of Wood hall^d to his Dore and Cut fore feet Long, he the s^d Bradford to find the Wood in s^d town.”

It would seem that they intended to keep the good man warm! Thirty cords of wood per year was certainly not a short allowance! The large old fire-places swallowed up wood like a furnace!

But cutting and drawing this wood came to be a burden in subsequent years. Sometimes it became an occasion of jest and fun at the minister's expense. An effort was made at first to

divide the town into four parts, each part to take its turn in providing the wood. But this plan did not work successfully; and an article was put in the warrant annually to see what the town would do in "reguard to giting Mr. Bradfords wood." In later years they gave Mr. Bradford \$30,

"in Lieu of the Town's getting his compliment of Wood."

At the close of his long pastorate the work and cost of warming the good man had greatly increased. But one way or another, the town kept its pledge to the last.

The same year of Mr. Bradford's settlement the town had some controversy with Rev. David Annan of Peterboro'. This Mr. Annan had a bad reputation, had been publicly charged with dishonesty and drunkenness, and was deposed from the ministry in 1800. His older brother, Rev. Robert Annan, afterwards settled in Boston, had been called (1781) to settle in Frances-town. I have not been able to discover the facts concerning this controversy. Mr. Annan wrote a letter to the town, which was read in public meeting (Mar. 15, 1790), and the selectmen were instructed to

"writ a Letter and send it to Mr Annen of Peterborough or go and see him and make Report."

At a subsequent meeting (Aug. 16) they were called to act

"in reguard of paying Mr Annen his Accompt Against the town."

But the town refused to pay; and probably that was the end of the matter, as nothing further appears on the record concerning it.

At the March meeting 1790 the following curious article was in the warrant:

"To take into consideration in what manner the High way rate hath ben layed in times passt and Act *Discrestionly* in adapting Meathods for the futer."

It seems that some individuals, by one excuse or another, would put off working out their tax till the year had expired, and would then refuse to work it out at all. Or they would work out a small part, and get rid of the rest in this way. But the people of Francestown hated dishonesty, and proposed a summary remedy for this meanness just named. They put "the Highway Rate into the Constable's hand" and instructed him

to collect in cash and at once what "any person fales to work out" within the year. They certainly acted promptly and "Discrestionly,"—and there was no more trouble "for the futer!"

Mar. 14, 1791, the town voted that the Selectmen be a committee to sell

"the old Emission Money that is in the Treasurers Hands."

This was paper issued during the war, and now depreciated so as to be of little value. Nobody would take it, and it had long remained in the treasury, and now they determined to sell it for what they could get. The matter of paper currency has been touched on a previous page, but the terms, "Lawful Money," "Old Tenor," "New Tenor," "Old Emission," "New Emission," &c., continue to appear in endless confusion. No two were alike, and no one had any uniformity of value. In Massachusetts after a certain date an ounce of silver was to be considered worth 6 s. 8 d., or three ounces of silver worth one pound; and this was called "Lawful Money," and is said to be the origin of that phrase.

Aug. 15, 1791, at a meeting called for the purpose, Jonathan Fisk was chosen "dellegate" to the convention to revise the constitution.

As early as 1787 the matter of forming "classes" in town (school districts) was talked over, as it became more difficult for all to meet in one place; but the difficulties in the way were so many, especially of providing school-houses, that no action was reached. But the question continued to be agitated, and to grow in importance, till at a town-meeting called for the purpose Nov. 16, 1789, to see that

"Every Class may Draw the proportionable part of the money that is Raised by the town for the use of a school,"

they

"voted that the town shall class themselves within one fortnight;" otherwise a "Commette for that porpus"

was to proceed to class them. This committee consisted of

John Dickey
James Fisher
Joseph Guild
Capt Sleeper
Boyd Hopkens

But forming school districts so as to satisfy people, was found to be a very difficult undertaking. To "class themselves" properly, and agree about it, was more than could be expected of any people. Plans were suggested and opinions were expressed, but still nothing definite was done. Aug. 30, 1790, they again voted to "Class themselves in severl Classess." The necessities of the case were now so pressing that the committee outlined the several classes or districts so as to satisfy the majority; and the town voted Mar. 14, 1791,

"to Asstablish the Classes for school as they now stand,"

though making no mention of bounds or names. For other items connected with this subject the reader is referred to the Chapter on Schools.

Soon after the close of revolutionary war, some of the inhabitants in the north part of Lyndeboro' began to talk of a union with Francestown. They were nearer to the village in this town, and they were separated by high hills and hard roads from the centre of Lyndeboro'. Hence they attended church here, though belonging there. Matters went on in this way several years, till at last they petitioned this town to receive them. At a special meeting Feb. 15, 1790, an article was in the warrant "To see if the Town will hear a Pertition of a Number of the Inhabitants of Lyndeborough Addition so Called to this Town and Act thereon as thay shall think Proper;"—

on which the town voted to receive them. On the 30th of Aug. of the same year, the town of Lyndeboro' also voted that the petitioners should be set off to Francestown. Thus the reasonableness of their wish seemed to be conceded on all sides. But meanwhile the project of incorporating a new town out of the western part of Lyndeboro' and southern part of Society Land was agitated. A petition for this had been sent to the Legislature in the spring of 1784, or a few months earlier, and that body

"Was pleased to Appoint a Committee of the Court to come and view the Situation and the Circumstances of the Town of Lyndeborough."

This committee advised a compromise between the parties; and various efforts at harmonizing conflicting interests were afterwards made; with no practical result, except to defeat for the time the plan for the new town.

But the enterprise was started again by the inhabitants of Society Land who, under date of Apr. 27, 1790, petitioned the "Generall Court" to be joined with a part of Lyndeboro' to form a new town. Lyndeborough Gore, sometimes called, Lyndeborough Slip, "a gore of Land lying between Lyndeborough and Peterborough," also petitioned for the same. And the town of Peterboro' voted (Oct. 18, 1790,) to give up the desired range of lots within its boundary, if the plans for the new town could be carried out. At the June session 1790, the Legislature sent another committee to "view the situation;" and this committee recommended that the new town be incorporated. This report was made to the legislature in Jan. 1791. But it was met by the following remonstrance from those who wished to unite with Francestown, but lived within the bounds of the proposed new town:

"To the Honourable Senate and House of Representatives in and for the State of New Hampshier.

The petition of a Number of the Inhabitants of the Town o Lyndeborough Humbly Sheweth.—

That whereas the Town of Lyndeborough at their meting on the 30 Day of August last past Agreeable to our petition to them Voted the Following tract of Land being of the Town of Lyndeborough Should be Set off and annexed to the Town of Francestown with all such of the Inhabitants on said tract that chuse to be thus Annexed [here bounds are given]. Furthermore we would observe that we have Never Signed any petition or manifested any Disire of being Set off with the Inhabitants of the west part of Lyndeborough in the way and manner Expressed in their petition but on the Conterary have ever Been averse there unto and have Constantly acted Accordingly. Therefore we Pray your Honours to take the premises into your Consideration and assign us to Francestown or Otherways Let us Remain as we are Inhabitants of Lyndeborough with all the priveledges we now injoy. And your petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall Ever pray

Lyndeboro' Jan. 7th, 1791

Ithamar Woodward
Jacob Dutton
William Merriam
Moulton Batchelder
Andrew Creesye
Jotham reed
thomas Petterson

John Stiles
Moses lewis
John McClurg
Mary Pearson
Nathaniel Batchelder
Rubin kimbel "

To this was added the following petition, as this town had voted at a meeting specially called for the purpose (May 16, 1791,) to

“Joyn with the petitioners in sending a man to Persue the matter at the General Court ”

and had chosen Jonathan Fisk to carry and enforce the petition :

“Francestown January 13th 1791

To the Honorable Senet and House of Representatives in and for the State of Newhampshire we the Inhabitants of Said Francestown Humbly Pray yohr Honors to here & Grant the Prayers of the above Perticioners

Jon ^a Fisk	} Selectmen of Francestown.”
Jabez Holmes	

On reception of these papers, and after considerable discussion, the legislature appointed (Jan. 24, 1791,) a third committee “to view the situation of said Inhabitants” in the whole disputed section and report in June following. At the last named session this last committee confirmed the recommendation of the preceding committee in favor of the new town; and prompt action being taken upon it, the several tracts of land referred to were put together and incorporated under the name of Greenfield June 15, 1791. And by this act those who had sought to be united with Francestown were put in with the others to torm the town of Greenfield.

But this turn of matters was a sore trial to them. The distance to Greenfield was more than twice that to Francestown, and over an exceedingly hilly and difficult road, while the road to the latter place was one of the best, with much travel, and always open in the winter. They had business and social connections with Francestown, but never could have any with Greenfield. Hence their dissatisfaction with the result was loud and strong, and they determined to escape from it, if possible. For this purpose they prepared to bring the question before the General Court again. Their first step was to see if this town was still willing to receive them, and to determine this they sent again a formal petition “to the Selectmen of Francestown.” This was in the fall of 1791. Soon after the Selectmen called a special town-meeting and laid before the town this appeal of “a number of Inhabitants of Lyndsborough

Addition So called.” A strip on the south part of the original Lyndeborough grant had been taken off to form the town of Wilton, and this strip of ungranted land was added on the north to make up for what was taken off on the south. Hence it was called “Lyndeborough Addition,” and it retained its name long after being separated from that town. The petitioners, though belonging to Greenfield by the late incorporation, were known as “Inhabitants of Lyndeborough Addition.” At this meeting (Dec. 12, 1791,) they chose Jonathan Fisk moderator, and

“Voted to Grant the Petitioners there request (viz) to Come of to this town.”

They then appointed Maj. Oliver Holmes to go before the legislature and present “their Petition.” This document was long, but so emphatic and suggestive, as to be worthy of a place on these pages.

“To the honorable the Senate & House of Representatives of the State of New hampshire in General Court convened the first Wednesday of June ADomini 1792

Humbly shew

The Subscribers now living, within the bounds of the Town, lately incorporated, in the County of Hillsboro’ in said State by the name of Greenfield—That it is with unspeakable sorrow, they consider themselves as included within the bounds of said Greenfield, to which they have been uniformly & decidedly opposed, since the first Movement with respect to said Greenfield, & with which they never can with any degree of contentment be connected— The high opinion they entertain of the wisdom & integrity of the honorable General Court, convinces them that their situations & dispositions were misrepresented to the Court, or they never would have passed an Act, which your petitioners consider, as totally disfranchising them from all Town priviledges, to which they were before entitled in Lyndeborough. There they had spent their best days in bringing forward the Town, building a meeting house, settling a minister & providing for the education of their children, & flattered themselves, that under the enjoyment of our present constitution, the second article, of the bill of *Rights*, would have been a sufficient security against their being deprived, of those means of happiness without their consent, & are so pained at the Idea of finding themselves and their posterity in a place, where the greatest part of the burden, incident to new Towns, are yet to be submitted to, & their future prospects of ever enjoying the advantages, they once had of the Gospel—& of Schools &c.—that they are constrained to apply to your honours, and with the most profound humility, but greatest importunity

supplicate the further attention of the honorable General Court to their unhappy situation—With the provision made for their poling to Lyndeboro', they cannot consider themselves, as properly belonging to any town, or entitled to priviledges in any—With Greenfield they cannot join, with Lyndeboro' they can claim no rights, tho' they doubt not of a friendly reception; but do not wish to be viewed as interlopers or enjoy priviledges by mere Courtesy—They beg leave to suggest to your honours, that the Estates of your petitioners, all lay contiguous to each other, & are not mixed with those of any persons, who wish to go a different way, That they are all on the borders of Francestown & within two or two & a half miles of Francestown meeting-house & the shortest distance from said lots to said meeting-house but one mile & seventy one rods & a good road leading thereto—That they have long attended public worship in s^d Francestown, not only on account of its being the nearest & most convenient for them: but on account of the minister whom they highly esteem—& can be better accommodated with Schools there, than in any other place—That the distance from the place, now talked of, for holding public worship in Greenfield, is a quarter, or a third further, from your petitioners & the road much worse, & always likely to be so, & the real centre of Greenfield still more distant, and the annexing your petitioners to Francestown will mend the form of that Town without injuring that of Greenfield—your petitioners therefore pray that they may be rescued from the bondage of belonging to Greenfield, or living within the limits of it, & be annexed to Francestown, where they can enjoy priviledges, which they will consider, as a compensation, for those they had a right to in Lyndeboro' & on account of local situation, superiour to any they can ever hope in Lyndeborough or in Greenfield—Wherefore as your petitioners always have been averse to any connection with Greenfield, as their interest, convenience, inclination, & local situation all so stronly lead to Francestown—as Greenfield will not be hurt in its form, and Francestown will be mended by our being set from one Town to the other—as Lyndeborough have consented to release us & Francestown to receive us And Greenfield have no present right to us & will be better able to do without us in all probability hereafter than at present, we therefore beg your honours to sett off the two east ranges of Lyndeboro' adition so called containing six lots from Greenfield, annex them to Francestown & thereby deliver your petitioners from their present distress & misery, and they as in duty bound will ever pray &c

Ithamar Woodward
Jacob Dutton
John Batten
Richard Batten
Andrew Creeseey

Reuben Kimball
Isaac Balch
Frances Epss
William Draper
Israel Balch."

It would seem from this that they were still to *vote* in Lyndeboro', though included in Greenfield and taxed in Greenfield, which left them in part separate from both. Their situation was decidedly unpleasant; and when the facts in the case were laid before the Legislature, and the convenient proximity of Francestown was made to appear, the petition was granted, and these men with their estates were annexed to this town Dec. 11, 1792. And this result has continued to be satisfactory to the several towns to this date. But before this matter was settled on the south-east part of the town, another similar disturbance arose on the north-west part. The incorporation of Greenfield had left the rest of Society-Land both weak and small, and they began to think of scattering to the several contiguous towns. A petition was sent to this town by a part of said inhabitants, asking to be received here; and probably they expected to be welcomed because the others had been. The petition was addressed to the selectmen and was as follows:

"The Petition of us the subscribers Humby sheweth that wharas by a Late Incorporating Act of the General Court have taken off the gratest part of the Inhabitance of the Society land and Incorporated them with others into a town by the name of Greenfield and we your Petetoners being Inhabitanc of land unencorporated it being a remnant of the affor s^d Sociaty land and as we Judge is insufficient to Carry on Town Matters of our selves we therefore wish to be Incorporated into Francestown as an Adition to said town and therefore pray that your Honnours would Lay it before the Inhabitance of your Town to see whether thay would admet us as such and if so that you would Joyn with us in preparing and forwarding a petiteon to the General Court for the above purpos, and we your petitioners as in Duty Bound well Ever pray

Society Land Decm^r. 1791

Gawen Armer
Matthew Gibson
John Felch
Zach^r Dusstain
Moses Feavor
Eleazer Nutting "

Jacob Puffer
Solomon Pilsbury
Matthew Puffer
Joseph Huntington
Robart Dinsmore

This petition was laid before the town at its next annual meeting (Mar. 12, 1792,) and a vote was passed not to receive them. And this vote seems to have stirred up much bitter feeling among the petitioners and others, on the ground that they were rejected at the same time that the town was undergoing

considerable expense to help the others to come in. Hence they started a petition for a new town, to divide this town, if they could not come into it, planning to take a part of Frances-town and a part of Deering, and with the remnant of Society-Land, form a township of respectable size. It is not plain at this day where they planned to have their village, as the centre of the proposed tract would probably fall in the woods north of crotched mountain. But they went ahead and pushed the matter vigorously. Their petition was presented to the Legislature at its June session that same year (1792,) and was as follows:

“To the hon^{ble} Senate & House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire

— Humbly Shew —

That your petitioners being Inhabitants of a place called Society Land, Francestown and Dearing, now do & for a long time past the greatest part of them have laboured under very great & distressing difficulties by reason of lying very remote from any place of public worship and almost destitute of any Town privileges: And judging it will appear highly reasonable to your Honors upon due information pray that they may have an incorporation, agreeably to the bounds hereafter mentioned (to wit) Beginning at the Northwest corner of Greenfield thence along the line of s^d Greenfield continuing a direct Course into Francestown as far Easterly as to take in Mr. Benjamin Danes Farm, thence northerly by the Easterly line of said Danes farm to the North line of Francestown, thence easterly to the East line of M^r William Aikens land; thence northerly to the South line of Packers right so called thence westerly by the South line of said right to the west line of M^r William McFersons land from thence a direct course to the eminence of Hedghog Mountain (so called) thence along said eminence to the northwest part thereof, from thence to the River Contocook, from thence along said river to the bounds first mentioned—

And as your petitioners judge the prayer of their petition to be highly reasonable they earnestly request the hon^{ble} Court to grant them the prayer of s^d petition or the favor of an impartial Committee (at their expence) to view their Situation and to report whether the prayer of said petition ought not to be granted in whole or in part as to your Committee & your Honors will seem most just & your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray—

Joseph Huntington
Matthew Gibson
Joseph Putnam
Solomon Pilsbury
Jacob Puffer
John Dusten

Benj^a Killam
John Colby
Matthew Puffer
Joel Reed
Moses Favour
Samuel Burns

John Puffer	Samuel Barnet
Gawen Armor	Robert Forsaith
John Mitchel	Thomas Newman
James Wilson	James Mills
Eliphet Dusten	Daniel Dane
Ebenezer Newman	Eleazar Nutting
Fitch Gibbens	Andrew Taylor
George Sumner	Gideon Dodge
Zacheus Dustin	True Webster
John Falch	Samuel Blasdel
James Burns	James Masterman
John Thomson	Matthew Obrion
John Burns	Seth Hart
Oliver Mitchell	Daniel Dane, Jun ^r
John Highland	John Gibson "

Upon this petition the Legislature appointed a committee to visit the place and hear the evidence, and report at the next session. This committee consisted of Hon. Robert Wallace, (of Henniker, member of the Senate,) Peter Clark, and Benjamin Pierce, and they gave early notice to this town of the time and object of their coming.

But to this project of division Francestown made vigorous opposition. At a town meeting Aug 27, 1792, they chose David Lewis, Jonathan Fisk and Maj. Oliver Holmes

"a Comitty to Meet the Courts Committee which ware appointed to vew the Ground that a number had petitioned the General Cort to be Incorporated into a town."

They also voted to measure the road from New Boston line past the meeting-house to society land, north of the mountain, to show that said meeting-house was near the centre of the town, and how much a division would injure and misshape the town. The committee of the town were wise, diligent in their work, doing all in their power against the new project.

Deering also strongly opposed the above petition, and sent a committee to appear against it; but I have not found any records giving names, or further specifying the action of that town.

Nothing is recorded of the hearing, and no report was made to the towns; but to the Legislature, (probably Dec. 1792) the following communication was made:

“The Committee on the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Society Land and others, haveing vewed the Situation of the Several tracts of Land Mentioned in said Petition and it appears to us that it would be very injurious to the Towns of Francestown and Dearing to have So Great a part of said Towns Anexed to the Society aforesaid—it is therefore the Opinion of your Committee that the Prayer of said Petition Ought not to be Granted—

Which is Submitted by

Robert Wallace for the Committee.”

Practically this ended the matter. And it would have been an ill-shaped and inconvenient town, if incorporated; and at this date it is hard to see what advantages could have been gained by granting their petition.

At the March meeting 1792, an article was in the warrant to see if the town would choose a representative. The growth of this community was such that they were now entitled to a representative of their own; and they voted to send one, and promoted Jonathan Fisk to that office. The Constitution of 1792 required one hundred and fifty voters, to send a representative. Francestown has sent many noble men to the Legislature since that day; and in the chapter on Town Officers, their names and dates of service may be found.

At this meeting also, the town was

“to see if they will give any parson or parsons Liberty to Buld Sabbath Day Houses on the Common.”

And the selectmen, who had previously been directed to “say whare thay shall Buld hors sheads” were now loaded with the additional responsibility of “saying whare any Persons shall Buld Sabbath Day houses.” These were small cheap one-story structures, having only one room, made from ten to twenty feet square, tight and warm and provided with an open fire-place. Such houses were numerous in some of the older towns, and stood near the church, neighborhoods or kindred families uniting together to build them. These made convenient places of shelter in cold weather when services lasted all day, and there was no fire in church. The mothers who in those days brought their small children to church, would go to the “Sabbath-Day houses” to feed and warm the little ones. Generally the whole family would go to church, and would start early in the morning, so as to get a good fire started in the Sabbath Day-House

and get well warmed before the time of public service. In church the minister often preached with his mittens on, the women had hot stones for feet and hands, and some had foot-stoves, and all were muffled up and huddled together, to keep as warm as possible through the forenoon service of two hours! Then they hurried back to the Sabbath Day House for the intermission, carrying the children who were oftentimes crying with the cold. But there they "warmed up again," and rested, and talked over the sermon, and had singing and prayer. Sometimes it was a real "noon prayer-meeting." They passed round a little cider, or New England rum to all the family, and neighbors present; but this did not lessen the devotion or solemnity of the hour! It was a place of decided comfort and usefulness! Probably the children loved the Sabbath Day House more than the church! There also at noon some humble "luncheon" was eaten; and thus they made ready for the long sermons and prayers of the afternoon. So far as known, only one Sabbath Day House was ever erected in Francestown. It stood near the east end of the row of horse sheds east of the old church, and is remembered by some of the older people. It came after a time to be known as "the noon-house." In later years dwelling-houses in the village became more numerous and opened their doors; while it is whispered that the public tavern supplied warming-up facilities surpassing the dull, uninspiring helps of the "Sabbath Day House." The subsequent introduction of stoves into the churches ended the demand for these side-structures; and now the Sabbath Day House is a thing of the past!

At a meeting Nov. 12, 1792, this town cast only 16 votes for Presidential Electors. It was the second election of Washington and there was no rivalry or opposition apparent. They were required also

"to fill up the vacanseas if any shall be in the Representatives to the unighted States,"—

on which they cast for Paine Wingate 14 votes, and for Abiel Foster one vote. It seems that Wingate failed of an election on a previous vote. The modern political fires had not then begun to burn, and there was hardly rivalry enough.

March 11, 1793 this town cast its first vote for "Governor" under the Constitution of 1792, the chief officer of our state

being previously called "President" on the records. There was no enthusiasm and only twenty-four votes were cast; twenty for John T. Gilman and four for Josiah Bartlett. The latter had been three years at the head of the state. The former was elected on this occasion, and was elected each succeeding year till 1805.

In Dec. 1792 the Legislature passed an Act

"for the Purposs of Erecting Post Guides throughout the state."

Previous to that date, it is said that guide-posts were unknown in this vicinity. Perhaps the fathers of the day thought this was a silly scheme on the part of "Young America." At any rate, no notice was taken of the new law at the March meeting following its enactment. But the law was mandatory, and trouble likely to arise; and hence a town-meeting was called to see what should be done, Aug. 5, 1793, at which meeting they chose "Jonathan Fisk, Maj^r Holmes and Elias Fairbanks a Committee to Erect those post Guides." And since that day these mute pilots have directed the traveller on his way, and helped many a bewildered stranger into the right path. It speaks well for a town, to have good neat guide-boards at the "partings of the roads;" and the writer has noticed that generally, tumble-down guide-posts indicate a tumble-down town.

As showing the rapid growth and large population of Frances-town, may be noticed the fact, that an effort was made at this meeting (Aug. 5, 1793,) to divide the town so as to form two military companies within our borders. This had been talked of before, and a committee appointed "to make a Division of the Company in this town," and they reported thus:

"the Division Line is Astablished in the following manner to begin at the River whare it Emptys out of the town and follow the River up to Cap^t Carsons Mills and then to take the road that Leads to the Meeting House and to take the Road that Leads to James Farsons Junr till it striks the river and to follow the river on what is Called the Midel Branch untill it comes to Dearing Line."

It would be hard to trace three branches of the river at the present day, from which it is inferred, as shown further on, that the streams were much larger and more numerous a hundred years ago, before the forests were cut down. The military spirit of the day is also apparent. There must have been no small

interest in these matters, to support two full military companies in this town. It was only ten years after the close of the war, and the state of the times, and the spirit of the old soldiers, both contributed to fire the patriotic zeal. See chapter on military affairs. As the forces may be supposed to be divided equally, it appears that the bulk of the population was still in the easterly part of the town.

Concerning the sale of liquor in Francestown the first record reads as follows:

“State of Newhampshire Francestown Aug. 12, 1793

this may Certify whom it may concern that Peter Woodbury is Aprobated to Sell Speretus Lequer's in s^d town by Mixing and retail by us

Jabez Holmes } Select
Elias Farbanks } Men ”

This appears in the records of 1790, though dated as above. But “Maj'r olever Holmes” has the real priority in the rum business, so far as town action is concerned, his “aprobation” dating July 23, 1793, though recorded later. Oct. 7, following, John Witherspoon was “Aproved off” for the same distinguished business by the same officials. As early as 1767 a law was “re-enacted” laying a tax on all “Spirituious Liquors sold in the Province.” “Taverners” were licensed by the county courts and paid a certain per cent. to the county treasurer. For some years almost anyone was “licensed” who made application. “Taverners,” that is, those who kept public houses; and “Retailers,” that is, those who kept a bar in their dwellings or stores to sell by the glass, were all alike licensed, if they could pay the fee. As population increased, applications for license multiplied. Counting all the “licensed taverns” and “Retailers,” there were in 1771, *ninety-one legalized* rum-shops in Hillsboro' County! And that with a population about one-quarter as great as now! In New Boston, then including most of Francestown, the names of dealers were John McLaughlin, William Starrett, William Clark, John Grimes and Alexander Gregg. The population of New Boston and the “Addition” (Francestown) was then not far from five hundred, or about one hundred for each seller of liquor! This state of things became alarming; and the Court ordered (Jan. 1772,)

“That no person be licensed to keep a Tavern or retail until they have obtained the approbation of the Selectmen of the town where they live, or the major part of them, unless it should happen that the Selectmen should unreasonably withhold such approbation, in which case, it being made to appear, the Court may nevertheless proceed to license such persons.”

This was designed to check the sale, and diminish the number of dealers,—an object which it does not seem to have accomplished. For dealers simply went through the form of getting “An Approbation” of the Selectmen,—and then the Court felt obliged to appoint them. Hence the selectmen were beset with applications and there was no lack of those “approved” by these town officials. Public opinion then favored the free sale and use of intoxicating drink. For years the only record was that of the Court, touching these licenses; but in 1793 and subsequently, they were obliged to record the action of the Selectmen in the town books for reference. Thus in 1793, Oliver Holmes, Peter Woodbury and John Witherspoon, were licensed dealers in liquor in this town; and there were never a less number of dealers in town until the modern temperance sentiment began to appear. From this date till 1843, a half-century, from two to ten persons were annually licensed to sell liquor here. It was not then considered a crime, and some of the best men of the town were at times engaged in this traffic. In those days every merchant kept liquor for sale, and was expected to; and no disgrace was attached to it.

It will be pleasing to many to see the names of the tax-payers in 1793, this being the first list appearing on the records since the first town-tax in 1772. Strange to say, only five men in town had more than five cows each; and sixty-one men, mostly farmers, had only one cow each. The whole number of cows in town was 312. The number of oxen was eighty-three pairs; the number of horses was eighty-seven. The highest tax was that of Zachariah Whiting, 4 £. 7s. 5d. It will be noticed that the minister (Moses Bradford) was not taxed for his farm, or for anything whatever. Only one woman's name appears upon the list, and no “*heirs of*” anyone were taxed, which indicates that widows and orphans were rare in this young and hardy community. The number of tax-payers was 212. The names just as recorded were as follows:

Margaret Aiken	Nath ^l Boyd
Jonath Austen	Sam ^l Boyd
Jonth ^a Austen	James Brewster
Sam ^l Austin	Isaac Brewster
Elias Austen	John Brewster
William Abbot	Israel Balch
Asa Bixby	Richard Batten
Tho ^s Bixby	Israel Balch Jr
Tho ^s Brown	John Batten
Robart Butterfield	Amos Batchelder
William Butterfield	Sam ^l Burns
William Butterfield Jr.	Eben Bullard
Oliver Butterfield	John Baley
Robart Bradford	Jon ^a Baley
Sam ^l Barnet	John Deen
Oliver Bullard	John Dickey
Josiah Beard	William Dickey
Jeremiah Brown	Sam ^l Dickerman
Isaac Butterfield	Timothy Dorson
Moses Butterfield	Simon Dodge
Isaac Balch	David Durrant
William Cilley	John Deniston
John Carson	Andrew Deniston
Joseph M ^c Cluer	Eliphalet Dustain
William Camble	Jacob Dutton
Nenon Cochron	Benj Dutton
William Cochron	William Draper
William M ^c Coy	James Dodge
Nathan Clark	Stephen Dieke
Haniel Clark	Moses Eaton
Daniel Clark	Peleg Ewell
Robart Carson	Prez Ewell
Asa Cram	Elez ^r Everett
Stephen Cram	Frances Epes
Joseph Cram	Jonathan Fisk
William Coldwell	Binj Felch
Mathew Coldwell	Step ⁿ Fuller
Andrew Crecy	Elias Fairbanks
Robart M ^c Clench	Henry M ^c Farson
Benj ⁿ Deen	Sam ^l M ^c Farson
James M ^c Farson	Joseph Guild
James Fisher	Laraforde Gilbert
Abnar Fisher	Mathew Gibson
David Fisher	Ebe Hopkins
Jason Fuller	William Hopkin
Nath ^l Ferington	Tho ^s Hiland

Tho^s Ferington
Hezekiah Ferington
Nathⁿ Fisher
Rufus Fuller
Nathan Fisher Jr.
Tho^s Fisher
Daniel Fuller
William Follingbe
Moses Fisher
John M^cFarson
James M^cFarson
Seth Fisher
Seth Fuller
Peter Farnum
Jacob Ferington
Sam^l Farmer
Thadeus Fuller
John Green
John Gibson
Hugh Montgomery
Asa Lewis
Isaac Lewis
William Lord
Malcolm McLan
Hugh McLan
Joseph Lamson
Sam^l Lolly
Winslow Lakin
Nathⁿ Lewis
Lem^l Lincoln
James Lasley
Sam^l Martain
Phenias Marrel
John Manahan
Tho^s Mitchel
John Mitchel
William Mitchel
Tho^s Mitchel Jur.
Timothy Morse
Andrew Morison
Jese Martain
Robart Mellan
John Mellan
William Moor
Samuel M^cMellan
Obe^d Morse

Joshua Huntington
Gideon Huntington
Enoch Holmes
Joseph hall
Oliver Holmes
Jabez Holmes
James Hogg
Boyd Hopkin
James Hopkin
John Harwood
Eben^r Holmes
Sam^l Hodge
Philip Heath
Sam^l Johnson
John Johnson
Joseph Johnson
John Knight
Joseph Knight
Joseph Kimbel
David Lewis
John Mucler
Jonath Mills
Sam^l Nutt
William Nutt
Sam^l Nichols
John Nichols
Jonathⁿ Patch
Elez^r Nuting
Benjⁿ Patch
Tho^s Patch
Abnar Pettee
Joseph Parce
Nathan Parce
Sam^l Potter
Tho^s Quigley
James Rolf
Zach^r Richardson
Stephen Shadock
Richard Stanley
David Scoby
Benj Sleeper
Nath^l Sleeper
Moses Sleeper
John Smith
David Strrrett Esqr
William Starrett Ju^r

William Starrett	John Weatherspoon
Abel Spaulding	Ithamore Woodard
Nathan Savage	Amos Wilkins
Abel Spaulding Jun ^r	Tho ^s Wilson
William Starrett 3 rd	James Wilson
Sam ^l Thorpe	Sam ^l White (white)
Sam ^l Thompson	Peter Woodbury
Luther Thompson	James Whitney
James Todd	Joseph Whitney
Alexan ^d Thompson	Francis B Vose
Aaron Townsend	Jonth ⁿ Baxter
Aaron Townsend Jur	
Tho ^s Templeton	
Zach ^r Whiting	
James Weatherspoon	
James Weatherspoon Jr	
Daniel Weatherspoon	

At the meeting March 10, 1794, the town

“Voted Zachariah Richardson *Saxon* for s^d town and to take Care of the Meeting House.”

This was the first appointment to this distinguished office in this place. The reference to the old race that conquered Britain is only orthographical!

At this same meeting they

“voted Not to Excuse Decon Samuel Boyd from paying Taxes to M^r Bradford.”

As intimated on a former page, the minister was a town-officer and paid out of the town treasury. Dea. Boyd was a Presbyterian and would not come into the union-agreement of 1790, and went to the Presbyterian meeting in Peterborough. He lived near Greenfield, and petitioned to be exempted from a minister-tax in this town. But he petitioned in vain!

At a town-meeting Aug. 25, 1794, the highest vote cast for congressmen in this town was only 26. At this meeting they set up at auction “the cutting and drawing” of Mr. Bradford’s wood, and it was struck off at “2 Shillings and Nine pence P^r Cord.” This would be about 70 cts. per cord, less than one-half what it would cost now.

At this meeting also, prompted by certain disputes between towns concerning the support of the poor, they ordered the

selectmen to warn off *all new-comers alike*, so as to be sure to hit the right ones, the record being,—

“Voted that the Select Men for the Time Being Shall Warn out all Parsons that are now in Town that have not been in a year and all that Shall Come in hear after.”

This, as noticed on a former page, was a harmless formality, but it was not very lovely in name or performance.

About this time (1794) the storm of war seemed to be gathering again around this young republic. The government of England had never looked very pleasantly upon this rising nation, and, though compelled to grant the independence of the United States, had continued to assert authority over us in various unwarrantable ways. But a new treaty was made with England in 1794, after long effort, which treaty, though not giving us all our rights, was advantageous to us on the whole, as keeping us from war, and from excessive taxation, thus enabling us to grow both in numbers and resources. At that time, however, England and France were in such constant conflict with each other, that, to be at peace with one of them, involved the others' dislike and opposition. We were soon entangled in questions and disputes which almost brought us into war with the old ally and friend that came to our help in the Revolution. There actually did occur some sea-fights between French and American vessels. France was in a state of feverish excitement, and would not receive the ambassadors whom we sent over, and denounced us as ungrateful, joining with an enemy and turning against a friend. Some of them suggested that we pay tribute-money to France, to cancel old obligations. This aroused the American people and opened their eyes. One of our Ambassadors (Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina) responded, “Millions for defence; not a cent for tribute!” This sentiment became a watchword and was spoken by every tongue in the United States. At once preparations were made for war throughout the land. Things grew worse and worse, until General Washington, who had retired from the Presidency (1797) was called from his retirement to take command of the army. Minute-men were called for and enlisted and trained, all over the country. The plan of the government was to have a trained

and well-furnished army ready to move at a moments' warning; and the quotas were apportioned to the states and towns. At our town-meeting (Mar. 9, 1795) the matter was taken up in the most patriotic spirit, and they

"Voted that Each Solder that is to be raised for this town Shall be Maid up ten Dollars p^r Month whenever they are called into actual Servis and half a Dollar p^r Day when thay are called to any Extradanary servis at home."

This was increased to twelve dollars a month, at a subsequent town meeting, to be reckoned "from their Marching till their Discharge," and at the same rate till they should reach home on their return. It appears that the requisite number of men were soon enlisted, and that when larger plans were made more were enlisted, so that this town bore with marked promptness its full part of the work. Thus things lingered along until the accession of Napoleon to power in France (1799,) with whom a treaty of peace was soon secured. Thus there was no war; but for three or four years, the American heart was on fire, and sentiments of patriotism were everywhere heard. And this, notwithstanding the fact that the sympathies of the people of this country were with the French from 1795 to 1815, through all the struggles of those stormy years!

At the March meeting of 1795 the committee to finish the meeting-house made their final report and settlement; which shows that their attainment of a sanctuary was a struggle of many years, through many poverties, and brought to success just as the town became strong and comparatively rich. And this very year (Sept. 28, 1795,) an article was before the town "to Inlarg their Meeting house." This was voted down, but it shows the wants and the ambitions of the growing community. They felt now that they were past the day of small things. Hence at the next annual meeting a proposition was made to take the balance left from the sale of pews for the purpose of "Purchaseing a Bell for the use of s^d Town," and they voted "not to buy a Bell," but "to convert the Money left of the Pews to the use of Building a Meetinghouse." Mar. 29, 1796, the town voted (54 against 45) to accept the report of a committee to build a new meeting-house 45 feet by 60 feet in size. This committee were

“Maj. Holmes, Tho^s Bixby, Dⁿ Lewis, Dⁿ Starrett, Cap^t Woodbury, Isaac Lewis and Elias Fairbanks.”

They had been chosen by the town, represented both old and young, and voiced the sentiment of the best part of the town. Yet at an adjourned meeting (May 2, 1796,) the former vote was reconsidered and the whole matter postponed.

Sept. 19, 1796 in public town meeting they chose Daniel Clark grand juror, and “drew John Smith and Andrew Cresy from the Box To Serve as petit Jurors.” This distinction in the methods of appointing the two classes of jurors was kept up for many years. Originally, both were chosen by public election; now both are drawn “out of the Box.”

In the years 1797, 1798, and 1799, but little occurred in town, requiring notice at the present day. These were years of much progress and improvement in this place, and many things are recorded of interest to the people at that time, which it would not interest the general reader to narrate now. The last of the log houses of the first settlers gave way to larger and more convenient framed buildings. Fences, roads, farms, barns, houses, orchards, all showed a marked improvement, to the great increase of the comforts of life.

Mar. 13, 1797, for the first time, the collecting of taxes was sold at auction to the lowest bidder, but the custom continued for many years. And it was the custom to choose the tax-collector as constable, thus keeping these two offices united in the same person, as before. The fathers thought the collector must be backed by considerable authority! If a poor or unworthy man were chosen collector, the town found its security in the bondsmen. The selling was in open town-meeting, and the bondsmen were accepted or rejected on the spot by public vote. Sometimes it was hard to get bondsmen that the town would accept, and oft in this public way personal feelings were not a little wounded. These were generally the most exciting and often the most amusing, scenes in the town-meetings of those days. Sometimes in cases of personal rivalry and opposition the price of collecting taxes was run down to almost nothing, and people had the satisfaction of knowing that this dreaded official “had to work cheap.” Cases are on record in some towns where the excited and determined candidate actually paid money for

the privilege of collecting. But perhaps the honor was counted as no small remuneration!

At this same March meeting the town voted a bounty on crows and blackbirds; the amount given for the former old or young, being "one Shilling & six Pence" (about 36 cts.,) and for the latter "four pence each." This considering the greater value of money at that date, was a very large bounty and shows that the farmers had grown desperate under the annoyances of these pests. The large surrounding forests were full of them; and they came forth in hoards to prey upon the crops.

Mar. 13, 1797, occurred the first instance of "selling the poor" in Francestown. This was the bad-sounding name it came to be called by; but it was only the custom which prevailed in all the towns of selling the care and support of the poor. According to the record they

"Voted that the Towns Poor be set up at Vendue to the lowest bidder the one that shall take them to Board them and do their washing and mending all extraordinary cost the Town to pay."

Thus the charge that if the South sold negroes because they were slaves, the North sold white men because they were poor, had no foundation in fact, since it was only the boarding and caring for the poor, that was sold in our state. "Mrs. Matthews" and "Esther Jones' child," were the first persons thus "set up" in this town. The general humaneness intended toward these unfortunates is shown by the condition that the "child have the benefit of the Town School." These two were all the paupers then in Francestown, and the expense of keeping both was less than ninety dollars a year.

The Governor vote this year in this town was 98, all for John T. Gilman, and not more than half voting. Evidently the wave of party strife had not yet struck Francestown.

This year (1797) we find a change in the record concerning the choice of liquor-sellers. Hitherto the selectmen had "*approved*" certain persons, and then these persons had been appointed by the Court of the County. But now the record reads,

"we *Appoint* Cp^t Peter Woodbury to Retail and Tavern Foreign Distilled Sperits as we think him to be a suitable person."

This indicates that some new power in the matter had been given to the selectmen of the several towns. The history of legislation concerning the liquor traffic in this country would be very suggestive. From the first the State has exercised authority over it in various restraints, and licenses, and limitations of day or hour. The thought of prohibiting the sale entirely, seems not to have occurred to anybody, though *all* thought of curtailing the evil. But if it were *not* a wrong and a crime, what business had the state to disturb it? If it *were* a wrong and a crime, what business had the state to license it? Shall we license slander and stealing?

About this time efforts began to be made to open up some great lines of road through the state, for the development of our resources. It was before the day of railroads and telegraphs and this seemed to be the only method of state improvement. These great roads were built by incorporated companies, and were called "turnpike-roads," and afterwards simply turnpikes, as the gates that turned across these roads at the places of taking toll originally had pikes of iron or wood projecting from them to prevent the passage of horses. The first of these turn-pikes was incorporated in June 1796, and extended from the Piscataqua River in Durham, above Portsmouth, westwardly through six or seven towns to Concord, where the Legislature had met several times, and the centre and capital of the state seemed likely to be in the future. The "Second New Hampshire Turnpike" was from Amherst to Claremont, about fifty miles. It was incorporated Dec. 26, 1799. It seems that the leaders in this project first asked permission of the several towns they wished to pass through, and that they planned to build in a straight line, without much reference to hills or valleys. This town

"Voted not to Remonstrate against the Petition for a Turnpike Road." Antrim "Voted the town have no objection." Generally the plan was welcomed as a public benefit, something as a railroad would be welcomed at the present day! All along the way there were many to see in it the opening to new prosperity and wealth. This turn-pike was built for the most part in the year 1800, being pushed with great energy in all the towns. As soon as possible in the following summer it was completed and opened.

to the public. Stages were at once put upon it. Soon there was a great stream of travel over this turnpike to Boston, coming from the towns above and from Vermont. For twenty-five years this was one of the most important thoroughfares in New England, the amount, especially of heavy travel, being enormous, loaded teams of all kinds, oftentimes in processions of a dozen long teams together working their slow way to the city. And these returning were loaded with store goods and rum. They carried lumber and all kinds of farm produce to Boston; and teamsters were said to make a good thing out of it "by loading both ways."

"The Third New Hampshire Turnpike" incorporated Dec. 27, 1799, extended from Ashby, Mass., to Bellows' Falls. "The Fourth" extended from Concord to Lebanon. For a few years there was quite a zeal for building turnpikes throughout the state and about twenty such were incorporated. Nearly all of them tended toward Boston, as the railroads do now. All these were built by companies, and they sought to benefit the public; but they did not forget to plan for remuneration by a system of tolls. Gates were arranged so as to swing clear across the road, and close it against all passage. At each gate a "toll-keeper" was stationed. The charge for passing a toll-gate on the turnpike here was eight cents. These "toll-gates" were seven or eight miles apart, and did not affect travel *between* any two of them, nor disturb local travel to any great extent. In this town the company took for the most part roads already made, widening and improving the same; but of course they could not prevent the town's people from travelling their own roads free. Hence the only toll-gates in Francestown were near the borders. One was a little south-east of Joseph F. Duncklee's, near the corner where the road branches off from the turnpike to New Boston; and the other was a few rods south of the Gibson tavern. At, or near, each toll-gate was a toll-keeper's house, called the toll-house, some of which are still remembered. But in the course of a few years the payment of these tolls became exceedingly annoying as well as burdensome. Sometimes toll-keepers grew impudent and cross, when too often aroused from their mopish stupidity. Sometimes they were exacting and unaccommodating to the last extreme, so that often people would

go long distances round to avoid them. Not long before the Turnpike was made free Mr. Thomas Tucker of Vershire Vt. came to visit his sister Mrs. Aaron Draper, and when he reached the toll-gate near the Gibson tavern, he could not make the change to pay and lacked one-half a cent. Before he had time to arrange it to her satisfaction, the old woman who kept the gate began scolding and refused to let him pass. Somewhat nettled by her snappish independence, he grabbed an axe, and taking an old "Bungtown cent" from his pocket, cut it in two pieces with a blow, and handing her one-half, he said, "Madam, here's your half-cent, and I'm going on,"—and on he went, notwithstanding some very vigorous remarks on her part! The other half of the cent he gave to his sister, and it is now held by Mrs. N. C. Draper as a reminder of old times!

At a reasonable hour in the evening the toll-gates were all closed and locked, a thing which would be very inconvenient to modern sports and lovers, and was occasionally embarrassing then! But the happy swain of the "small hours" was not likely to mention it! It was only whispered that "such a one went a long way round to get home!" Some of these New Hampshire turppikes were profitable for a time; but as they were generally built in a straight line and over hard hills, and as the tolls were exceedingly annoying and burdensome, it came to pass in a few years that other roads were built on better ground, in many places, which, being easier and being free, gradually diminished the travel and income of the turnpike. By and by the expenses of supporting gates and "toll-keepers," and keeping the road in repair, and keeping it open in the winter, balanced or destroyed the whole income; and the proprietors were glad to withdraw their claims, and throw the care of this turnpike-property upon the towns through which it passed. Thus the several New Hampshire turnpikes, one after another became free; this one was made free in 1837; the town appointed an Agent to keep it in repair in March 1838; the toll-gates were left to rot down; and thenceforward belated lovers found no bars across their way home! The snappish and growling "toll-keeper" was known no more!

At the close of the year 1799 the country was thrown into sorrow by the death of Gen. Washington. He died after a short

illness Dec. 14, 1799. The whole nation mourned. It is said that the old soldiers in Francestown were deeply affected; that their voices choked as they spoke of their old leader, and that they wore crape for thirty days as a silent witness of their grief!

At the March meeting for 1800, we find for the first time a division in the governor vote, it being previously all one way in this town. But this time Timothy Walker received 76 votes, and John T. Gilman 33; and from that day to this, there has been more or less party division, and opposite political opinions have been earnestly held and advocated in this place.

This year (1800) for the first time the town accounts were kept in dollars and cents; yet so much were they wedded to the old way, that the collection of taxes was sold at auction to Isaac Butterfield at "*eight pence on the pound.*" It was a long time before the old way of reckoning entirely passed away—and pounds and dollars were fearfully mixed together for a few years. The writer remembers when the old people made their calculations in shillings and "nine-pences" and "four pences." So hard is it to let go of the past! So natural for people to cling to the old, just "because they know it!"

Aug. 25, 1800, the town voted to build a new meeting house; but the reader is directed to the next chapter for the record of the execution of this vote. Also at this meeting they

"Voted to give liberty to School Class, No. 3, to let their School House remain on the common where it now stands,"

it being thought best by some to move the school house farther out of the way of the proposed new church.

In the autumn of 1800, the plan for a new town, defeated in 1792, was started up a second time; and at a meeting Nov. 10, 1800, the town considered a petition which had been sent in some weeks previous. The Article in the warrant was

"To hear a Petition from the Inhabitants of Society Land to this town, requesting that it may be laid before the town, to see if they will relinquish a part of Said Town, to be Incorporated with Society Land and a part of Deering into a Town."

Upon this the town

"voted that the Petitioners have leave to withdraw their Petition,"

and instructed their Representative (Peter Farnum) to oppose the project, should it be carried to the Legislature. It does not appear that the plan was pushed any further, or carried again to the General Court. The probability of success was not sufficient to warrant the trouble and expense of another trial. And there were other hindrances more than at the first.

As this chapter closes the record of events in this place for the eighteenth century, it may be added that at the beginning of the century this was an unbroken and almost undiscovered wilderness, while at its close, here was a comely town of about twelve hundred people, with many improvements, attractive homes, and considerable wealth. The population of this town in 1790 was 980; and of the United States in 1790, 3,929,214; while the population of the United States at the close of the century was 5,308,483. At the same date 1800 the population of New Hampshire was 183,858; and of Hillsboro' County (then nearly double its present area,) 43,899. At the close of the century Francestown had only two town paupers, and this community were every way in a prosperous and encouraging condition as to business and public affairs.

But the century closed amid mournings for the little ones throughout the towns in this vicinity. The scourge of dysentery swept over this part of the state, continuing its terrible work for two years in some places. It appeared in Francestown in mid-summer 1799, and was so general among the children and fatal in so many cases, that, at a meeting of the church Sept. 8, 1799, the church voted

“on account of a great mortality caused by the Dysentery” to keep the 19th of the month “as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer * * to humble ourselves before God and implore his mercy.”

So great were the anxiety and distress of the people that they invited the neighboring ministers to come and help them on that day; and Rev. John Bruce of Amherst North Parish (now Mont Vernon) preached A. M. (2 Chron. 15: 12) and P. M. (John 7: 37-8) “to a very crowded and solemn assembly.” The disease soon abated for that year; but when the hot season of 1800 came, it broke out again, and many children died in all this region. Three children by the name of Hall died in Francestown in one day. The mothers of Israel were full of alarm and

sorrow. The disease was in almost every house, and there was great suffering, and many, chiefly children, were taken away. It was a dry, exhausting, burning, sickly year. The Historian of Hancock says, "Dysentery was an awful scourge here in 1800." In Antrim in August of that year there were nineteen funerals of children in one week. And thus the century, otherwise closing with so much encouragement for this community, slipped away leaving many a heart in sadness and many a mother's arms empty, and many a little grave under the snow!

Was ever, was ever a tenderer tear
Than that which falls on the baby's bier?
Or a mother's more hallowed grief below
Than *that* for her little one under the snow?

Was ever, was ever her heart oppressed
Through the time for toil or the time for rest
With sighing or longing for aught below
Like *that* for her little one under the snow?

CHAPTER IV.

OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN FRANCESTOWN FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THIS CENTURY JAN. 1, 1801, TO 1851.

The opening of the century finds this people preparing to build a new meeting-house, with about the usual amount of sorenesses and excitements in such cases. At the meeting mentioned in the last chapter (Aug. 25, 1800,) the town chose

“Dⁿ Lewis Dⁿ Fisher Benjⁿ Dean Dⁿ Fairbanks & Oliver Holmes Jr.” a committee to draw up a plan and estimate the cost. They voted

“to refund to the present Pewholders the original cost of their old Pews, or if they should purchase a Pew in the new Meetinghouse, the said original cost of their old Pew shall be credited to them in the payment of their new Pew.”

This vote was ratified at a subsequent meeting, (Jan. 5, 1801). The committee named above reported at an adjourned meeting (Sept. 22, 1800,) and the town, in presumed accordance with their report,

“Voted to build the Meetinghouse 66 by 48 feet,”

and ordered by public vote the various details of the building. Then chose “Dⁿ Fairbanks Benⁿ Dean & Oliver Holmes Jr,” a committee to receive proposals. At a later adjourned meeting they voted to sell the pews at auction the last Monday in Oct. (1800,) which pews were all located according to an exhibited plan. Thus the pews were to be sold before a blow was struck. But the advantage of this, was that they could know by it the real popularity of the undertaking, and could have means forthcoming with which to build. A few who had not paid for their old pews were to be called upon at once for payment. Thus matters rested through the winter, except that a large number of men were busy in getting out lumber for the

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new building. The first town-meeting of the century (Jan. 5, 1801,) was called to act on meeting-house matters, but the details need not be chronicled here. At the annual meeting (Mar. 16, 1801,) the town

“Voted that there shall be on the Bellcony of the new Meeting house a Cubelo agreeable to the Draught then exhibited.”

And at a special meeting (Mar. 30, 1801,) the town voted that “the new Meetinghouse shall stand six feet to the South of the Porch of the old Meetinghouse and the East end of the new five feet to the East of the East end of the old Meetinghouse.”

This gives an idea as to where the first building stood, a little northwest of that of 1801. The work on the new house was pushed so vigorously that the town had another meeting (June 11, 1801,) and voted to “commence the Raising” of their meeting-house June 24th following. As it was to be an imposing structure for this vicinity in that day, the event was of great interest and wonder. A crowd was expected from other towns; and here everybody would of course attend. Hence they

“Voted that the Town treat with Liquor the Spectators.” “Voted Nathan Savage, John Buckminster, Simon Dodge, and David Starrett Esqr, * * a Committe as assistants to the standing Committee in treating the Spectators.”

They then chose Peleg Ewell, Samuel Dickerman and Jonathan Patch a committee to keep order. Thus they had the larger committee to deal out the rum!

At a town meeting Nov. 30, 1801, (Thomas Bixby, Moderator,) they voted to use the inside of the old meeting-house, as far as possible in finishing the new house. And at a meeting Dec. 27, 1802, they

“Voted to Paint the whole of the enside of the meeting house including the Pews and to Leve it to Committee in regard of Collars.”

Thus the house was soon finished; and at the March Meeting of 1803, they chose their Moderator (Samuel Bell) in the old house, and then ad’ourned to the new one. And as subsequently reported to the town, the cost of the new meeting-house was as follows:

Cost of building	\$5274.24,
Paid owners of Pews in the old house	\$1013.33
The pews sold for	\$5242.50
Balance against the town,	\$1045.07

But as it furnished a town-house as well as meeting-house, it was considered a piece of good management for the town. Thus it stood without essential change till 1834. The old meeting-house stood in a dismantled condition along side the new one till the spring of 1803, when the town advertised it to be sold on the 25th of April. The frame was soon after taken down, and it is said that most of the timber was used in building the barn now standing on the farm of J. S. Follansbee in the south part of the town. Long may even these relics be preserved!

Some weeks previous at the March meeting 1801, a petition was received for union of certain persons with this town, upon which at said meeting they

“Voted to answer the Prayer of the Petition from a number of the Inhabitants of Society Land praying to be annexed to this Town; to receive so many as may be accommodated and that desire to come.”

This Petition followed the long struggle for a new town, which being a failure a few individuals sought to come here and unite themselves with this people. The petition was then carried to the General Court, and on June 5, 1801, the House appointed “Mr. Alcock, Mr. B. Pierce and Mr. Farnum” a committee, with such as the Senate might appoint; to consider the petition; which committee reported that there should be a hearing on the matter “the first Tuesday of the Next Session,” six weeks previous notice being given in Francestown and Society Land. This report was adopted and its recommendations were carried out. But as there was no serious opposition the Legislature passed an act June 16, 1802, by which Robert Dinsmore, John Felch, and Hugh Bell, with their farms, were annexed to this town. The following is a copy of the same.

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened. —That the following Tract of Land be and it is hereby annexed to and incorporated with the said Town of Francestown and to be considered a part thereof (to wit) begining on the West line of said Francestown on the line of lots between Robert Dinsmore and Elizabeth Hogg, thence west by the line of said lots to the road that leads from said Dinsmore to Putnam's Mills (Bennington); thence to continue westwardly by the south and eastwardly side of said road to the west line of said Dinsmore's home lot—Thence south by the west line of said lot, and Hugh Bell's lot to the south-west corner of said Bell's home lot; thence east by the south line of said lot, to the north-west corner of lot

number twenty-one in the right drawn to Jotham Odiorne Esq; thence south by the west line of said lot to the south-west corner thereof; thence east to Francestown line, thence northerly by said line to the bounds first mentioned—

And be it further enacted that the inhabitants of said land be hereafter considered as Inhabitants of Said Town of Francestown entitled to all the privileges and immunities, and subject to the rules and regulations of said town."

This tract remained a part of Francestown till the incorporation of Bennington Dec. 15, 1842, when it became a part of that town. The following year (1803) others in the northeast corner of Society Land sought to be united to Francestown; but the project ended when this town (Sept. 26,)

"Voted not to except of Joseph & George Huntington to be annexed to this Town."

At a town-meeting Nov. 30, 1801, on the question whether to push the work on that portion of the County road extending from "David Fisher's to the Dearing line," the town

"Voted to chouse a Committee to Procuer hands in the Best way they Can," and "voted to *treat* such hands as work Greates."

Thus rum was offered as an inducement to work. Most laborers in that day would not work without liquor. Rum was everywhere. It startles us now, to know there were so many places where it was openly sold, and that nobody protested, and that the town approved of treating and selling, and that good men took the lead in such things!

At the close of April 1804 there was a severe freshet in Francestown, carrying away the Carson Bridge (Mill Village,) about which there had been so much contention, and other smaller bridges here and there in town. So much damage was done that a town-meeting was called at once (May 2, 1804,) at which ("Elezer Evertt Modirator") they

"Vot. To ajoin with Mr Dean in repairing ther Dam for the use of a road s^d Dean to put in ten feet More of a Waist way and Support it according to the first agreement with Carson;"

and also voted

"To Build the bridge be Low Mr. Cresys."

These, with various small bridges and many "washouts," involved a large expenditure by the town and indicate one of the hardest floods ever known in this place.

It is to be noticed that in those early years of the republic the Fourth of July was celebrated with more zest and regularity than now. The events associated with the day were nearer, and many a veteran was still alive, and coming before them,

"Wept o'er his wounds, or, tales of sorrow done,
Shouldered his crutch and showed how fields were won."

The following notice appeared in the Amherst Cabinet July 7, 1803, and may be taken as a sample of quiet town-celebrations year after year, of which for the most part no record remains:

"The Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated at Francestown on the 4th inst. by a very numerous and respectable assembly from that and the adjacent towns. At one o'clock P. M. the Independent Company of Francestown in complete uniform, met at Capt. Woodbury's Hall, and, after performing military exercises and evolutions in a very soldier-like manner till 3 o'clock, escorted a procession of respectable citizens to the Meeting House, where a very ingenious and patriotic Oration was delivered by the Rev. Matthew Taylor. The exercises were closed with music adapted to the occasion. The Company then returned to Capt. Woodbury's Hall, partook of a refreshment, and drank a number of patriotic toasts. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the day."

At a meeting called to vote for congressmen (Aug. 27, 1804,) one article was to

"See if the Town will do anything in respecting Leveling the Common and Raising the Grabil round the meetinghous;"—

on which they directed Capt. Woodbury to expend fifty dollars. The records indicate that a great amount of labor and money has been expended on the common to dig down and fill up, one time and another, so that the ground must have been steep and broken at the start.

At the meeting to vote for President (Nov. 5, 1804) the selectmen were instructed to repair the "grave-yard fences," these being broken by the removal of the old meeting-house. The first meeting-house stood partly in the cemetery, after the custom of those days. This was then the only cemetery in town, and, as it was nearly full, an effort was made at this time while

it was partially unfenced on that side, to enlarge it on the south, by removing what few horse sheds were in the way, and extending the yard partly round the new meeting-house, as in the case of the old one. But the plan was very wisely defeated.

At the March meeting 1805, as new ideas were creeping into this ambitious community, the Town

“Voted to admit Instrumental Music into the Meetinghouse on the Sabbath Day.”

Hitherto there had been only the human voice and a “pitching-fork.” But there was determined opposition to this vote; and before the day was over it was reconsidered and “rescinded,” and the Article in the warrant dismissed. And thus for a while longer the “Instruments” were kept out. Some of the oldest settlers objected even to the “pitching-fork,” or “pitch-pipe,” as some called it, and it did not lack the charge of being an “ungodly whistle” and a “wark of the Devil!” If some of those cautious and self-denying old saints could have dropped into our modern churches, with orchestras and brass bands and indescribable operatics and trills and echoes and responses and chants, in endless contortion and variety, probably they would have thought of the sphere of demons and would have run for dear life! We tolerate anything in the music-line in these days, and call it “adoration and praise;” but for real, reverent heart-felt worship probably the “stiff old saints” were ahead after all!

The Legislature having at the June Session 1805 passed a law requiring a survey of all the towns in the state, this town directed the Selectmen to “cause a survey to be made.” This was at a meeting Sept. 9, 1805, and is recorded as being “by Act of Coort.” The “Plan of Francestown” made at this time was deposited with the Secretary of State at Portsmouth Dec. 25, 1805, as indicated by the town books.

There are traditions remaining among the old people of a remarkable snow-storm which came Oct. 7, 1804, covering the ground a foot deep with snow. It filled the community with consternation and alarm; for they had only begun to harvest their crops. Potatoes were in the ground and apples hung on the trees that bended to the earth with snow. The leaves had not fallen; and the gorgeous hues of the autumn were blended

with the whiteness of winter. And under all, the grass was hidden green as in the growth of summer, or appeared between the drifts like the beautiful background of a picture. But upon the fields and open places the snow soon melted away, and the farmers secured their crops with little damage; yet in the woods, and in cold spots, the drifts lay unbroken till spring. This indicates that winter came early and was hard and long, as compared with winters now. From some cause there seems to have come a change of seasons in the past century, making shorter and more tolerable the rigors of the frost part of the year.

It may interest some to know how much was raised "to defray town charges" in the former times.

In 1800, the first year of calculating in dollars, the town raised \$400; 1801, \$400; 1802, \$600; 1803, \$500; 1804, \$500; 1806, \$650; 1810, \$500; 1815, \$500; 1825, \$800; 1835, \$700; 1845, \$1400; 1855, \$1200; 1865, \$4000; and 1884, \$1500.

An article was in the warrant (Mar., 1806) to see if the town would raise Rev. Mr. Bradford's salary—, which article was promptly dismissed, and the salary was raised the same as before. The town was accustomed to raise it without any vote; and was under obligation of law to do it, as really, and on the same ground, as in the case of selectmen or town clerk. Yet the fact that the question was brought up at all, is evidence of a growing discontent with the minister and growing unwillingness to be taxed for the support of any church. It meant much, and was the beginning of the end,—the complete separation of church and state.

It is astonishing how little interest in politics was taken in the years from 1800 to the war of 1812.

In 1800 the highest and whole number of votes cast was 109, which was less than one-third of the voters in town; in 1801, 68 votes was the highest number cast; in 1802 the whole number on governor vote was 99; in 1803 the whole governor vote was 102; in 1804, 114; 1805, 127; 1806, 134; 1807, 118; 1808, 120; 1809, 180; and in 1810, 185.

This makes an average of 114 votes for eleven years, being but little more than one-fourth the voters then in town. But subsequently, circumstances in connection with the war then threatened, stirred up the political fires into some warmth.

Men of mature years who had never cast a vote in their lives for other than town officers, began to take interest in state and national affairs; and the recorded voters were greatly increased in number.

In 1811 the governor vote was 208; 1812, 207; 1813, 255; 1814, 252; and 1815, 267; making an average for five years of 238. The highest governor vote ever cast in Francestown was 330, in the year 1838, being for Isaac Hill 160, and for James Wilson, Jr., 170.

In the year 1806 the town was "classed" or districted by the selectmen, for school purposes, into nine "classes" or districts. Then the "Col. Holmes District" (now Epps district) was the largest in town and the village district next largest. How much this differs from the "classes" as arranged in 1788, it is impossible now to tell. One seems to have been a union district with Lyndeboro'. The districts averaged more than thirty voters each, and all of them had large and interesting schools.

From 1806 to 1812 there are very few events recorded that need special notice here. The long list of transactions given is of practical use, but not of historic importance. Mar. 10, 1807, the town chose Oliver Holmes and Benj. Dean a committee "to Repair the Bellconey," with reference to hanging a bell; and at the succeeding March meeting they voted to "aproperate" the money due the town from the sale of the old meeting-house

"toward Parchasing a Bell for the use of the town."

At a later meeting (Nov. 4, 1808,) they appointed "Stephen Cram, Peter Woodbury and Joseph Kimball a committee to Purchase and hang the Bell."

This was at once procured, and early the following summer was lifted to its place, and did good service for nearly fifty years, being taken down in 1855. Its cost was \$456.

Mar. 10, 1807, the town voted that the "Select Men pick Out a Saxton." Oct. 27, 1807, "Voted the Selectmen a Commetee as Respext Mrs. Johnson," leaving us in ignorance concerning this good lady and her grievances.

At this time, also, concerning a change in a certain road the selectmen gave the following report:

"We think it our openion Said Road is Good as the old one,"—

perhaps, like many distinguished officials in later days, not quite knowing what their real "*openion*" was! But how much better to report the ignorance than to assume the knowledge!

The following year (1808) several inhabitants of Deering sought to be united with Francestown. An article was in the annual warrant to receive Daniel Farrington, Phinehas Everett, Jonathan Page, Ezra Fisher and one or two others, but the said article was dismissed, and no further action in the matter was ever taken.

It was the custom, from the adoption of the Constitution of 1792 for more than a half-century, to hold occasional "military parades" in Francestown, though the "musters" were usually at "Cork plain." The Amherst Cabinet of that time speaks of a parade of the old Twenty-sixth Regiment here, Oct. 2, 1806, as an event of signal importance, and speaks of its commander, Col. David McClure of Antrim, then, and for several subsequent years, its soldierly and efficient chief officer. These parades were counted of greater interest than would be the encampment of an army now. The reader is referred to the chapter on Military Affairs. A parade of this kind which was of special note, occurred a few years later (Sept. 12, 1821), when

"Col. Hugh Moore mustered his regiment" (26th) "in the field of Mrs. Polly Gibson;"

and on this occasion rum and cider were licensed to be sold

"in the Several Tents she may cause to be erected in her field,"

and in several tents of other parties, and in all the dwelling houses in the vicinity, and William Forsaith of Deering was licensed

"to come and sell rum from his waggon,"—

all which shows that musters and rum-barrels were expected to go together!

In 1808, the number of tax-payers in Francestown was 237, being about the same as the number now; but the tax was much less than now. The amount raised for town charges was only five hundred dollars; the school tax was \$498.40; the county tax was only \$85.98; and the highest individual taxes

were: John Gibson, \$17.59; Peter Woodbury, \$13.89; and James Wilson, \$10.65. What would they have thought of the figures we have to meet now?

A meeting was called Aug. 29, 1808, to vote for congressmen, New Hampshire then being entitled to five representatives, instead of two, as at the present time. The vote was thus:

Charles Cutts, . . .	102	N. A. Haven, . . .	44
Clement Storer, . . .	102	William Hale, . . .	44
Daniel M. Durell, . . .	102	John C. Chamberlain, .	44
Jedekiah Smith, . . .	102	Daniel Blaisdell, . . .	44
Frances Gordon, . . .	102	James Wilson, . . .	44

This statement is given in full to show that congressmen were not then elected by districts, but the whole state voted for the whole five together, as they do now in most of the states for Presidential Electors. These ten men were then prominent leaders in New Hampshire, but now all of them have passed away; and it is suggestive of the transiency of earthly honors, to add, that now, after only eighty years, few, if any, of my readers remember a single one of them; perhaps never heard of them before!

At the March meeting of 1809 the town chose

“Moses Bradford, Peter Woodbury, Daniel Lewis, James Walker, and Hart Merrill a Committee to visit and inspect the schools.”

These were called “School Inspectors” for many years. This was the name given them in the Act of the Legislature requiring their appointment and creating the office, which Act was passed Dec. 22, 1808. This was the beginning of the “Superintending School Committee,” which continued in great fame and power down to the year 1885. See chapter on Schools.

A few statistics for the year 1810 may be pleasing or instructive to the thoughtful citizen of to-day. The vote of the town was 133 for John Langdon for Governor, and 52 for Jeremiah Smith. The population of this town in 1810 was 1451. The amount of money raised by the town for all purposes was \$1456.14, besides a small state tax. The number of tax-payers in town was 242. The four highest taxes were, John Gibson, \$14.19; Peter Woodbury, \$11.06; James Wilson, Jr., \$9.87; and Joseph Kingsbury, \$7.10; showing that taxes were very

light, and that property was evenly distributed, At the close of this year we find William Bixby, Benjamin Mather, Samuel Lolly, Peter Woodbury, Uriah Smith, Oliver Holmes, Jr., John Gibson, Charles Wells, and Peter Clark, all licensed to sell rum in this town. Who says there has been no improvement since those days?

On the 3d of July 1811 occurred the death of Dea. David Lewis, whose loss was felt and mourned by the whole town. He was one of the original settlers, and was so prominent and useful as to justify a brief notice in this place. He was the first man ever chosen Deacon in the Congregational church, being chosen in March 1773. Men spoke of him at death as a "friend of man and a servant of God!" By character and influence and life-long faithfulness to duty, he was placed among the noblest of the pioneers of this region. His age was 75. See Genealogy. A notice of this excellent man may be found in the Amherst Cabinet under date of July 9, 1811.

In the following year (1812) the number of tax-payers had increased to 267, twenty-five in two years, showing a continued growth of population which now reached 1600. The State tax was \$220.20, the county tax \$228.40, and the whole amount raised in town was \$1778.87. The highest tax in town in 1812 was \$13.11, assessed upon Peter Woodbury. And the collecting of the whole whole was struck off to Col. Hugh Moore at one cent and a half on a dollar, or less than ten cents for each tax-payer. It was a time of unusual prosperity in all farming communities;—heavy crops, light taxes,—general peace, and health. But early in this year the difficulties between this country and England became so serious as to arouse the whole nation. The British people had never relished the idea of American Independence; and our "relations" to them had always been what the diplomats now call "strained." They looked upon us as upon a rebellious child that ought to be kept under; they put certain arbitrary restrictions upon our commerce; and they insisted upon the right of searching American vessels and "impressing" into their own service any person who had been a British subject or had ever served in the British army or navy. These demands were executed with such arrogance and frequency as to become intolerable, and as a last resort, Congress declared

war against England June 18, 1812. Many people in New England were opposed to this war, believing it might be avoided, and thinking the nation was poorly prepared for it. In the course of the struggle this opposition increased; as great damage was done to the commerce of New England by the war, and as the American troops were not successful enough to awaken much enthusiasm or pride in the popular heart. So great and determined grew this feeling that the famous "Hartford Convention" was called to devise means to defend New England and bring the war to an end. This Convention had its first meeting Dec. 15, 1814, and continued twenty days. Meanwhile negotiations for peace were going forward; and a Treaty was signed Dec. 24, 1814, on the other side of the water, at the very time of these painful deliberations here. There were no cablegrams and no telegrams in those days. It took several weeks for tidings of peace to reach the United States, the event not being known here till February following! Meantime the war went on, and Gen. Jackson gained his remarkable victory over the British at New Orleans Jan. 8, 1815, two weeks after peace was declared!

In this town, those who favored and those who opposed the war were about equal, though all were united in patriotic zeal for defence, and in loyalty to the American Union. For a list of the Francestown soldiers in this struggle, the reader is referred to the Chapter on Military Affairs. There were then eighteen states in the Union, and a population of about eight millions.

Mar. 10, 1812, an article was in the warrant "to restrict horses and swine" from running on the common and highways. Hitherto all stock had gone free on any highway and on any unfenced land. But the legislature passed a law (June 1811) empowering the towns to restrict or prohibit this. Swine especially were a nuisance to travellers. Highways were fed close, and sometimes there were rivalries among neighbors in getting their part of the "public pasture!" In some places flocks of cattle and horses and sheep and hogs swarmed in the public road, making travel difficult, if not dangerous. Yet the town, at its first action in the matter, prohibited the running at large of only horses and swine, leaving the cattle free to wander

everywhere, at the peril of unprotected fields. One smiles at such a state of things, when now he can travel past hundreds of unfenced fields from one side of New England to the other, without seeing a single loose creature in the public road!

This year (1812) was memorable in this vicinity on account of the ravages of the Spotted Fever, so called. In Windham, whence many Francestown settlers came, the deaths from this cause in the month of April were more than one each day. In Antrim this disease broke out Feb. 7, 1812, and spread rapidly, there being two hundred cases and forty deaths in two months. The sufferer usually died in less than twelve hours from the time of being taken. All ages were taken from sixty years to the infant of days; and there were often two or three funerals in each day, or three or four bodies were grouped together in the church and a few friends hurriedly assembled for a funeral service together! In Acworth there were fifty-three deaths from this cause. In New Boston this disease did not prevail to any great extent until the year 1814, in which year it swept away about forty persons in that town. And there were several deaths there from the same cause in 1815.

In Hancock the spotted fever did not rage to any great extent, there being a few mild cases in that town in the spring of 1812. But in Francestown it was reported that there was not a case of this fever ever known; and why this town, lying midway between Antrim and New Boston, should be exempt while their losses were so heavy, was a question agitated in many minds, and one to which no satisfactory answer was ever given. And this question was made conspicuous by the fact that there were fatal cases of this fever in New Boston very near to the line of this town! Merrill's Gazetteer of New Hampshire (Exeter 1817) says that *dysentery* prevailed in Francestown in 1812, causing thirty-three deaths and that there were forty-five deaths in town that year. But the numerous deaths by dysentery here were in the year 1800, (referred to herein at that date;) and probably the writer named above, being told of the many fatalities in this vicinity in 1812, hastily grouped them all into this last named year. Certainly other such mistakes occur in said Gazetteer.

From 1797 onward, for a long series of years, we find such records as this (Nov. 5, 1804:)

“Voted to set up William Abot to Vandue.”

But this was not so cruel as the face of it appears, since it was not the poor, but the *care* of the poor that was sold at auction, and of which a statement is elsewhere made. The poor thus said to be sold were to be provided with

“victuals, Drink, lodging and Tobacco,”—“including washing and mending,”

and the selectmen were to look after them and see that they were properly cared for. In this way they were kept in their own town, and old associates looked upon them with sympathy, and no great disgrace was attached to their lot.

In the year 1814 the “School Inspectors” reported that, “exclusive of the small scholars who attend in the summer only, there were in the schools during the past winter 450 scholars, of whom 82 were in the study of English grammar.”

This would make about 500 scholars in all, showing both a larger population, and a larger proportion of children than at the present time.

In 1814 the vote of Francestown for Governor was 252; of which 170 were for William Plummer, and 82 for John T. Gilman. At the same time, the question was raised as to revising the Constitution of the state, and this town cast 175 votes against revision and only 4 votes in its favor. The plan was defeated by a large majority, but continued to be brought before the several towns every two or three years, for a long time. This year (1814) the taxes were collected for three-fourths of a cent on a dollar, and the amount raised “to defray town charges” was only \$400! As their public burdens were so light, they promptly

“voted to Add \$100 to Mr. Bradford’s salary,” making it \$366.67. Surely the Good Pastor was not overloaded with money!

At a special town meeting (Aug. 29, 1814,) the town “Voted petitioners have liberty at their own Cost to moove the west end of the Signers Seat to the East end of the female Signers;” and it may be said, by way of explanation, that the “Signers” were really the *singers*, and that the “petitioners” were the

male singers, and that their ambition to sit near the fair charmers of the choir was quite praiseworthy and sensible, while the last expression, "the East end of the female Signers," must be left to the unaided interpretation of the reader!

In the spring of this same year a collection was taken, amounting to \$310.58, in this town, to aid the sufferers by fire in the city of Portsmouth. The subscriptions are spread upon the record, and are so creditable to the people of Francestown as to justify being mentioned here. The fire referred to was the greatest known in the history of New Hampshire, and occurred on the 22d of December, 1813, sweeping over fifteen acres and destroying 173 buildings. In the same city, Dec. 26, 1802, 120 buildings, many of them small and cheap, were destroyed by fire, and Dec. 24, 1806, 20 buildings. The sympathy of the other towns in the state was greatly moved in behalf of that much-afflicted community.

In the year 1815 the number of resident tax-payers in Francestown was 288, an increase of 21 since 1812, showing that the town was still slowly enlarging. The poll-tax was 51 cents, and the highest tax in town was \$17.70, paid by John Gibson. The lightness of taxation will further appear by the statement that the next four highest on the list were James Wilson, Jr., \$13.09; Peter Woodbury, \$11.86; Thomas Eaton, \$9.43; and Joseph Kingsbury, \$6.77. Indeed, so low did taxes run about that time that, in 1821, the whole amount raised to defray town charges was only \$300, and the poll-tax only 35 cents!

The year, 1816, was called by the old people the "Cold Year," and "Poverty Year." The whole summer was chilly, and frosts came very late in the spring and very early in the fall. The writer remembers hearing his father say that he worked at building stone-wall in New Boston, June 11, 1816, and was driven off by a snow-storm. There were two inches of snow, and the cold was so intense as to drive everybody indoors, and children huddled about the open fires as in mid-winter! The corn crop was a failure, and hardly enough could be matured for seed the following year. In some of the coast towns this was called "Mackerel Year," because the inhabitants were compelled to live largely upon fish. But the

crops of grass and English grain were very good, preventing any great distress. The West, which is now our storehouse, was then an untravelled wilderness, a barrel of flour was a thing unheard of, and farmers raised all they had to live upon on their own ground. Not a bushel of corn was brought into New England. Hence, the loss of the corn crop was a serious thing for the people. But with their characteristic thrift, the farmers of Francestown succeeded a little better than their neighbors, and the pinch in this place was called as light as in any town in the vicinity.

This year (1816) Dea. William Starrett was chosen town treasurer for the last time. He had held the office with great faithfulness, and for a long series of years, till the burdens of age were growing heavy. It shows the confidence in which he was held, and is worthy of being mentioned in this place.

And this year eight tithingmen were chosen by ballot, showing that the office was still counted important, or that the difficulty of enforcing the old sabbath laws had increased. Curiously, also, the town

“voted to put John Gibson on the worst road in town.”

This was not, however, a joke on that popular taverner, but all that was meant was this, that his large highway-tax should be worked out where it was most needed. And yet, possibly the clerk recorded “better than he knew,” since it might be a good thing, occasionally, to put the heaviest tax-payer “on the worst road in town,” and let him *feel* the need of repairs that ought to be made! Another vote was that the

“Selectmen procure a suitable Bag for the Burying Cloth,”

so as to keep smooth and clean that dark appendage of the coffin.

Another vote was

“to settle with Joel Jones as best they could,”

said Jones having brought suit against the town “for not having a pound.” This shows that the pound the town had built years before (1787) had fallen out of repair. The people had not much use for it. But under spur of the law suit, the town at the March meeting of 1817 instructed the selectmen to build

a pound "in the bank at the west side of the Common." The structure was erected by Ebenezer Pettee, and stood as long as any thing of the kind was needed.

In Merrill's Gazetteer of New Hampshire, published in 1817, there is a sketch of Francestown, over the initials L. W. (probably Levi Woodbury), which gives a view of things in town at that date. He says;

"Exclusive of the ordinary proportion of other mechanical business, there are here four large tanneries, a manufactory of musical instruments, and one of earthenware. The compact part of the town consists of about 25 dwelling-houses, with a handsome meeting-house, several stores, &c. There are also 7 school-houses. A mail stage passes through Francestown twice a week to and from Boston."

From this it would appear that the village has about doubled since that day, while the farm-population was about three times as great then as it is now. The manufacturing industries mentioned by the writer named, have all disappeared from town. As he does not mention the Academy, we infer that it had not gained any special standing or importance at that time.

Uriah Smith was chosen town treasurer, 1817, to succeed Dea. Starrett, and continued to hold that important office for many years following. The Governor vote, 1817, was, William Plummer, 192: James Sheafe, 68.

It is remarkable that, in 1818, with a population of about 1500, there were only two town paupers, a fact indicative of comfort and prosperity to all the people. Very appropriately, therefore, they again voted to

"add \$100 to Rev. Mr. Bradford's salary, and also to abate his tax."

The year 1819 was noteworthy as being a year of numerous and violent showers in some parts of New England. For several weeks in the summer there was a severe shower *every afternoon*, the roar of thunder and the frequent flash of lightning, day after day, bringing alarm to many minds. Should such a season occur to us, everyone would say, "There was never anything like this;" yet, many such a year has rolled by, and been forgotten, and the world continues to stand in tolerably good condition. In this vicinity considerable damage was done by lightning and hail and wind and driving rain. We

are told that “buildings were set on fire, and many persons were killed by lightning.” The church in Antrim was struck and set on fire, and with great difficulty saved from the flames. This town escaped with less damage than almost any other in this section.

The year 1819 is specially to be remembered, also, as being the time of the incorporation of Francestown Academy. The Act of Incorporation was signed by Governor Samuel Bell, (who had been a student and afterwards a lawyer in Frances-town) and was dated June 24, 1819. The trustees named in the act were

Peter Woodbury, Samuel Hodge, Robert Nesmith, Peter Clark, James W. Haseltine, John Grimes, William Bixby, Uriah Smith, Oliver Holmes Jr., Thomas Eaton, Thomas Bixby, Daniel Fuller, and Titus Brown,—

all prominent men in town and all now passed away. Before this Act the Academy had had a fitful, struggling existence of about twenty years, the first term having been kept by Alexander Dustin in the spring of 1801. It was then called the “Town High Schoól” and had gained some reputation before its legal existence, and had exerted considerable influence. But the Act of Incorporation was expected to give it solidity and permanence, and was looked upon as a sign of greater things to come. All this, together with its subsequent history, may be found in the Chapter on the Academy.

An article was in the warrant this year (1819)

“To see if the town will instruct the selectmen not to approbate a Licence to any person except a regular Taverner, and to see if they will recommend to discontinue the practice of giving Spiritous Liquors at Funerals.”

This was the thin edge
Of the temperance wedge
That somebody thought of driving,
But they voted it out
With a laugh and a shout
As though that ended the striving!

With prompt decision it was moved (and carried) to “dismiss the article from the warrant.” That was to be expected at first. Everybody had been used to drinking liquor, and it had always

been free at every tavern and every store; at funerals and weddings and every merry-making or important occasion. There were, when this vote was taken, not less than eight licensed places of sale in this town. On funeral occasions liquor was passed to minister and mourners and generally to every person present; and often the multitude would drink so freely as to involve a large expense, to say nothing of more sinful and unseemly results. And these several habits had been so long continued, were so general among all classes, and were so supported by taste for liquor, that the custom was not easily to be broken up. But there were some who began to see the folly and wrong of the whole drinking business; and in the minds of good men there arose doubts and questionings as to the rightness of the traffic. Hence this article in the warraut, stirring up the whole town in 1819. Francestown deserves the credit of being among the very first in this state to attempt any temperance movement. The first effort did not succeed, and indeed it was voted down with quick, and even spiteful haste. But it set people thinking. The licenses were still given to sell, and the drinking went on; but there were some that stopped buying, and the business in Francestown began to diminish. And two years later (1821) the town voted promptly and without opposition

“not to license anybody to retail ardent spirits except inn-keepers, and then not in quantities less than a pint.”

It was still thought that inn-keepers and store-keepers must sell. Yet the town had taken one step in the right direction. There were, however, six who claimed to be “Inn-keepers,” chiefly on the “Turn-pike” to accommodate the heavy through travel of teamsters and others; and these with the several stores made selling-places enough still to meet all supposable needs! But, as the temperance question came to be agitated and thought upon by the people, the custom of using liquor at funerals gradually passed away, and in the course of time the use of intoxicating drink by respectable people entirely ceased.

There was a project started in 1819 to form a new county in this part of the state. The question had been before the people for some years, but came up for action at the March

meeting of 1820. Several such schemes have been agitated within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Just what were the object and bounds of this one the record does not state. It had, however, importance enough to get itself before the towns for decision, and was decisively voted down. The count in this town stood 10 in favor, and 59 against.

It is to be noticed that for several years the important office of Hog-reeve has not been filled for some reason. Perhaps there were no newly-married men, of adequate character and worth, by whom the conjugal bonds were worn lightly so as to allow time and dignity for such an exalted position! Or perhaps in the hurry of business the appointment was forgotten! We regret that any worthy ones should fail of this distinguished promotion, and thus lose the delightful service, the emoluments, and the honor, that were justly theirs!

For twelve years, (1815 to 1826 inclusive,) the town paid Rev. Mr. Bradford thirty dollars each year "in lew" of cutting and drawing his annual supply of wood. This was at his request, and the town remained true to its original agreement till the good man's death. March 1820 the town

"voted to Build Pews on the Lower floor of the Meeting-House where the Body Seats now are;" and to "reserve one pew on each side of the broad Aisle for the aged."

This last was a very commendable act, giving them a free seat near the speaker. It appears that there was space left for only six pews, which were sold at auction for \$80, each.

At this time, under President Munroe (1817-1825) there was very little political excitement, and it has since been called the "era of good feeling." Nov. 6, 1820, the highest vote for Congressmen or Presidential Electors was only 70, and nearly all one way. In 1821 the county votes in this town were all for one set of candidates, and the whole vote for Governor was only 75, and for the following year only 68.

At the March meeting of 1821 the town chose

"Richard Fisher, David Lewis, and Jabez Holmes Jr. a committee to exert and use their influence to preserve good order in and about the Meeting House on the Sabbath."

As they had already two good tithingmen for this same business, a painful state of things is suggested by this vote. Perhaps

some temporary personal enmities had broken out, or some "cranks" existed in those days, and needed just then to be repressed, in this particular town.—

'Twas not all Eden in our fathers' day,
Though back with pride they point us oft, and say,
Ours was the golden age and better way.

And then another cause of disturbance appeared in the fall of 1821. A subscription-paper had been started to buy a stove for the meeting house, and the danger from extravagance on the one hand, and from fire on the other, seemed so great as to stir the whole town with excitement! An article had been in the warrant as long before as Mar. 1815 "to Purchase stoves for the Meeting-House,"—which had been promptly and vigorously dismissed. But as there was no hope that the town could be induced to vote such a costly and perilous innovation a few of the more progressive spirits of that day raised among themselves, \$86.62, by subscription, went to Claremont, N. H. and bought a stove, and, without authority from the town, did deliberately set it up in the meeting house, and did kindle a fire in it! At once there was a cry of alarm. Some sensitive souls thought the dignity of the town had been insulted by this usurpation of rights! Some could not sleep for fear of being burned up! Something must be done! The conservatives determined to make a stand, and petitioned for a town-meeting; and, after some delay, (which the "stove-party" apparently favored,) a legal meeting was called for Jan. 12, 1822. But meanwhile the dreadful Stove worked well, and the fingers were warmed, and the large, cold church was made much more comfortable, and no buildings were burned; and consequently every sabbath made votes for the "Stove-party!" One or two fearfully cold sabbaths settled the matter! And by time of the town meeting the Stove conquered,—and they voted that the

••Stove Lately pt up in the Meeting House remain for the Present!"

They also

••Voted that No Fire be taken from said Stove by any persons having Stoves for their use,"

i. e. they would not let them fill up their foot-stoves from it. And at the following March meeting, they chose

“David Lewis, Levi Bixby and Daniel Lewis a committee to take Charge of the Stove in the Meeting House.”

They counted it a very important matter and put some of their first men on the committee! Francestown was several years ahead of most other towns in this vicinity in warming the church. That first stove and pipe, delivered, cost \$117.68. But it puzzles us at this day to know how previously they could live without it, in a house as cold as a New Hampshire winter could make it, men, women and children, all day long! Surely they were willing to “suffer hardship” for the sake of their religion!

A scheme was started in 1821, and voted upon at the March meeting of 1822, to “Divide the County for Registering deeds.” The New County being defeated by the popular vote, this was thought of as a substitute for that, and was thought desirable by those living remote from Amherst, the County seat, where all records were then kept. In favor of this scheme Francestown voted, though the yeas and nays are not given. But it failed of adoption by the voters of the County, and the records were not moved from Amherst till about half a century later. But only two years later (1824) the question was brought before the several towns, whether Amherst or Mont Vernon should be the shire town of the county. Some who had been defeated in previous efforts to break up the county now made a bold push to move everything from Amherst. It was claimed that Mont Vernon would be more central. Manchester then was little more than a sand bank, and Nashua (called Dunstable till 1837) was described a little earlier (1817) as “containing 8 or 10 dwelling-houses and 2 stores.” Of course the bulk of the population of Hillsboro’ County was west of Amherst. But the people were sick of this wrangling over County matters, and being willing to “let well enough alone,” they voted down all propositions for a change. In Francestown the vote stood, 97 for Amherst and 33 for Mont Vernon.

At the March meeting of 1822 the town chose

“Moses Bradford, titus Brown, Dr. Luther Farley, Dr. James Crombie, and Daniel Lewis, School Visitors” (Comittee,) and empowered them to bring about “a uniformity of School Books & reform the System of Education Generally.”

It must be admitted that this was a strong committee; but was not the undertaking rather large? The record does not state what successes they reached, but it looks as though, even at this late date, some work might be done by way of "reforming the system of Education generally!"

March 1823 the town instructed the Selectmen to purchase a hearse,—which was probably the first in this vicinity, Frances-town having a way of being in advance of most country towns. Wagons were not introduced into New Hampshire till about 1815; and the hearse was a rare and wonderful thing for many years, by some looked upon with dread and alarm, by others counted as a piece of extravagance.

For 1824 and 1825 there is but little to record, except what will appear in special chapters. Up to the year 1824 the town warrants were posted and sworn by the constable, then a very important officer in the town. But, the collectorship of taxes having been taken away from him some years before, and now the official connection with the town-warrant and the town-meeting being removed, the whole glory of the constable was gone! Henceforth he was nothing but a police officer, with no salary and not much to do! Subsequently, as at the present day, the selectmen posted the town warrants and certified to them.

At the March meeting 1824 the town appointed Titus Brown, Dr. Thomas Eaton, and Maj. Daniel Fuller Jr, a committee to enquire into the expediency of purchasing a town farm for the support of the poor.

Their report, made to the town at the annual meeting of 1825 seems to have been adverse, as the vote was against purchasing, and the care of the half-dozen paupers was again sold at auction. Subsequently (1832) a proposition to purchase a town farm was voted down. Again in 1839 a committee, consisting of the selectmen (Nathan Dane, James W. Haseltine, and Moses E. Bradford,) with William Parker and Daniel Fuller Jr., was appointed to "consider the expediency" of having a town farm, but no report of this committee is recorded. Nothing was done in the matter for several years, though there was considerable agitation about it, and many wanted a town-farm as the cheapest and most home-like and most honorable way to support the

poor. Nov. 7, 1848, the town chose the "old committee" to investigate the expenses of providing for the poor, and "to receive proposals of farms," to report at the next March meeting. March 1849 the town chose

"Israel Batchelder, Phinehas C. Butterfield and Warner Clark, committee to purchase a town farm;"

which in due time said committee proceeded to do, as appears from the fact that March 1850, the town chose K. W. Emerson agent "to oversee the poor farm." And this farm made a quiet and happy home for the poor of Francestown for many years.

Going back to the year we have wandered from (1824) we find that at the presidential election of that year only 58 votes were cast in Francestown, and these all one way. As this was at the election which resulted in the elevation of John Quincy Adams to the Presidency, it is concluded that the "era of good feeling" was not entirely gone, notwithstanding the bitter debates over slavery in 1820. At the March meeting of 1825, the vote in this town for Governor was, for David L. Morrill, 148, Benjamin Pierce, 13, scattering, 3. At the same meeting Francestown gave Titus Brown 152 votes, for congressman to succeed Hon. James Miller who had resigned. All but two votes were given to Brown.

The year 1826 was known in all this region as the "Grasshopper year." It was a dry, hot, exhausting summer, and through August the drought was the hardest ever experienced. By the first day of August the grasshoppers had multiplied so that they almost covered the pastures, and through the month they increased daily, and swarmed into fields and gardens and meadows and forests. They ate up half the hay crop, and in many places almost destroyed the grain. In some towns the farmers drove the grasshoppers in between the rows of potatoes and corn, and scooped them up by the basket-full to feed to their hogs! This town did not suffer so much as many others, but here the desolation was sad to behold and the loss very heavy. Stock was fed from the barn in mid-summer, and farmers were almost ready to give cattle away. On the hills of Deering north of Francestown line, the well-stocked pastures were so bare and dead that cattle bellowed for hunger and ate twigs and gnawed the limbs of trees to save themselves from starvation. Men who

were then boys on the farm have told me that they remembered their fathers' going regularly every morning to the woods to cut down trees for the cattle to browse, and that the famished cattle followed them wildly ravenous to get at the leaves and twigs of a falling tree! They would clean up everything but the trunk and the larger limbs! From this we can get an idea of the extreme dryness and severity of that summer, and of the dreadfulness of the grasshopper scourge! Many, with empty barns and large flocks, were in great alarm, and diminished their stock by selling at one-quarter of former rates, good cows being sold for five dollars. And still the heavens seemed brass over their heads, and the multiplying devourers still moved over the fields with the noise of a tempest or of an army's tramp. But on the afternoon of Aug. 28 a rain came so heavy and fast as to sweep the grasshoppers off into the brooks and roll them in great piles down every valley and stream. Millions of them were drowned; the soil was thoroughly wet; the dead grass seemed strangely to come to life and spring up; the autumn was warm and long, covering the pastures and fields with plenteous feed far into December;—young cattle and sheep stayed in the pastures till new years' day;—and, with an early spring succeeding, the flocks never went through the winter more favorably, and the startling apprehensions of distress and famine proved, as usual, to be mistaken!

It should be said here that the first session of the Probate Court ever held in Francetown was in the year 1825. Then, and for a long time subsequently, two sessions of the Court were held in this town each year. But since the rise of Greenville and Hillsboro' Bridge and the sessions of the Court in those places, only one session annually has been held in this town.

There was a great excitement at the annual meeting Mar. 14, 1826, caused by the death of Uriah Smith, Esqr. He was then town treasurer, and had held that office for many years. Now he was in the desk and they were "balloting for him for town clerk, when he suddenly fell down and immediately expired." Being a man in high position, and known and respected by all, his instantaneous death before their eyes, startled and excited them beyond measure, and for a time almost broke up the town-meeting! But after the dead man was carried out, they

sadly and silently voted, and chose Isaac Guild town-clerk, and William Bixby treasurer. There is always somebody to step in where others have fallen!

In 1826 there was quite a contest in town concerning religious matters, the chief cause being dissatisfaction with Mr. Bradford who was old and broken somewhat in mind as well as body. A new "Calvinistic" Society was formed, consisting of sixty-three members, representing much of the wealth of the town; and this society put on record (Mar. 31, 1826,) their protest against "being taxed to support Mr. Bradford." Twenty-eight others, on the ground of "different religious belief" also entered their protest, making 91 men in open opposition to the old minister. A town meeting was immediately called and various plans of relief were proposed, and committees appointed; and, besides several adjourned meetings, three special town meetings were called during the year to act on religious matters, the result being the dismissal of Mr. Bradford, to take effect at the close of the year. His pastorate extended from Sept. 8, 1790 to Jan. 1, 1827, making, with some previous service, a little over thirty-seven years. All this will appear at length in the Chapter on Church Affairs, to which the reader is referred. But with this year (1826) the action of the town as such in ecclesiastical matters ceased. The March meeting of 1827 was the first annual meeting ever held in town in the warrant for which there was no reference to church or minister. It may be further said here, however, that after the settlement of Dr. Richards (which took place Nov. 7, 1827,) a "Unitarian Congregational Society" was formed, and asked for the use of the church-building a part of the time (Nov. 5, 1832). The application was refused; but, to get rid of all such questions in the future, the town voted (Mar. 12, 1833,) to sell at auction the right of the town in the meeting-house, sheds, common and all the surroundings,

"reserving the use of the house for Town-meeting and the Bell for town purposes as heretofore used, on condition that the Town shall keep the outside of the house and the tower and bell with its tackle, in good and complete repair."

Some other unimportant conditions were added, and Peter

Clark, Ebenezer Boyd and Timothy Gay were chosen a committee to carry the vote into effect,

“Reserving to persons who have purchased pews in said house their full right to the same,”

the property named was sold at auction to the “Union Congregational Society,” represented by its committee, William Bixby, Alexander Wilson and Titus Brown. The price paid was one hundred dollars. All this was ratified by the town at the March meeting of 1834. And in accordance with this, three years later (Mar. 1837) the town appointed,

“Daniel McAlvin, Alpheus Gay and James Crombie 2d a committee to examine the belfry and exterior of the meeting house,”

and make necessary repairs.

During the fall of 1828 the excitement and bitterness of the presidential election were very intense. John Quincy Adams had been President (1825-1829) and was nominated for a second term by the “National Republican” party. The opposing candidate was Andrew Jackson. On the Adams ticket William Bixby of Francestown was candidate for Presidential Elector, and received in this town 168 votes, against 96 for the Jackson ticket. Oct. 16, 1828, a great meeting was held here, called a “Convention of Young men,” with delegates from all the towns in the “Hillsborough Council District.” It was in the interest of the Adams party. The delegates from New Boston were William Clark, Jr., Ninian C. Crombie, Samuel Caldwell, and John B. Fairfield; from Greenfield, James Patterson, Samuel Gould, Benj. B. Peavey, and Farnum Holt; from Antrim, Clark Hopkins, B. F. Wallace, Giles Newton, Joel Wilkins, J. B. Steel and Isaac Cochran; and from Francestown, “Pearly Dodge, P. H. Bixby, J. C. Dodge, Nehemiah Epps, O. C. Butterfield, Wm. Patterson, Mark Fisher, Jabez Fairbanks, Nathan Dane, C. Chase, George Kingsbury, and M. C. Bradford.” Thirty-seven towns were thus represented by delegates, and large numbers of men flocked in from all directions, making one of the most imposing political demonstrations that had been known in the state. The Convention was held in the Francestown meeting house, and was organized by the choice of “David Steele of Goffstown for Chairman and Perley Dodge of Frances-

town for Secretary." Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith of Salisbury (the part taken to form the town of Franklin in Dec. 1828) was a member of this convention and helped prepare its "Address" to the people. The "Resolutions" were very bitter. Samuel Bell (formerly of Francestown) and Titus Brown of Francestown, were then in Congress, Bell in the Senate and Brown in the House, and their course in support of the administration was warmly approved, while the opposite course of Levi Woodbury of Francestown, then in the United States Senate, was denounced as "devious and winding" and giving evidence of "servility." From this it will be seen that Francestown was fairly represented at Washington, as both the United States Senators were Francestown men, and one of the six representatives was Titus Brown who resided here and died here. It is also noticeable that then as now men of unquestioned integrity were denounced in the heat of politics. Party worship and party detraction and abuse, are among the evils and dangers of our free government, of which less frequent elections would be some mitigation. At this day we have more tricks and dishonest counts than then; but certainly there has been no increase of personality nor of bitterness, in these more recent presidential choices!

At the March meeting of 1829 the town revived the great and honorable office of Hogreeve. For some reason this most imposing distinction had not been conferred for several years; but this time, with becoming thoughtfulness, the town sought out Samuel Fuller, Jesse Duncklee and Levi Fisher, and promoted them to this distinguished and lucrative position! These were newly married men, and these official honors were conferred upon them to encourage them at the beginning of their trials!

On the records of 1829 we find our first notice of the "Literary Fund." The sum of \$389.95, was paid by the State Treasurer to William Bixby, treasurer of Francestown, Jan. 3, 1829. March following the town voted "to invest it at interest for one year." The same vote was also passed the following year. But March 8, 1831, the town voted to distribute the interest of the Literary Fund, "together with the yearly dividend hereafter received from the state," among the several districts according to the number of scholars between the ages of four and twenty-

one years. As long before as June 29, 1821, the Legislature had passed an act establishing a literary fund by a small tax on the capital stock of banks,

“for the purpose of creating and maintaining a State Institution for instruction in the higher branches of science and literature.”

The clause of the act establishing this Institution was repealed the next year (1822,) but the rest of the act remained in force, so that a fund was accumulated and was invested year after year. Dec. 31, 1828, the Legislature passed an act to

“pay over this money to the several towns in the proportion of their apportionment of the public taxes at the time; and that all money that should subsequently come to the state treasury by the law of 1821, should be divided in the same way and be used exclusively for the support of public schools.”

Dec. 30, 1848, the law was amended so as to divide to the towns according to the number of scholars; and in 1867 another amendment was passed requiring the Superintending school committees to report the number of scholars to the Secretary of the Board of Education, instead of to the Secretary of State as before. This is the history of the Literary Fund which has helped for so many years to lengthen out the schools of New Hampshire.

It appears that an Act had been passed by the Legislature authorizing the towns to appoint a Prudential Committee for each separate school district, but the vote here (Mar. 1829) was “to leave it to the several districts as before.” The town continued so to leave it, and the districts made their own appointments without further question, until the school law of 1885 came into effect. In some neighboring towns the experiment was made about the same time, of having the Superintending School Committee consist of one member for each district, and in some cases two from each district. But this made a bungling and discordant committee, was apt to bring in incompetent men, and involved much waste of time; and the plan was soon abandoned wherever tried.

The year 1830 probably found this town at its greatest prosperity. On the vote for governor that year Matthew Harvey received 132, and Timothy Upham 120; but the resident tax-list

shows 313 names, being 49 more than in 1820. The three highest taxes were John Gibson \$48.01, Peter Woodbury \$40.82, and Daniel Fuller \$37.86. Of these 313 names, only about a half-dozen remain on the list at this date. That year (1830) there appears in the warrant for the first time the now-familiar words, "To hear the Report of the Superintending School Committee," though the record shows no action upon it. About this time also the temperance excitement ran high in Frances-town, this community being some years in advance of others in that good cause. In 1829 Rum-licences had been given to

Cochran & Smith
Nahum Farnum
John Gibson
J. & N. Dane
P. H. Bixby
Guild & Fisher
Joshua C. Dodge
Timothy Gay, and
William Parker

About this number held licences year after year, notwithstanding the decided vote of the town to the contrary in 1821. There seemed to be no way to stop the sale, at that time. There were, however, vigorous efforts made by the better class of educated and religious people to establish a public sentiment against the sale or use of intoxicating drink. In many towns "Temperance Societies" were formed, and there were a few "Total Abstiners," and all these exerted a widening influence, though suffering ridicule and abuse from the majority. At the Hillsboro' County Agricultural Fair held at Amherst Sept. 24, and 25, 1828, a premium was awarded to

"Thomas Eaton of Frances-town, for performing the labor on his farm that year without rum."

It was then a remarkable thing! Only four others in the whole County were reported thus. It required courage and fortitude to take and maintain such a stand. Few could do it at first. Soon however, a "society" was formed in this town (1830;) of which the officers in 1831 were, Rodney G. Cochrane, President, William Balch, Vice-President, and Isaac Guild, Secretary. Many "signed the pledge that year," though the large majority

opposed. But the temperance agitation went on and stirred up all classes of the community, and was carried into the church. Oct. 20, 1831, the church unanimously passed the following resolution:

“Resolved that no person shall hereafter be permitted to become a member of this church, without having first agreed to abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine, and to use all suitable means to discourage the use of it in others.”

This rule has never been rescinded. At that time a large majority of the people of this town stood on higher temperance ground than the then-existing law of the state; and soon all the licences were withdrawn or expired without renewal, within the limits of Francestown, except one “for medicinal and mechanical purposes,” and a strong influence for temperance went forth from this place. In 1843 the town instructed the selectmen “not to grant any license.” But in 1844, and again in 1846 they licensed “one person” again, to sell for medicine when needed. Yet many began to question the right of the town to “license a crime,” and asked for a law to “prohibit” the sale of liquor. So loud and earnest all over the State was this call, that the “Question of Enacting a Prohibitory Law” was submitted to the towns at the March Meeting of 1848, and Francestown voted (135 to 8) to have the Legislature enact such a law. Subsequently towns were empowered to appoint liquor agents, if they saw fit, and this town made such appointments several times, to sell for medicine only. But even this grew offensive, till the town voted in March 1864, to dispense with it entirely after May following. It will be seen that Francestown generally occupied advance ground on the temperance question. It was probably in the autumn of 1833 (some think 1834) that a curious event occurred at a great Democratic Flag-Raising in honor of Gen. Jackson, then President of the United States. (See Prof. White’s History of the Academy.) After the flag was up, and cheers and speeches had followed, a brilliant young student in the Academy, “a member of the opposite party, was invited to deliver a toast.” With great dignity he ascended the platform, and, loud and distinct, spoke as follows:

“General Jackson—May his meagre soul
Rise no higher than yon shining pole !
And if there's a hell in the universe
May he ride there in the Devil's hearse!”

“Down with him!” “Kill him!” “Shoot him,” shouted the Democrats on every side. Clubs, canes, stones, bricks and curses, were hurled at the offender, and it was with much difficulty that his friends got him off alive! Guns were fired over his head, if not at him, and wrath unbounded was stirred up. The next day a sturdy young Democrat from New Boston challenged the offender to a fight on the common to avenge the insult! The hostile meeting took place, but with no loss of life or limb. The audacious toast-giver held his ground with unflinching courage, and the excitement soon died away. But the sequel was amusing as a proof of changing opinions. The daring offender (I. B. Sawtelle) became not many years later a prominent official of the Democratic Party, while his ardent antagonist, (Clark B. Cochrane,) became a Republican Member of Congress from the Albany District, New York!

In 1833, Gov. Samuel Dinsmore for his *third* term received 113 votes in this town and only four votes were cast against him, indicating his marked popularity with the people. The following year 118 votes were given for William Badger, (Governor 1834 and 1835) and none were cast against him.

During several years further efforts were made to bring about a revision of the Constitution of the state. The question was laid before the towns over and over, only to be voted down.

Franeestown cast in 1833, 16 votes for revision and 119 against; 1834, 25 for, and 129 against; in 1835, 23 for and 132 against, and in 1838 none for and 125 against. But though the project was lost, it was brought before the people again in 1842, when this town gave 110 votes against it, and only one vote for it. Again in 1844, Franeestown voted against revision by 90 majority, (145 against 55,) and it was again defeated. But in March 1850 the town was carried for revision (127 to 114,) and the whole state decided in its favor, leading to the “Convention of 1850,” which met near the close of the year.

In June 1836 considerable damage was done in town by a bear which injured crops, and killed young stock, and frightened the people, creating quite an excitement. The following appears in the Amherst Cabinet of June 24:

“BEAR HUNT!

The Citizens of Francestown had quite a treat last week in the shape of a bear hunt. Bruin had been doing a good deal of mischief among the flocks in the vicinity, and people determined to put a stop to his proceedings. Accordingly they mustered, and in a short time cornered and killed his sable majesty. His weight was 171 pounds.”

A portion of the meat was sent to Gov. Pierce of Hillsboro,’ and was received by him with great show of thanks. It has been reported that one or two who had been the most valorous and demonstrative of the hunters at the start, when the bear appeared “suddenly and alarmingly near” were “too scared to fire;” and that Bruin was brought down by the shot of a quiet little man who had not assumed any courage or superiority!

At the March meeting of 1837 the town chose John Gibson to receive in its behalf the portion of the “Surplus Revenue” falling to this community. June 23, 1836, Congress had voted to distribute among the States a large sum which had accumulated in the National Treasury. The country was prosperous and growing, it was a time of peace, and for some years the revenue had been largely in excess of public expenditures. But New Hampshire was in good financial condition, and the state government having no need of the money, our Legislature passed an Act to distribute said “Surplus” to the several towns, each town by this Act receiving a part corresponding to its proportion of the State Tax. The whole amount received by the State was \$669,000. I have not been able to find the exact part of this which fell to Francestown; but as Antrim received \$3,000, I conclude from their comparative valuations, that it must have been about \$3,500. By vote of the town a part of this was taken the following year to pay the expense of building the new road, laid out by the “Courts’ Committee,” from the Turnpike to Bennington; and at a special meeting Oct. 7, 1839, they appropriated the “Balance of the Surplus Revenue Fund toward the Jacob Whittemore Road.” That was the end of that Fund for Francestown. Each town on receiving its part of the money was required to give a “certificate of deposit therefor,” which was understood to be a pledge to return the same in case certain special and unexpected emergencies should arise. But no one supposed it would ever be called for; and now, after

more than half a century, the promise is forgotten, and the surplus in the United States Treasury is many times as great as it was then, when the prudent fathers thought it ought not to be hoarded up, and hence sent it back to the people.

The March meeting of 1838 was probably the longest and stormiest ever held in Francestown, taking three full days for the ordinary town business. The road troubles of the preceding year had "set the whole town by the ears." Three new roads had been laid out or approved by the selectmen; and the Bennington Road on the north side of the mountain had been laid out by the Court's Committee, and called for a large outlay. A special town meeting had been held (Sept. 12, 1837,) to act upon these roads, and the angry tax-payers voted them all down "with hot haste." The Selectmen and all others concerned were roundly censured. And yet each road had its advocates, and there were divisions local and there were divisions personal. Hence when they came together in March things were ripe for strife. All the old town officers (except treasurer) were thrown overboard. After wrangling and balloting two full days, they succeeded in electing Daniel Fuller, Jr., moderator, P. H. Bixby, town-clerk, and Nathan Dane and James W. Haseltine, selectmen. The next morning at nine o'clock they met again, and after a time made choice of Moses E. Bradford as third selectman, and went on to finish the warrant.

There had been a project talked up for two or three years, to have town-clerks record deeds. The convenience of it had been loudly proclaimed without much reference to the dangers and difficulties. In this town the vote against it was nearly unanimous (2 against 173;) and it was rejected by the people in other towns so decidedly as to stay rejected to this day.

At this meeting they "voted to hold town-meetings in the future in the vestry, if the Congregational Society would make suitable alterations and repairs." This was done in the course of the summer; and at a special meeting Oct. 11, 1838, the town accepted it in exchange for its claim upon the church. Yet another special meeting was held (Feb. 16, 1839,) to see if they would "hold their March meeting in the vestry," from which it appears that there was strong opposition to the step, and that

some conditions had not been fulfilled. But they voted to hold the next meeting

"in the vestry on the ground where it now stands."

An article to "build a Town-House" was promptly dismissed; but in March following they

"Voted to Exchange land with the Congregational Society in case they should wish to move the Vestry on to the Common."

The old vestry stood east of the church and east of the common; and in accordance with the above vote was moved the next summer (1839) onto the site now occupied by the Academy building. There a year or two afterwards the upper part was finished off and it was used for the purposes of the Academy till it was burned March 27, 1847.

See chapter on Academy.

March 1839 the town voted to

"instruct the Superintending Committee *not to visit the schools* except by special request of the prudential committees."

Perhaps this was to save money, or to bring down the high dignity of conceited officials! Or may be, prudential committees wanted a little more importance and power themselves! —Again in 1849 the town voted to

"dispense with the services of the superintending school committee in visiting schools."

This, however, was reconsidered the next day, and the matter was left to the discretion of the said committee, as has been the case ever since.

In 1840 there were three educated physicians established here, Drs. Moses Atwood, S. I. Bard, and James H. Crombie; from which fact we infer the large population and importance of the town at that time. In 1840 came the exciting and remarkable presidential election by which Gen. William Henry Harrison was promoted to the highest place in the nation.

During the administration of Van Buren (1837-1841) the anti-slavery agitation began to assume importance and power, and to shake old political foundations. Business failures and commercial troubles unsettled many minds, and party moorings were disturbed or broken in the excitement. All these things conspired to prevent the re-election of Van Buren. At that

time the Hon. George W. Nesmith (now the venerable "Judge Nesmith," known and honored all over the state,) headed the list of Electors for Harrison. These electors received 168 votes in Francestown, against 148 for Van Buren. It is worthy of note that after forty-eight years the Hon. George W. Nesmith again heads the list of Electors for New Hampshire, and that, though defeated in 1840, he is elected in 1888.

Oct. 20, 1840, what was called "The Great Whig Meeting" was held in Francestown. Rev. Humphrey Moore of Milford, then noted for wit and eloquence, presided, and Daniel Webster delivered to an immense audience, one of the most powerful speeches of his life. The meeting was so grand as to be remembered and talked of for many years!

In the year 1841 there was nothing for the historian to make special note of, as occurring in this town, though it was a prosperous year. The death of President Harrison Apr. 4, 1841, just one month after his inauguration, caused great sadness and no small alarm throughout the land, especially as the Vice-President, John Tyler, who was to succeed him had not the full confidence of the nation. And Tyler indeed proved to be a disappointment to his friends, and to almost every body else. He succeeded in getting people and parties well hold of each others' ears, and in hastening the stormy period of the slavery agitation. His administration brought about the annexation of Texas, and he signed the act in great haste on the very day of its passage, March 1, 1845, three days before he left the presidential chair.

In 1842 came another bitter town meeting here. Harrison had a strong majority in Francestown; but it was unsettled and weakened by the course of Tyler, and the opposition to the Democratic party was divided. The March meeting lasted three full days. They succeeded in electing Daniel Fuller, Jr., moderator, without serious trouble; but were unable to elect a representative, and spent two full days in choosing a board of selectmen. They were all new men who had never held an office in town before, Israel Batchelder, Jesse Pearsons and Warner Clark. No money was raised or appropriated for highways, and the town meeting ended with many sore and angry hearts. Another meeting was held March 31 following (as

soon as it could be called,) to complete the work neglected by the former one. Also, Sept. 20, a meeting was held to take action concerning a transfer of a part of Francestown to the proposed new town, now Bennington, and the selectmen were instructed "by all lawful measures" to oppose the same. But nevertheless that town was incorporated Dec. 15, 1842, as stated on a former page, though apparently less was taken from Francestown for this purpose than was at first intended. Comparing the bounds in the petition with those finally established, one would conclude that a compromise was effected, which would account for the fact that no serious opposition was made. Thus the smart little Town of Bennington started with many blessings, and is now approaching its semi-centennial (1892) with evidences of growth and business prosperity. Its church was organized July 6, 1839. At the March meeting of 1843 Moses E. Bradford and Daniel Thompson were elected tithingmen, and this was the last election to this once important office, in Francestown. Yet tithingmen did not cease to be elected because the people had grown so good as to keep the Sabbath without them, but because the fathers' reverence for the Sabbath had largely died away in their children. Perhaps we may be compelled for the public good, to take the old way again, as being, notwithstanding occasional inconveniences, vastly better than the opposite extreme of secularity and looseness to which at this day the people have swung, throughout the land. For three-quarters of a century the office of tithingman was counted so important in this town that the best men were appointed to it; and it did not fall at the end into degenerate hands, since the last incumbents named above were men in the front ranks of religion and noble character.

This year (1843) the town accounts were first ordered to be "printed," and the first distribution of "printed town reports" was made at the March meeting of 1844. In 1843 it appears by the record that jurors were "drawn" for the first time as now done, by the town clerk in the presence of the selectmen. At first jurors were elected like town officers by public vote; and subsequently were selected by "drawing" in a regularly organized town meeting. But the people soon neglected to attend

town meeting for such an empty purpose, and the present law of necessity followed.

In 1844 a vigorous effort was made to abolish capital punishment in this state, and the question was submitted to the people on the day of the presidential election, Nov. 4. The vote in Francestown stood 52 in favor and 145 against, and it was voted down generally throughout the state. The plan of protecting murderers has never been very popular in New Hampshire.

In 1844 the vote of the "Free Soil," or "Anti-Slavery," party first appears in this town, in a presidential election. James K. Polk was the candidate of the Democrats; Henry Clay, of the Whigs; and James G. Birney of the "Free-Soilers," then generally called the "Liberal Party." Some people called it the "Nigger Party." In this state, William Badger headed the list of candidates for electors for Polk; Joseph Low for Clay, and Jesse Woodbury of Francestown for Birney. In this town the Polk electors received 107 votes; the Clay electors received 91 votes; and the electors headed by Jesse Woodbury, 48 votes. This last named number shows the advanced ground taken by the people of this place at that early day. The "Liberal Party" had nominated Birney for the presidency in 1840; but no electoral ticket was presented in most of the states. The long struggle which culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln and the overthrow of slavery, first took earnest life and shape in politics in the election of 1844. At the March meeting of this year no party had a majority in Francestown, and no choice of representative could be reached. Likewise in 1845 they could not elect. The "Free-Soil" party cast 59 votes, and held the balance of power. In this state, in 1845, they had to vote three different times to elect a representative to Congress, so broken up were the old party lines. There being no election in March, the towns voted Sept. 23, and again Nov. 29. At this time, John P. Hale, the anti-slavery leader in the state, received 60 votes in this town. But still there was one vacancy, and in March, 1846, Frances-town gave Hale 78, showing a constant increase of the Liberal party. These several contests seem to have started up the long-debated question of "districting" the state for electing

Congressmen,—which question being submitted to the people, Francestown voted in favor of such division.

The vote for Governor in 1846 was as follows: Anthony Colby, 93; Jared W. Williams, 103; Nathaniel S. Berry, 67; and Williams was elected, Colby, who was governor at the time and candidate for re-election, being defeated.

This year the town chose Nehemiah Wood "Field Driver," an officer whose duty it was to "take up and impound stray stock": and this appointment was made for several succeeding years. This was an additional step in clearing the highways of that nuisance, stray cattle, which was then so common.

In 1847 the state voted for Congressmen by districts for the first time, and this district was the "famous No. 3," but there was no election in March, and a special meeting was held July 8 to fill the vacancy.

About this time (1847), "teachers' Institutes" came into vogue in this state, and several were held in Francestown, Prof. Harry Brickett being a very popular leader in them. This town voted a sum equal to 5 per cent. of its school money to sustain this annual Institute, and a similar vote was passed in 1848 and in 1849. These semi-annual gatherings of the teachers of the county continued in popularity for several years, chiefly under direction of a "County School Commissioner." This office was held in its best days by Prof. Harry Brickett of this town.

At the March meeting of 1848, the question was submitted to the people of New Hampshire, whether we should have a "State Prohibitory Liquor Law"; and this town voted (135 to 8) to have the legislature enact such a law,—another good record for Francestown.

At the presidential election of 1848, the slavery agitation was more than ever conspicuous. Zachery Taylor was the Whig candidate, and Lewis Cass of Michigan (born in Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782,) was the Democratic candidate. But a large section of the Democratic party in New York, called "Barn-Burners," were dissatisfied with the pro-slavery sentiments of Cass; for a similar reason, Henry Wilson, of Mass., and others, withdrew from the convention (Philadelphia, June, 1848), which nominated Taylor; and these two factions, join-

ing with the old "Liberty Party," held a convention (Aug. 9, 1848,) at Buffalo, N. Y., and nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams for Vice-President. This divided the Democracy so much that it gave New York to the Whigs and elected Taylor. In this town the vote was 86 for Taylor, 106 for Cass, 53 for Van Buren, and 3 scattering.

In 1849, the Governor vote was: Samuel Dinsmore, 111; Levi Chamberlain, 98; and N. S. Berry, 50. The town-meeting here was one of considerable excitement, neither party being strong enough to elect a representative. Several efforts were made in vain. On the second day of the annual meeting the Moderator, John Gibson, resigned, and P. H. Bixby was chosen in his place. This year (1849) it seems that the County Judges purchased a County farm for the poor. It was located on the Mast Road, in Goffstown, and proved to be an expensive and unwise thing. This purchase awakened a storm of indignation in nearly every part of the county. Francestown voted (Apr. 15, 1850,) at its next meeting, to

"disapprove of the course of the County Judges in buying a County farm,"

and instructed their representative to advocate selling it at once. This vote was carried, 128 to 9, which vote fairly expressed the opposition of all this part of the county. But the farm continued to be held for the County poor, specially by the influence of the City of Manchester, till the autumn of 1866, when the buildings were burned. The County Judges who made the purchase were Hon. Jacob Whittemore, of Antrim, and Hon. Jesse Carr, of Goffstown, and the price paid was ten thousand dollars. The present Country farm (West Wilton) was purchased in the early spring of 1867, and the price paid was twelve thousand five hundred dollars.*

In 1850, by vote of the town, the "New Engine House" was built. When new it was a neat and appropriate building, though small and only one story in height; but in course of time it fell into decay, and was no great ornament to the place.

*In the autumn of 1893 the old farm in Goffstown was bought back by the County.

It stood on the east side of the Common, between the turnpike and the road to Mill Village. It was taken away in 1887.

This year also came the noted "Constitutional Convention of 1850." Many times the project of revision had been voted down; but in March of this year the state voted by a small majority to call a convention to revise the old charter of the Commonwealth. Town meetings were held on the 8th of Oct. following to choose delegates, and many of the best men in the state were called to this important service. Albert M. Holbrook was Moderator of the meeting in this town, and Daniel Fuller was chosen delegate. The convention met in Concord, Nov. 6, 1850. They had a long session, and labored with great faithfulness, and suggested some desirable changes, and adjourned with the feeling that their work would be accepted. But they made too many sweeping and radical changes, and did too much for one time; while, on the other hand, the people were not very anxious for a change. Many wished to amend one or two Articles only, and many said, "Let well enough alone." Hence, the "New Constitution" was voted down by a large majority. In Francestown not a single Article was adopted. The very heavy expense and labor of the convention were thrown away, and the people had no disposition to try again, and the old constitution went on for a quarter of another hundred years.

At the town meeting, Apr. 15, 1850, there was a vigorous and decided opposition to building the "Abram Whittemore road," and measures taken to oppose the same. This was the road now travelled from Peterboro' and Greenfield across the south part of Francestown to New Boston, an outlet to Manchester being the object announced. It involved a heavy cost and no advantage, to this town. But it was pushed through by aid of the County Commissioners, after much opposition and delay; its friends, however, never realizing from it the advantages expected. It has been a large benefit to a few; but new lines of railroads and of business now lead the travel in another direction.

CHAPTER V.

AN OUTLINE OF EVENTS IN FRANCESTOWN FROM JAN. 1, 1851, TO JAN. 1, 1891.

At the opening of the year 1851 a new political tempest arose in the state, and it was specially exciting in this vicinity. The Democratic State Convention had nominated Rev. John Atwood, of New Boston, for Governor. He had been six years State Treasurer, and was a capable and most excellent man. The party had a large majority in the state, and his election was looked upon as a sure thing. But certain "Free-soil leaders," in the party and out of it, induced Mr. Atwood to write a public letter touching slavery and other matters. The letter took somewhat advanced ground, did great credit to the heart of the writer, was true and just, and would be approved by nine-tenths of the people of the state at the present time. But public sentiment was not then quite ready to approve, and the South was dominant in the politics of the country. At once the Democratic leaders in the state, though for the most part feeling the justice of the sentiments of the letter and knowing the honest intent of the writer, were yet so vexed that anything should disturb the quiet sailing of the party, and so frightened by pro-slavery dictation from headquarters, that they called another convention, threw overboard the candidate they had nominated, and nominated Gov. Samuel Dinsmore for re-election. Mr. Atwood, being thus discarded by his party, was supported by many Democrats, and by all the "Free-soilers,"—and the political cauldron boiled and bubbled intensely. Mr. Dinsmore (1849–1850–1851) was then Governor, and nothing but his extreme popularity saved his party. Many thought it would be safe to vote for so good a Governor as they had found him to be; and he was elected for a third time, though by a small majority. In Francetown the vote

stood: For Samuel Dinsmore, 66; Thomas E. Sawyer (Whig), 86; John Atwood, 90; P. H. Bixby, 2. Thus, Mr. Atwood, though defeated, had the highest number of votes in this, as in many other towns. He was too good a man to be a politician.

This year (1851) the town voted (148 to 40) to have the state pass the "Five Hundred Dollar Homestead Exemption Act," which subsequently became a law, and is in force to this day. The following year the town voted (67 to 48) *against* abolishing the Religious Test in the Constitution of the State; and (98 to 28) in *favor* of abolishing the "Property Qualification" in the same. The proposition to abolish the Religious Test failed of a two-thirds vote and the Test remained, though greatly disregarded in practice; but the proposition to abolish the "Property Qualification" was carried, and Gov. Martin issued his proclamation to that effect Sept. 16, 1852.

At a special meeting, May 18, 1852, the town chose William Bixby agent, to receive a legacy of Hon. Levi Woodbury. Judge Woodbury died Sept. 7, 1851, leaving one thousand dollars to Francestown, the interest of the same to be expended annually in purchasing books to be awarded to the best scholars in the district schools of the town. This, no doubt, has helped to maintain the high standing of the town in scholarship.

In Nov., 1852, came the notable election of Franklin Pierce to the presidency of the United States. The leading candidates in the convention were James Buchanan, Lewis Cass, Wm. L. Marcy, and Stephan A. Douglas. Each of these had many friends, but no one of them had enough for nomination. Pierce's name was not brought forward till the 36th ballot, and he was nominated on the 49th, receiving all the votes in the convention except eleven. The Whig party nominated Gen. Winfield Scott, and the Free-Soil party nominated John P. Hale. Thus, two of the candidates for President in 1852 were from New Hampshire. The slavery agitation was intense, hiding all other questions or smothering them, and in thousands of great meetings all over the land men argued on the rights of the South, the construction of the Constitution, the evils of slavery, and the possible disruption of the Union. The Southern orators were full of fire and eloquence in setting forth their

patriotism, with occasional warnings of what might happen if the South failed of her alleged "privileges under the Constitution." In New Hampshire the local pride of having a President from our own state carried many votes, and the enthusiasm for Gen. Pierce was very great. The result was that he received 254 out of 296 electoral votes, carrying all the states but Vermont, Massachusetts, Kentucky, and Tennessee. This state went strong for Pierce. Francestown gave 96 votes for Pierce, 94 votes for Scott, and 50 votes for Hale. But the popular vote of the whole land was: Pierce, 1,601,474; Scott, 1,386,578; Hale, 156,149; so that the majority of Pierce was less than sixty thousand. In manners, uprightness, and culture, Pierce was a model president; but his course in favoring slavery alienated many noble and patriotic friends from him, while the agitation which he warned against went on louder than ever, and the "Free-Soil" party rapidly increased.

In Francestown, in 1853, there was a long and bitter struggle to elect a representative to the legislature. In the afternoon of the second day the Moderator, Daniel Fuller, resigned, and Warner Clark was chosen to fill the vacancy, and the balloting went on. After balloting thirty-four times, the time to elect expired, and this town was without a representative that year. But on the renewal of the contest at the March meeting of 1854, Dr. Gambell was chosen representative on the fourth ballot. The Governor vote was: Whig, 93; Democratic, 81; Free-Soil, 60.

About New Year's Day, 1854, the old bell purchased in 1809 was cracked by using a new and heavier tongue;—and a special town-meeting was held Feb. 15, 1855,

"to see if the town would purchase a new bell for the use of the town and Society,"

at which meeting they chose Israel Batchelder, Saville Starrett, and Hiram P. Clark, a committee to investigate, and report what action the town should take. On their report, the town voted (March, 1855,) to purchase a new bell, and chose the same persons a committee to sell the old bell, and buy and hang the new one. At once the committee procured a bell, but it did not give satisfaction; and, at a special meeting,

May 16, 1855, the town voted not to accept it. They wanted a larger and heavier one, and of different tone. And then a new difficulty arose from the fact that the church tower, being somewhat decayed from the lapse of more than fifty years, was not deemed strong enough for so heavy a bell. After debate on this point, the town voted to leave it to the selectmen (Thomas E. Fisher, Nahum Farnum, John H. Patch,) to repair the steeple or build a new one, as they might think best. On examination it was deemed best to rebuild, and the spire as now standing was erected and completed in the course of the summer. The large bell, which since that day has called the people of the town together, was swung to its place in October, 1855. It was considered quite an event in town, and a large company assembled to see it raised. The writer, being then an Academy student, saw it from his window in the Woodbury house, as it rose slowly from the ground, and heard its first peal rolling over the town.

In the fall of 1856 there came another sharp political struggle. The "Republican Party," formed of Whigs and "Free-Soilers," and others opposed to slavery, nominated their first candidate for President, in the person of Gen. John C. Fremont. The Democrats nominated James Buchanan, and the "American Party" nominated Millard Fillmore, who had been President, and had been succeeded by Franklin Pierce. Buchanan was elected, carrying nineteen states, including all the South, and receiving 174 electoral votes. Fremont carried eleven states, including all of New England, New York, and Ohio. Fillmore carried only Maryland. The popular vote for Buchanan was 1,838,000; for Fremont, 1,341,000; for Fillmore, 874,000. The vote in this town was: For Fremont, 169; for Buchanan, 99; and for Fillmore, 3.

In the spring of 1860, the famous cattle-disease, called pleuro-pneumonia, broke out in many places in New Hampshire, and people were greatly alarmed thereby. Stock-raisers became afraid to keep their cattle, and eaters became afraid to buy meat. Fearful stories were told about the fatality of this disease in other parts of the land. The flocks driven up from below were charged with bringing the disease into this state. Our Legislature, being in session as the excitement grew,

hastily passed an Act giving the towns almost absolute power over live-stock, when exercised for the suppression of the disease. In Francestown the excitement was great, and nervous people began to fear and talk about starvation, and a vegetable diet became fashionable with some. But no public action was taken in this place, as cattle were not brought here for pasturage to any great extent. In the grazing or pasture towns in this vicinity, however, town-meetings were immediately called and committees with arbitrary powers were appointed in most of the hill towns, to suppress or isolate the disease, at their discretion. In many instances, double fences were made between pastures, these fences being twenty or thirty feet apart, to prevent all approach of one flock to another. Animals suspected of having the disease were killed. Men watched their cattle constantly, and had them examined by alleged experts, and travelled over their pastures week after week, and worried, and scolded, and feared. Drovers from below were accused of bringing the disease to New Hampshire to get rid of it themselves. Some sold their cattle for a song. All sorts of expenses were incurred, and all sorts of unreasonable things done. Yet, not an animal died from this disease in many towns where there was most alarm about it. It was a great scare from a small danger. But it cost the people of this state a large sum, both in time and money; and it was neither the first nor the last occasion when men spent more on their fears than on their faith!

In 1859 a plan was pushed (referred to on a former page,) to "form a new County, to be called the County of Amoskeag, and to include Manchester, Bedford, Goffstown, Weare, New Boston, Auburn, Candia, Chester, Londonderry, Derry, Salem and Windham."

Thus it would be composed of the city of Manchester and a circle of towns around it. The plan was strongly urged, and much was truthfully said in its favor, and subsequent changes have made these facts more decisive, as now Manchester is the business centre of all those towns, and the city alone has more than twice the population of Sullivan county, or Belknap, or Coos. But the opposition to the new county was too great to be overcome. Many thought it would involve heavy expense,

and hence voted against it, even in towns it would most benefit. In Francestown 10 voted in favor and 164 against.

At this March meeting the town chose Milton G. Starrett, Treasurer, and passed a vote of thanks to William Bixby for his long and faithful service. He had served as Treasurer thirty-four years, and that nearly gratuitously. It seems that at first he received no salary; and the town accounts show that subsequently he received ten dollars a year. Mr. Bixby was an accurate and careful servant, and did much for the town without pay. It is said that at the present day town officers like good salaries! But, of course, the statement is slanderous!

The year 1860 is specially noted for its fierce and intense political discussions, reaching every town and corner of the land, and culminating in the triumph of the anti-slavery party, and the secession of the Southern States. All through Buchanan's administration things were tending toward a crisis. The Great North *could* not, and *would* not, submit to the Fugitive Slave Law, and Southern dictation, and Southern interpretation of the Constitution. People understood better and condemned louder the awful crime of slavery. Men turned to the "Party of Liberty," as they called it, and it increased rapidly all over the northern states. Oct. 16, 1859, John Brown, who had passed through the "Border Ruffian" contest in Kansas (1855-6-7), commenced his famous invasion of Virginia for the purpose of liberating the slaves by force. He captured the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., hoping that the negroes and some northern white men would rally to his standard. But they came not to his support; he was captured Oct. 18, tried and condemned Oct. 31, and executed by hanging Dec. 2. This transaction closing the year 1859, set the whole country, as it were, on fire. The South were united and embittered by it; and it had a great influence on the coming election and the events which followed. At the Chicago Convention, May 18, 1860, Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans for President. The Democrats nominated Stephen A. Douglas; the southern Democrats withdrawing, and nominating John C. Breckenridge. The "Constitutional Union Party" nominated John Bell, of Tennessee. Thus, there were four candidates,

and the contest was long, excited, and bitter. The popular vote was: Lincoln, 1,866,452; Douglas, 1,291,574; Breckenridge, 850,082; Bell, 646,124. But of electoral votes, Lincoln received 180; Breckenridge, 72; Bell, 39; and Douglas, 12. It was the North against the South. In Francestown there were 163 votes for Lincoln, 86 for Douglas, and 4 scattering. Lincoln was elected by so decisive a vote that the result was not questioned, but the political leaders in the South were filled with rage. As soon as possible, conventions were called in most of the Slave States, and they began to "secede," claiming the same "State Right" to go out of the Union which they had to come in. South Carolina was the first to pass the "ordinance of secession," as it was called, (Dec. 20, 1860), and guilty of the first open treason. Six other states of the section along the Gulf of Mexico passed similar "ordinances" in rapid succession, (some states farther north seceding later), and they hurried the work of treason with such mad enthusiasm that the "Southern Confederacy" was organized, and Davis and Stephens were inaugurated before Lincoln and Hamlin. The "Confederacy" was formed by seven states, "seceding" in the following order,—South Carolina, Mississippi (Jan. 9, 1861,) Florida (Jan. 10, 1861,) Alabama, Georgia (Jan. 19, 1861,) Louisiana (Jan. 26, 1861,) Texas (Feb. 1, 1861.) Their delegates assembled at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861, adopted a Constitution, and (voting by states) chose Davis and Stephens, named above, as their President and Vice-President. The Southerners began open war by firing on Fort Sumter Apr. 12, 1861, which was surrendered to them Apr. 14, 1861. Then Virginia seceded (Apr. 17, 1861;) Tennessee (May 6, 1861); Arkansas (May 6, 1861), and North Carolina (May 20, 1861). Thus the Southern Confederacy contained in the whole eleven states, was fully organized, had come into possession of most of the arms and ammunition of the general government "which through secret treason had been ordered south," and thus far everything worked to their pleasure.

But the cannon that battered down Fort Sumter roused up the whole North with tremendous power! No such mighty indignation ever was known on American soil before! There was a call for vengeance from Maine to Oregon! Men flew to

arms! Public meetings were held everywhere! Politicians forgot their differences and lifted their hands together in oaths of fidelity to the Union even unto death! Military organizations offered their services! And the great angry North began preparations for war! The day after the surrender of Sumter, President Lincoln called on New Hampshire for a regiment of infantry for three months—which was at once filled with volunteers, and started in a few days for Washington, under command of Col. Mason W. Tappan. Thus the country was aroused and the great war began; and continued four years; and on the 14th of Apr. 1865, the same Maj. Anderson raised on the ruins of Fort Sumter the very same flag which had been lowered at the beginning of the strife! Secession was not a success!

Francestown was a loyal and zealous supporter of the cause of Union from first to last, much being done and much money being given, which does not appear on the records. A special meeting was held May 14, 1861, to see if the town would

“indemnify all who might enlist into the service of their country!”

The earnest selectmen then in office (Thomas E. Fisher, Francis H. Duncklee, and Hiram Patch) probably did not realize how large those words were when they wrote them, and no doubt referred to Francestown soldiers only. But the broadness of the article in the warrant was too great for any safe action, or so it seemed, and no action was taken. There was also some illegality in the form of the warrant. Geo. F. Pettee was chosen Moderator and there was a large and excited meeting, and it “broke up without adjournment,” the whole matter being understood to be left to the selectmen. Another meeting was held Oct. 29, 1861, to see if they would adopt the Act of the Legislature of June preceding, which authorized cities and towns to “aid the families of volunteers.” The town record simply says “Carried unanimously.” And then the selectmen were instructed to “hire money therefor.” At another special town-meeting Aug. 12, 1862, they voted to give a bounty of \$50, to every person who would enlist from this town into the army; and at an adjourned meeting (Aug. 22 following) they voted to increase this bounty to \$150, till the quota should be

filled. At a meeting Sept. 23, 1863, the town voted to pay drafted men or their substitutes \$300, each, and again the record says "carried unanimously."

At another special meeting Nov. 25, 1863, the town voted to have the selectmen "fill the quota" under the "new call for 300,000 men" whatever the expense might be. At the March meeting of 1864 the town voted \$150 to each of six soldiers who had already enlisted. At a special meeting July 21, 1864, the town voted to

"pay the largest sum allowed by our state laws to fill all quotas this year."

Again at a special meeting Aug. 25, 1864, the town voted a "special bounty" of \$200 each to drafted men or their substitutes. Two days later they voted to pay volunteers for one year, \$300 each; for two years, \$400; and for three years, \$600. It must be remembered that all these sums voted from time to time were in addition to the support of soldiers' families, which was according to state law and was called "State Aid," though paid by the towns which formed the state. At the town meeting to vote for President, Nov., 1864, (at which Lincoln had 166 votes, and McClellan 81, the popular vote of the whole country being, Lincoln, 2,213,665; McClellan, 1,802,237), the town voted "*in anticipation of future calls*" to pay a bounty equal to the highest yet paid by them to all volunteers needed to fill their quotas. And again, at the March meeting of 1865, the town voted to pay the same bounty as under the last call till all quotas should be filled. Thus it appears that they were bound to fight it out, and were not second to the foremost in loyalty and patriotism. What more they might have done it is impossible to tell; but the war ended, and bounties and enlistments ceased. Gen. Lee surrendered his army Apr. 9, 1865; Gen. Johnston surrendered his division of the Southern army Apr. 26th following; Gen. Taylor surrendered the remaining rebel forces east of the Mississippi, May 14, and Gen. Smith surrendered all forces west of that river on the 26th of the same month. Thus the long and terrible war ended. Thousands laid down their lives, and thousands of those who returned were wounded or lame or sick or poor. Their uniforms

were worn and dirty, their flags were blood-stained and hung in shreds, they looked haggard and old; but they came back with the joy of victory in their hearts. It was a time of great rejoicing throughout the North. This town had suffered much in loss of men. Some were killed; some were disabled for life; some lingered and died in hospitals and prisons; some came home sick with fatal diseases to die; and some came with the seeds of disease in them, growing unto weakness and suffering in subsequent years. From first to last, all quotas from Franchestown were kept full. The town, or individuals, hired a few substitutes, but chiefly the citizens themselves filled the ranks as they were needed, and the whole record is honorable to the town. Further information will appear in the Chapter on the Military Affairs of the Town.

Of course, when the war was over, this town, like others, found itself burdened with debt. Throughout the war, taxes had been high, and strong efforts were made to pay as they went along. Heavy sums were also given by subscription to encourage enlistments and help soldiers' families, or furnish supplies for the field. But in spite of all this, the debt reached the sum of \$19,211.51, or about \$20 for every person in town. With this debt the town has struggled along, and notwithstanding other heavy expenses, about nine-tenths of it is now paid (1889). In 1866 the town voted to add the *interest* to certain sums which soldiers in the field had not called for when due, thus showing a noble spirit to the last.

At the March meeting of 1867 the town voted five per cent. of its valuation to help build the "Manchester & Keene Railroad" through Franchestown, and strong hopes of its speedy construction were entertained; but the money has never been called for, though many yet expect to see the road in operation. At this same town meeting they were unable to choose a representative, and thus the town was without representation, 1842, 1844, 1849, 1853, and 1867.

At the presidential election Nov., 1868, Gen. Grant received 214 electoral votes, against 80 for Seymour; the popular vote being, for Grant 3,013,188, and for Seymour 2,703,600. Franchestown gave Grant 172 and Seymour 96.

Dec. 25, 1871, the town

“voted one and one-fourth per cent of its valuation to aid in the construction of a railroad from Wilton to Greenfield.”

By Act of the legislature, July 4, 1872, a tract of about one hundred acres from the northeast part of Greenfield was annexed to Francestown, the object being to straighten lines, and “better accommodate in repairing roads.”

At the presidential election in 1872, Grant received 286 electoral votes, and Horace Greeley received 80; the popular vote being, for Grant 3,597,070, and for Greeley 2,834,079. Francestown gave Grant 156 votes, and Greeley 81.

At the March meeting, 1873, the town voted to accept the library and property of the Home Circle Library Association, for a Public Library, the condition being that the town assume the debt of the Circle and appropriate one hundred dollars per year to support the library. (See Home Circle in Chapter on Various Societies.)

Soon after the unsuccessful efforts of the Constitutional Convention of 1850, efforts began to be made to call another convention. “Is it expedient to call a convention to revise the Constitution of this State?” was a question submitted to the people year after year, and answered in the negative. But in March, 1876, the State voted, by a small majority, in favor of revision. There was a cry for “Biennial Elections,” and some other changes, and these things were advocated as measures to diminish expenses. Francestown voted steadily against calling a convention. But delegates were appointed by the several towns in November following, Garvin S. Sleeper being chosen delegate from this town. The convention began its work the “First Wednesday in December, 1876.” The session of the convention was short, and its conclusions were judicious, for the most part. The “New Constitution” was completed, and printed in season to be submitted to the people at the next March meeting (1877); and being adopted by the whole State, it became at once the Supreme law of our Commonwealth. The rapidity of its formation and adoption was in marked contrast with the lingering efforts attending the Constitution of 1792, which it displaced. Francestown voted for the adoption of all the articles except the first.

At the presidential election of 1876, the candidates were Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, Democrat, and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, Republican. The vote of Francestown was 101 for Tilden, and 145 for Hayes. The result of the election was for a long time in dispute, as from several of the Southern States there were two sets of electors claiming to be the choice of the people. But, at the critical time, Congress established what was called the "Electoral Commission" to pass upon these disputed returns. This body consisted of five Senators, five members of the House, and five judges of the Supreme Court; and after long deliberation, they decided that the Republican electors were the ones lawfully chosen in Louisiana and Florida. This decision was reached by one majority (8 to 7); and it gave Hayes one majority of electoral votes (185 to 184).

At the presidential election of 1880, Francestown gave 152 votes for Garfield, and 98 votes to Hancock. The former received, in the whole country, 4,450,921 popular votes and 214 electoral votes; the latter received 4,447,880 popular votes, and 155 electoral votes.

At the March meeting of 1881, the town appropriated \$700 to repair the town-house. Four years before they appropriated \$500 for this purpose; but nothing seems to have been done at that time about it. There were some disputes as to the rights of the town in the building, and the selectmen found opposition in the way of carrying out the vote of the town. Hence, there was a special town meeting, Apr. 9, 1881, called for the town to take possession of the "Town Hall," as it was called. They met at the meeting-house, and adjourned to the hall, having first voted to

"take and hold possession for the use and occupation of all the citizens of the town."

Then the selectmen (Geo. F. Pettee, John G. Morse, and Harvey N. Whiting,) forced open the door, and the town then and since has occupied the premises. A suit was "threatened, but never pushed"; and soon the hall was put into excellent shape, and it now compares favorably with such buildings in other towns in this vicinity.

This year the assassination of President Garfield created great excitement, reaching even a small town like ours; especially

as one American President had been murdered but a few years before. Was this to be the rule in our country? Abraham Lincoln had been shot Apr. 14, 1865, dying the next morning. Now, (July 2, 1881), James A. Garfield was shot down by an accursed murderer, in the waiting-room of a railroad depot in Washington. He was not immediately killed, but lingered, in great suffering and beautiful Christian assurance, till Sept. 19, when death bore his manly spirit away. While he lingered, there were meetings in this town giving expression to the universal sympathy and full of prayer for him; and after he was gone, this town, like almost every other in New England, had memorial services to honor the Dead President, as scholar, statesman, orator, soldier, friend, patriot, and Christian!

At the presidential election, Nov., 1884, Francestown gave Blaine 133 votes, Cleveland 94, and scattering 3. Blaine's popular vote was 4,848,334, and his electoral vote was 182; Cleveland's popular vote was 4,911,017, and his electoral vote was 219.

At the November election of 1888, William H. Farnum was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention. This town gave for President in 1888, Harrison 140 votes, and Cleveland 91 votes.

This year, also, (1888), the town voted to sell the town farm, and chose George F. Pettee as agent to convey the same.

In 1889, the town voted to lay the concrete walks in the village; and the vote was carried into effect that year. Additions and extensions of the same were made in 1890.

In the presidential election of 1892, Francestown gave 129 votes for Harrison, and 73 votes for Cleveland.

CHAPTER VI.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, JUNE 8, 1872.

At the annual March meeting of 1872, an article was in the warrant to see if the town would celebrate its approaching Centennial Day. At once the people took up the project with enthusiasm, and voted that the selectmen (George D. Epps, George A. Duncklee, Elias A. Wilson,) should make all the necessary arrangements to "Celebrate the Day," and authorized them to expend any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars to defray the necessary expenses. Very handsomely and vigorously these officers carried out the trust committed to them. They wisely appointed Geo. F. Pettee, Esq., corresponding secretary, and associated him with them in planning for the occasion.

The following "Invitation" is a sample of many hundreds sent out over all the land:

Francestown Centennial.

Old Francestown proposes to celebrate the One Hundredth Anniversary of her incorporation on the 8th of June, 1872, with appropriate exercises.

We would gladly welcome all her wandering children to the place of their nativity on that occasion.

Hoping the gathering together of her sons and daughters may result in good, by making the occasion joyous, by reviving the recollections of "long ago," and more closely uniting our hearts in the future,

We subscribe ourselves,

Yours fraternally,

GEO. D. EPPS,
GEO. A. DUNCKLEE, } *Committee.*
ELIAS A. WILSON,

FRANCESTOWN, N. H., April 23, 1872.

Also, the following Poem, written by Mrs. Flora A. D. Atwood, appeared in the Manchester Mirror and other papers, and attracted considerable notice, and helped in no small measure to add enthusiasm to the formal public call:

INVITATION.

White-winged messengers, go forth,
East and west and south and north,
Tell the SONS OF FRÁNCESTOWN
That we celebrate in JUNE;
Tell them on the EIGHTH to come,
And receive a welcome home!

Go to California's strand,
To the far-famed golden land;
Tell to all the wanderers there
That we bid them gather here,
That a welcome will await
Each to the Old Granite State!

Go where Mississippi's tide
Flows its fertile banks beside;—
Where the Rocky Mountains rise
On and upward toward the skies;
Go to praries where they roam,
Bid the children, all, come home!

Go to sunny Southern Land
Where the goddess waves her wand,
Where, upspringing all around,
Brilliant flowers deck the ground,
Where the date and orange thrive,—
There our invitation give!

Cross the ocean's foamy tide,
O'er the waters dark and wide;
And if any there are found
On the European ground,
Tell them what we mean to do
June the Eighth, in Seventy-two!

Tell them, one and all, to come,
Gather once again at home,—
Roam the hills and valleys o'er
As they did in days of yore,—
Greet the living friends, and shed
Love's fond tribute o'er the dead!

In response to these enthusiastic solicitations, a large company came from all parts of the land, eager to celebrate the day. Those who were born here, those whose parents or grand-parents were natives of the town, those who had once lived here, and those who had studied

here, old friends making their last pilgrimage to the town, and joyous students just ready to enter upon the business of life,—all these made a large and interesting concourse of people. The day, however, was exceedingly unfavorable, a day of mud and rain, on account of which the attendance from the neighboring towns was comparatively small. It was thought the weather diminished the attendance one-half. As it was, the assembly was a vast one, and was variously estimated from 1500 to 3500. The audience was light at the opening in the morning, but, in spite of the storm, it rapidly increased, and could not have been less than 2000 in the afternoon. With good weather and good traveling, it is hard telling what would have been done with the multitudes!

The Dinner was “free and abundant,” and much to spare, besides being excellent in quality. It was a characteristic Francestown dinner! The tables were in perfect order, and looked inviting enough to fascinate the palate of the most exacting epicure! It is not known how many “baskets-full of *fragments*” were gathered up, but enough remained unbroken to feed quite an army! Everything was on the most generous scale! Francestown grandly honored every guest and grandly honored herself!

It is but just to add that the arrangements for Dinner on that day were in charge of Mr. Albert L. Savage, a native of Francestown, who had been a caterer in Boston, and was subsequently a merchant here.

The singing was under the superintendence of that excellent singer and excellent man, the lamented Dr. John F. Fitz, and was all that could be desired. This people had had a reputation for high musical taste, and gave evidence of it on their centennial day. In the church, some *ancient* hymns were sung in the ancient way,—“the staple of our grandfathers’ music,” as it was called,—and several hymns, *all written for the occasion* by Mrs. Flora A. D. Atwood, some of which will be given below. Two “Brass Bands” were in attendance, whose abundant and charming music added largely to the life and delight of the day. The town engaged the services of the Cornet Band, of Pepperell, Mass., and the Milford Cornet Band came as the escort of the Masons.

The exercises took place in the church,—then the only edifice of the kind in town,—and in and around the tent on the Common, though it was impossible to *hold* the long-parted friends in any particular spot. In little groups here and there all over the village, and in the old cemeteries, they might have been found, chatting together, weeping together, laughing together, telling the old stories, and narrating the events of life since they parted! School friends of days long gone met again and renewed the old friendships, and walked up and down the streets to talk things over by themselves; and some, who had been mutual adorers in youth, to whom it was given “to love, but not to wed,” crept back into the old Academy hall, and repeated with dignified timidity those fond, early dreams which were never to be realized! The tent, covering a space one hundred and fifty feet by sixty-five

feet, stood about midway from the old church to the Academy, was tastefully decorated, and four bright flags floated from its ridge. Inside, the motto which met every eye, "Welcome to Old Francestown," was a just expression of the hearts of the people to their guests. At the church there was an antiquarian collection appropriate to the day, which contributed greatly to awaken the memories of departed scenes in all the aged, and inspire wonder and curiosity in all the young.

The military escort for the Day was quite imposing for a country town, and the procession, notwithstanding the rain, was described by an outsider in strong terms of praise. The dawn of the day had been announced by ringing of bells, and by a "hundred rounds" from that ancient piece of ordnance, the "Molly Stark," of New Boston, a battle-scarred brass cannon captured from the British at Bennington. Lines of flags stretched across the street from house-top to house-top through the whole length of the village, making a fine appearance, and under these the people rode in crowds, the poor man's meagre conveyance, the farmer's old-fashioned wagon, the dainty and shining carriage of the rich,—all pouring along together, and on equal terms! About 10 A. M., after greetings and hand-shakings, the procession was formed on the Common. The Lyndboro' Artillery, whose honorable name is all the mention needed, was the chief military company of the day, and led the procession, preceded by the Pepperell Band. Then followed the Lincoln Rifle Company, of Milford, escorting the Pacific Lodge of Masons, and preceded by the Milford Band. Next came two hundred school children, under lead of the Superintending Committee of the town schools, George F. Pettee, and carrying banners with various inscriptions, as, "Links which bind the Past to the Future," "Chips of the old block," "All from Crotched Mountain," "Pioneers of the Future," "Bound for the next Centennial," etc. The Francestown company followed, under command of Capt. Samuel Stevens. This company consisted of sixty men, enlisted for the occasion, and all its officers bore military titles gained in the past. Then came the citizens and people generally, and in the line were carriages of ancient date, and some in which were men, and women swingling flax or spinning at the wheel. The whole was in charge of the chief marshal, Col. H. P. Clark, and his aids, Capt. Wm. H. Hopkins and Capt. John Morse. The procession, which was very long, marched up the street, and returning, received at the hotel the Officers of the Day, the speakers, and invited guests, and escorted them to the church. There, as soon as the long procession had entered, at the call of Chief-Marshal Clark, and standing in reverent worship, all united in singing the following hymn:

TUNE—*Old Hundred.*

Our Father's God, to Thee we raise
Rejoicingly, our songs of praise;
Thank-offerings full we bring Thee now,
And humbly at Thy footstool bow.

Sam. B. Hodge

We feel Thy hand hath led us on,
In all the way our feet have gone,
And that Thine arm will still uphold,
And guard Thy children, as of old.

When on the wildly threatening sea
Came o'er our noble ancestry,
Their barque in safety, then was brought,
To the fair haven they had sought.

They rest in peace beneath the sod,
Their spirits dwelling now with God,
And we, who in their places stand,
Desire the same protecting hand.

As future moons shall wax and wane,
The seasons come, and go again,
May pure religion, from God given,
Our souls allure from earth to Heaven.

May less of worldliness appear
Among thy chosen people here,
And may these homes forever be
Filled with a God-like Liberty.

Col. Clark then announced the President of the Day, Samuel B. Hodge, Esq., who made a brief but very happy Address of Welcome to stranger and friend, as follows:

Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen :

We have met here to-day to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the Incorporation of this town. And it gives me great pleasure to see so many of our friends from abroad present with us on this occasion. And in behalf of the people of this town, I bid you all a glad and cordial welcome to the old home,—a spot dear to you as the place of birth or early friendships. Here let the old neighbors, and school children, and Academy students, meet again, after the lapse of years, and let them rejoice together to-day. The early settlers of this town were men and women of stern moral and religious principle. Many of them were learned and cultured people, and they laid the foundations broad and deep for a moral and progressive religious community.

So, while we turn our faces steadily forward, we will do honor to-day to the fathers and mothers gone, whose heroic endurance and noble principles accomplished so much for us.

At the close of his address, President Hodge called on Rev. Charles Secomb, pastor of the Francetown church, to offer prayer, in which all seemed to join with feeling and solemnity, as if deeply impressed with the occasion and the scene. Then all were called upon to rise and sing the following Hymn of Welcome, which they did with a will:

TUNE — *America*.

Our Anniversary,
 We celebrate to-day,
 With joy and song;
 An hundred circling years,
 With all their hopes and fears,
 Their sunshine, and their tears,
 Have passed along.

From roof-trees far away,
 You've hastened here to-day,
 And joyed to come;
 We on the threshold stand,
 And give a friendly hand
 To wanderers from our land,
 Who now come home.

Our century-plant appears,
 And bears the fruit of years,
 Unfading flowers;
 Its myriad clustering leaves,
 Fond memory's garland weaves.
 And fragrance rich receives
 From by-gone hours.

We lay its fairest bloom
 Upon the silent tomb,
 Where sleep our dead;
 Their hallowed presence, dear,
 We feel is with us here,
 And shed a loving tear
 O'er each low bed.

Our God, we bring to Thee
 Thanksgiving pure and free,
 As here we come;
 Here, where our fathers came,
 And worshipped in Thy name,
 And lit the altar's flame
 Within each home.

May this, our festal day,
 But help to pave the way
 To endless rest;
 On that celestial shore,
 Where wait the loved of yore,
 May all be gathered o'er,
 Forever blest.

The president then introduced the Orator of the Day, Rev. Moses Bradford Boardman, at that time pastor of the Congregational Church, Brimfield, Mass. Mr. Boardman is a Francestown boy, and grandson

of the first minister of the town, and though leaving at an early age, he returned while a young man and taught five terms of school, chiefly in the village district. The subject of his oration was, "The Elements of our New England Civilization." It was not confined to our local history, and no abstract can be given, as the manuscript is lost; but it was an able effort, and gave great satisfaction.

At the close of the oration, they sang an old hymn in the old style, as the fathers and mothers sang it when the most-aged ones present were children. Then came music by the band, and then the singing of the Hymn given below, which was written by Mrs. Atwood in the style of the older piece, "A Hundred Years to Come." All these hymns were printed and scattered everywhere in the audience, and the singing was with much feeling and solemnity.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

TUNE—*A Hundred Years to Come.*

Where now are they who trod this wild,
 A hundred years ago;
 For whom these hills in beauty smiled,
 A hundred years ago;
 The sinewy arms that dealt each blow
 To lay the grand old forests low!
 Oh! where is now the beaming eye,
 That dimmed with tears at sorrow's sigh,
 A hundred years ago!

Where now are they who tilled the soil,
 A hundred years ago;
 Who gave their hands to honest toil,
 A hundred years ago;
 Who moved along with earnest heart,
 And acted well a noble part,
 And with a fervent, tireless zeal,
 They labored for the future weal,
 A hundred years ago.

Where now are they who willing came,
 A hundred years ago,
 To worship in the Saviour's name,
 A hundred years ago;
 The hoary sage, the laughing child,
 The stalwart man, and matron mild,
 All names and ages, far or near,
 The humble souls who gathered here,
 A hundred years ago.

All gone, where we shall surely lie,
 A hundred years to come;
 The busy world will pass us by,
 A hundred years to come;

Each hand and heart will silent keep,
 Within the grave, a dreamless sleep,
 And others then our streets will tread,
 While we are numbered with the dead,
 A hundred years to come.

At this point, it being past the hour of noon, the procession was reformed and marched to the tent for dinner, and the large company filled to the utmost all available space. As aforesaid, the abundance and attractiveness of the feast were such as to prompt many remarks of astonishment and commendation, and praise of Francestown's hospitality was heard on every side. The stranger was made to feel at home; and old friends, parted for many a year, sat down together with the most evident manifestations of delight. After a long time spent at the tables, President Hodge called the assembly to order and introduced the Toast-Master of the Day, George E. Downs, Esqr., who, after some appropriate remarks, gave the following sentiment:

"Our Fathers and Mothers—May our memory of their high-toned principles act as a beacon light to their children."

This was responded to by Rev. Charles Secomb of Francestown. The Committee had thoughtfully secured the services of the noted short-hand reporter, J. M. W. Yerrington, by whom the speeches, which had not been written, were taken down on the spot. It was intended to have them incorporated in the Town History, and the author copied and arranged them therefor, to the extent of nearly a hundred pages. But, on completion of the book, it was found to be so large as to require considerable curtailment and omission. Hence these speeches were of necessity struck out, —to the no small regret of the writer. For these speeches were able, witty, commemorative, and enjoyable. That by Rev. Mr. Secombe was certainly one of high order every way.

At the close of Mr. Secombe's address, and after Music by the Band, President Hodge introduced the Secretary, George F. Pettee, Esqr., who read the following letters, from the Governor of New Hampshire Hon. E. A. Straw, and ex-Gov. James A. Weston.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 5, 1872.

GEO. F. PETTEE, Esq, Francestown. N. H.:

My Dear Sir:—I duly received your kind invitation to be present at celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of your town. Until within a few days I had fully expected to be with you on the occasion, but I am still suffering from the effect of a recent illness, and find it will be imprudent for me to attend.

You have my best wishes, that your gathering may be a large and happy one, and that it will bring together many of the scattered sons and daughters of the good old town. Like the increased attention that is now given to important anniversaries like this, and hope that it will continue. Such meetings are beneficial to all; they revive patriotic feelings, and foster home attachments; they bring out and perpetuate the memory of pleasant anec-

dotes and important historical incidents, and they cultivate fraternal feeling in the whole community.

Regretting my inability to attend, and again renewing my best wishes, I remain

Yours very truly,

E. A. STRAW.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 7, 1872.

My Dear Sir:—Your very kind letter of the 11th of April, informing me that “the citizens of Francestown propose to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation, which occurs June 8, 1872,” and conveying an invitation to me to be present on that occasion, came duly to hand.

I have neglected to reply sooner, hoping that circumstances would allow me the gratification and honor of meeting with your people, and of uniting with them in the observance of a day of so much interest; but I am now compelled to inform you that this pleasure is denied me.

Trusting that the exercises will be interesting and profitable, and that the God of our fathers will add his blessing to the occasion,

I remain yours very truly, -

JAMES A. WESTON.

Geo. F. Pettee, Esq., Francestown, N. H.

At this point Toast-Master Downes announced the next sentiment viz:

The Outlook for the Century to Come.—This was responded to by Rev. Geo. I. Bard of Dunbarton, as follows:

“Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen:

I exceedingly like a bit of fun, and the funniest thing I know of today is that I should be introduced to you as ‘the Rev. Doctor Bard!’ The only claim I have to be called a Doctor of Divinity is that I can make about as dull a speech as any Doctor of Divinity that ever lived!” And then good Bro. Bard showed the contrary fact by going on for a full half-hour with one of the keenest, brightest, wittiest speeches ever made in New Hampshire! It kept the audience in the best of moods; and tears and laughter mingled strangely together on almost every face!

The next Sentiment announced was as follows:

“The Day we Celebrate;—like the Birth Day of the Nation, it is never to be forgotten.”

This was responded to by Rev. F. G. Clark, long a teacher in the Academy, and one of the ablest Principals the Academy ever had, and until recently Pastor of the Congregational Church in the City of Gloucester, Mass. Like everything done by him, the address of Mr. Clark was sound, thoughtful, practical, strong and pleasing.

An announcement was then made of a sentiment as follows:

“Our Academy;—with principles firm as adamant-flint, and always ready to strike fire, we need not despair,”

Responded to by the Principal, George W. Flint, A. M., in a short, apt, and sensible speech.

At this point the following letter was read, from Dea. Albert Gay, a merchant of Boston, a native of Francestown:

BOSTON, June 3d, 1872.

Gentlemen:—Your notice of the proposed Centennial celebration of the town of Francestown on the 8th inst., was duly received. It would give me much pleasure, to visit my native town on this occasion, but I regret to say that it will not be convenient.

It has been suggested that this day would be a good time to take the preliminary steps necessary to the compiling and publishing a history of the town. Some of the neighboring towns have already put into print very interesting and valuable works of this kind, and I am sure that Francestown can find as much material for such a work as any town of its size in Hillsboro' county. A book of this kind would be a credit to its present inhabitants, and an honor to the memory of the past; and so important a work, in my judgment, should not be neglected. I will contribute one hundred dollars towards defraying the expenses of such a work, on such conditions as may seem proper, provided two thousand dollars be raised for the same purpose.

Wishing you a pleasant re-union, and the old town a happy new century,
I subscribe myself,

Yours Respectfully,

ALBERT GAY.

After the reading of this letter, the Sentiment "Our Students, the Stay and Hope of the Future;—may their Principles always be well Rooted," was ably responded to by George Bachelder, Esq., of Sunderland, Mass.

The next sentiment was,

"Music,—One of God's best gifts to men; soul-stirring, heart-lifting, heaven-inspiring; without which an occasion like this would be monotonous, life's pathway gloomy, and, the prospect of heaven less delightful!"

This was responded to by the Milford Band,—after which a "Choir of Old Folks" mounted the stage and sang an old hymn and a tune "of ye ancient times." They were dressed in the costume of a hundred years ago; and no part of the exercises was more pleasing or affecting than this.

Then followed music by the Pepperell Band; and then the Sentiment

"The Ladies of Francestown! May Heaven grant them blessings as abundant as the eatables they have provided for replenishing the inner man!"

This called up Henry H. Sawyer, Esqr., a merchant of Boston, who paid the usual compliments to the fair sex in excellent and appropriate words.

The Sentiment,

"Masonry;—the Handmaid of Progress and Reform, ancient and enduring,"

brought up the Hon. Charles H. Burns of Wilton, who paid some vigorous "compliments to the craft," and made a speech worthy of being

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Albert Gay

heard, and of being retained in permanent form. At the close of the speech of Mr. Burns, the Master of Sentiments announced the following:

“**Francestown.**—A worthy matron, time-honored and ever revered by your sons and daughters—your wandering household have come to greet you, and to rejoice with you upon this your centennial birthday. May your beauty, vigor of youth, and fair fame, for which you have ever been distinguished, continue until your children shall all have passed your maternal care, and, ceasing to wander, have arrived at their heavenly home.”

This was responded to by Dr. James H. Crombie of Derry, who spent his youth and early manhood in Francestown and was a practicing physician here about a dozen years. Dr. Crombie began by saying:

“I am not in the habit of preaching without notes, and so I will read what I have written.” Hence, the address being already written, no effort was made to report it. But now the Doctor is dead, and the manuscript is lost, and no just description of it can be given. He began by giving some facts connected with the early history of the town and the origin of its name. He declared that the “sanctuary itself” was the most accurate index of the town’s character. His address abounded in “hits and reminiscences,” he paid a glowing tribute to “our friends who have gone,”—and closed by saying, “Let us reverence their names, cherish their virtues, and emulate their christian example.”

The following sentiment was then announced:

Sons and daughters from Manchester—You have done well, still let “Excelsior” be your motto. We extend to you a hearty welcome. “May the wing of friendship never shed a feather.”

At this President Hodge rose and said: “I notice that almost all of our Manchester men are out with their families today; but perhaps some special notice ought to be taken of that one whose family are not able to be out! Shall we hear from the jailer?”

This brought up Hon. A. G. Fairbanks, then County Jailer, and for many years since, County Commissioner, who indulged in reminiscences, spoke most tenderly of the old town, and closed by saying, “God bless her memory!”

The Sentiment:—

“Our Soldiers in the late war! May their memories ever be kept fresh!”

was responded to by George N. White, who was an officer in the Cavalry for three years and “carried the scars of battle.” His speech was one of the best of the day and touched every heart.

After the speech concerning the soldiers of Francestown was ended and the applause had ceased, another regular sentiment was announced:

The spirit of '76—man’s rights; the spirit of the coming '76—woman’s rights.

This was responded to by George D. Epps, Esqr. of Francestown, with excellent spirit and marked ability. Now, after a score of years, this speech "reads well."

At this juncture the Chairman introduced five Francestown boys by the name of Todd, the youngest being 68 and the oldest 84 years of age. They stood together on the platform and were greeted with hearty applause. They were large, strong, stalwart, clean-looking men, well representing the old stock of the town. One of them was Dea. Samuel Todd, who recently died in New Boston aged nearly ninety years.

The next Sentiment was this:

"Our Public Schools! As they were, and as they are! May they ever be under Pettee administration!"

And this was responded to by Geo. F. Pettee, Esqr., then, and for many years both before and since, the Superintending School Committee of the town. Mr. Pettee's speech was humorous, and full of common sense. A large part of it was put into rhyme. The closing lines were as follows:

"Some forty years ago, or nigh.
 When I was a boy, about so high,
 Upon a certain summer day,
 I trudged to school a mile away.
 At noon the teacher sent me home,
 Said I wasn't big enough to come!
 'Twas Mrs. Fairbanks called Aunt Roxie,
 And then I had to go by proxy.
 Then soon came round old Granny Orr,
 And to her I went—what for? What for?
 To gather of roots and herbs a mess
 To put in her old tea-pot, I guess
 For every day, lest she should tire,
 She kept that tea-pot on the fire,
 And we small urchins, don't you see,
 Had to pick the stuff to make her tea!
 Oh! she was a woman of stature great!
 It would take as many as six or eight
 Of the school-maams of the present day
 That solid one of the past to outweigh!
 —So now you see, when I was a lad,
 Just the privilege we never had!
 But if I don't know A from W,
 It's but once in a hundred years I trouble you!"

Announcement was then made of this sentiment:

Our children—May their homes prove a nursery from which will be selected those whom we shall delight to honor.

To this the Rev. Moses Bradford Boardman, Orator of the Day, very happily responded, with apt illustration, and with faithful appeals for the careful training of the young.

And now, though the hour was late, and the long summer day had been chiefly given to speaking, yet the enthusiasm was unabated; and the President called to the front Rev. D. E. Adams of Wilton, and he was greeted with glad applause, and made a capital speech.

The speaking now being closed, the chairman called for the reading of the following letters:

BRADFORD, VT., June 5, 1872.

GEO. F. PETTEE, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of April 11th, inviting me in behalf of the Committee to be in Francestown June 8th, to take a part in its Centennial celebration as a corporate town, came to me when on the wing. I have hoped I might be present, and have delayed writing so that I might say yes. With regret I find it impossible; other engagements forbid.

I thank you for your kind invitation. I should love to be one of the crowd and contribute my share of the entertainment. When I left Francestown, I was a citizen in the fullest sense, having *paid taxes* and *voted seven years*. I came to Francestown, the first of March, 1844, and was principal of the Academy till June, 1851. Those seven years were among the happy years of my life. I remember the worthy men and women of that period. Many of whom, alas! sleep with the dead. Their names will be repeated and their memories hallowed by those who survive.

Please give my congratulations and good wishes to the gathered friends.

Truly yours,

HARRY BRICKETT.

HOPEWELL, April 23, 1872.

MR. PETTEE,—*Dear Sir:* I can appreciate your kindness in forwarding to me the invitation of the citizens of your, as well as my, native town, to attend the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Francestown. I can assure you I would gladly comply with your invitation, were it practicable for me so to do. Were my health such as it was six months ago, it would be quite a gratification once more to visit my native town, and particularly on such an occasion as you mention. I need make no further apology for not being with you on the 8th of June next, or taking any part in the interesting exercises of that occasion, than to state that about six months since I was attacked with a disease which has as yet been too obstinate for any medicine to conquer. While I endure but little pain or suffer but little for lack of nourishing food, yet while I remember that I am drawing near the close of my eighty-third year, I have urgent reason for calling to remembrance that the time of my departure is at hand. My oldest brother and sister have recently gone the way of all the earth. Most of my classmates in College and a large portion of my early associates are gone hence to be here no more, and soon I must expect the admonition will come to me, "Set thy house in order." My work is probably nearly done.

Much respect to Francestown friends,

E. EVERETT.

At this point a motion was made and carried to adjourn to June 8, 1972, and with music by the band the exercises were brought to a close. The services throughout the day were characterized by the greatest harmony and good feeling. "A corps of police, with Elbridge G. Bush

at its head, was detailed for the day, but they found no work to do." There was no accident—no noise—no confusion—no dispute—no intoxication—not a circumstance painful to remember. The speeches were exceedingly well received, and music by the bands was generously interspersed to the great delight of the young. It was a great and happy occasion for the town. June 8, 1772, was a day of hard struggle with forests and rocks, a day of beginnings and self-denials;—June 8, 1872 was a day of comfort, plenty and honor! The wilderness had been turned into a fruitful field! But the founders of the town were gone, and it was their grand-children that kept this Centennial Festival! May a worthy and godly posterity meet and take up the adjourned festivities June 8, 1972!

The following Poem by Rev. Sylvanus Hayward of South Berwick, Me., a former Principal of Francestown Academy, was received too late for use on the Centennial occasion, but is worthy of a place here, as having the real poetic spirit and flow:—

Stands in our path the past to hide
 An inward-opening gate.
 Grim Sentries there on either side
Time and *Oblivion* wait.

Back from that gate returneth none;
 Avails no power of art.
 Thither are gathered, one by one,
 The treasures of the heart.

But when with slow and silent steps
 A *Century* marches down,
 We come with blessings on our lips
 His snowy head to crown.

And while each son and daughter brings
 A leaf to deck his urn,
Time slumbering folds his weary wings,
 Nor thinks his glass to turn.

Oblivion clutching at each word
 Forgets the open door,
 While *Memory* darts like swift-winged bird
 Our treasures to restore.

And when the sun with fading rays
 Sinks through the burnished west,
 The guards awake in blank amaze,
 Robbed of the spoils possessed.

Their anguished voice in vain recalls
 Each shattered bolt and chain;

O'er rifled vaults in empty halls
They gnash their teeth in vain.

For *Memory* mocks their bootless quest,
Triumphant o'er her prey,
Delighted still, at Love's behest,
Her jewels to display.

Exalting *Love* with gladness leaps;—
No more shall they depart;—
While ceaseless jubilee she keeps
And locks them in her heart.

As June 8, 1872, fell upon Saturday and many friends were expected to stay over Sabbath, arrangements were made for special exercises on the Lord's Day, June 9. There was then but one church in town, and all went together, and old friends crowded in to hear the Gospel where they had heard it in their early days, altogether packing the large edifice full to the utmost. The old hymns were sung again as in departed years. It was a service at which many "tears of memory fell" and eternity seemed strangely near! In the forenoon the Pastor, Rev. Charles Secomb preached a sermon of marked tenderness and appropriateness, speaking at considerable length of the church,—its history and work in this place. In the afternoon a "concert of the Sabbath-School was held, at which a history of the School from its organization was given." This Concert included several speeches, and much appropriate singing, and unto many was the most enjoyable part of the whole occasion, being without the restraint of the more formal services. The Superintendent, Issachar Dodge, Esq., gave the above-named "History of the School," and gave in connection therewith many affecting incidents and lessons, which, however beautiful, there is not room to narrate on this page. But it may be added that many hearts were touched by the following "Address to the Past Century," composed and delivered by Issachar Dodge, Esqr. Many will long remember his ability in speech, and his earnest and impressive manner.

Roll on, ye Ages, and write down your pages;
Tell now the story of the Past.
Years ye have numbered, this day, just one hundred;
We hail thee, Centennial, at last!

Dark were thy footsteps, and silent thy tread,
Naught in thy pathway long could stay;
Those who came with thee now sleep with the dead;
Thy mandate has borne them away.

On in thy pathway, which none can descry,
Heeding not sorrow, joy or pain;

THE FAREWELL HYMN.

Numbers have sought thee, but none could detain thee,
And thou never wilt come back again.

Roll, mighty river, thy stream to the ocean;
Here thou canst never deign to dwell.
Though still we tarry, we'll bow in devotion,
And bid thee a lasting farewell.

Every part of these concert exercises was specially adapted to the occasion; the multitude seemed unwilling to break up and part: prayer and exhortation followed in warm enthusiasm, as if each realized that *such* a meeting would not come to them again in this world; and then late in the afternoon, all joined in singing this closing Hymn, written by Mrs. Flora A. D. Atwood:

FAREWELL.

Tune—"Auld Lang Syne."

Farewell! we fain would pass it by,
This day so full of joy,
But there's no pleasure here on earth,
That mingles not alloy.

CHORUS.

Then farewell to you now.
Unchanged through time,
Rich blessings we would crave for friends
Of auld lang syne.

We bid you go to distant lands,
But oh! forget not there,
The friends who gave you welcome home,
Who still will linger here.

CHORUS.

Bear with you, wheresoe'er you go,
The memory of to-day;
And may it mark, with shining lines,
A milestone on your way.

CHORUS.

We ne'er shall gather here again,
To celebrate as now;
Death reaps his harvest year by year,
And soon we all must go.

CHORUS.

But there within the pearly gates,
Where pavements golden glow,
May we all gather, there to greet,
The friends we loved below.

CHORUS.

Then farewell to you now,
In that blest time
Where Jesus dwells, we'll meet the friends,
Of auld lang syne.

In the evening of the Sabbath a large Congregation assembled to hear a sermon to young men, by Rev. Mr. Boardman, the Orator of the preceding day. This effort has been pronounced "most excellent and able, a worthy termination of all the delightful Centennial services." The old were passing away; and as the town entered upon its new century, what could be more appropriate than a sermon to the young?

It may be interesting to some to know that the expense of the whole celebration to the town was \$684.26.

CHAPTER VII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

At the *first* town meeting July 2, 1772, Francetown voted "fiftey one pounds Lafull money for preaching" and other charges, and

"voted John Quigly Sam^l Nutt Oliver Holm Commity men for to git preaching for the present year."

And at a meeting Aug. 31 following, they

"voted that John Quigly Shall Build ye meeting House Sat up ye frame as Lang and as Good as Lyn Borough meeting House,"

from which it appears that a house of worship was one of the first things determined upon. They voted this before they laid out a highway or a burying ground. How far they were able to "git preaching" in 1772 cannot be fully stated. Many of them were members of churches before coming here, and counted their religion dearer than life. They studied the Bible, and knew it for themselves, and held a faith intelligently founded on it. Every man, woman and child in the town felt an intense hatred of Popery, and they were bound to have a religion that was free. Some of them were descendants of those who had been hunted and murdered by the Catholics. And all, whether Scotch or English, were of one mind as to the general character of the religious institutions which they desired to establish in this town; for they all feared God, loved the Bible, and hated the Pope. They were too intelligent and too independent to allow anything that interfered with their religious convictions; and they watched against the beginnings of all popish authority as against fire in a powder-house. It was a bold fearless piety that began here.

The first religious organization in town was without doubt a Presbyterian Church organized about August 1772. At that time and before, a majority of the people were Scotch Presby-

terians, and whatever else they might have, or not have, they *would* have a "Sermon" as often as possible. In some papers prepared for the Francestown Centennial Celebration (1872) the statement is made that the

"first sermon ever preached in town was in the fall of 1775, in Dea. Hopkins' barn, by Rev. Mr. McGregor of Londonderry."

But this is a very grave mistake. It was the first sermon in that part of the town no doubt and this is referred to elsewhere as a notable meeting; but the town record shows there had been much preaching here before that date. Two churches had been previously organized in town, and certainly not without preaching. The preaching was chiefly by Presbyterians in those early years, it being natural for the sturdy families of that faith to turn to their own.

Such were nearly all of those in the "New Boston Addition," then the most populous part of Francestown. Many of these were members of the New Boston Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Solomon Moor was Pastor. Others were children of those who were members of his church. They looked to him as their "Pastor and Teacher," and were zealous adherents of the Presbyterian faith. Mr. Moor held occasional meetings here when this was a part of New Boston. He came here on funeral occasions, and sometimes for the baptism of children. Occasionally children were carried to the church in New Boston for baptism. The names and dates cannot be given, as the early records of that church were lost; and it is impossible to give even the date of the formation of the New Boston Church. But in view of this fact it need not be counted strange that no record can be found of the formation of the Presbyterian Church in Francestown. I have not been able to find any reference in the records of the Presbyteries to the organization of churches either in New Boston or Francestown. Nor have I been able to find in town any subsequent record of the Presbyterian church here. In Antrim and New Boston the church records were kept for many years on fly leaves and were lost; and the same was the case in Francestown. But the effort to have a Presbyterian Parish here, made while this was a part of New Boston, seems to have been carried out at once, on the incorporation of the town. It is much to be regretted that people then thought so

little of the importance of making and preserving records. As a consequence of this loss, we cannot give the names of the members of the Presbyterian church in Francestown, except this much, that we know every Scotchman in the town was either a member of that church or a warm friend of it. Probably it had forty members at the start. The English part of the people here called it the "Scotch Society" and the Scotch people called the Congregational body the "English Society." The record of the Congregational church indicates that there never was much bitterness between these bodies of christians, as the Congregational church at one time

"voted that the Presbyterian church have the Supper administered when Mr. How comes again amongst us."

This is further shown by the fact that at a town meeting July 5, 1773, convened for the purpose of calling a minister, by common consent this Article was submitted to public vote, namely,

"To see If the town Will a gree to Settel a menester agreabel to the Presbyterans Rules or to the Congregational rules."

And it was

"voted to Settel a minister a Cording to the Presbyterans rules."

This being peacefully decided they

"Voted to Give the reverend mr Bolch a Call," and voted him a "Settlement" of forty-five pounds, and a "Yarly Sallery" of forty-two pounds "Lawfull money."

Thus it seems to have been settled that there should be but one church and that it should be a Presbyterian church.

But much to the regret of all "Mr. Balch [Rev. William] declined to settle, and the church continued without a pastor. May 26, 1774, the Presbytery of Boston directed

"Rev. Mr. Hutchinson to supply at discretion at Francestown;"

and it seems probable that he preached here, or sent candidates here, having an oversight of the church for some years. His name occurs in records of baptisms as late as 1786. Preaching was enjoyed a part of each year, and efforts were made to find the right man for the place. But the people here were not able to offer very flattering inducements, and "louder calls" attracted desirable men, and they were not able to unite upon any candi-

date. So it went on until, having been here a part of 1779, Rev. Experience Estabrook was called by the town (May 26, 1780,) with the understanding that he was to be settled as a Presbyterian; but he declined, and was afterwards settled in Thornton and Plainfield. Oct. 31, 1781 the town

“Voted to Give ye Rev. Robt. Annan a Call in the work of ye ministry in s^d Town,” offering him a “Settlement” of 50 pounds, “and for sallary seventy pounds now and as soon as we have one Hundred Familees settled in s^d Town it is to rise to Eighty pounds with the Hundred acres now oned by the Town allowing s^d Robt. Annan to be our Menister During his Abilities of Preaching.”

They then chose Samuel Nutt, Thomas Quigly and William Quigly a

“Committee to Present the Peticion to the Presbittery with the Copey of the votes.”

Mr. Annan declined this call, and after waiting several years and having various supplies, the town voted (June 22, 1789,) to call Mr. Nathaniel How, offering larger inducements; but this also was declined. The Congregational church gave Mr. How a call July 1 following. He had been *previously* called by the Presbyterian church, and the town vote of June 22 named above, was to

“Concur with the Church, [i. e. the *Presbyterian* church] in Giving M^r Nathaniel How a Call to Sittle in the Gospel Minestra in this town.”

Probably these men declined to settle because they feared trouble between the Scotch church and English *church*, which, however, was happily averted.

Late in the year 1789 Mr. Moses Bradford came to this place, and preached a few Sabbaths; and a town-meeting was held Jan. 11, 1790, to see if the town would vote him a “call to Settel.” Rev. Lathrop Taylor in the “New Hampshire Churches” is in error in saying the town voted Mr. Bradford a call at this meeting with but one dissenting vote. The vote of the town was to pass over the article, but “to Hier M^r. Bradford fore Sabaths Langer.” Mr. Taylor’s error evidently arose from consulting the records of his own church without comparing them with the records of the town. Undoubtedly it was the *Congregational church* that voted with “but one in the Contrary” that

“David Lewis should put it to vote to See if the Town would give Mr. Moses Bradford a Call to Settle in the Gospel Ministry Either a Presbyterian or Congregational, to be at his Option.”

Perhaps they felt tolerably sure about his preferences; but at any rate their action seemed honorable and was a step in the way of uniting the two churches. Mr. Bradford stayed “fore Sabaths Langer.” Meanwhile it is probable the Presbyterian Church voted him a call; at least it is certain that a majority of them favored him. The Congregational Church voted him a call Jan. 26, 1790. Immediately then another town-meeting was called, and the town voted (Feb. 15, 1790,) to invite Mr. Bradford to settle as their minister. It appears that the two churches on the same day (Jan. 26) deliberated and acted upon the call, and in the most christian and brotherly way, as Mr. Bradford’s letter of acceptance speaks of how the “*Church*” has “*united*” and how all “*have united*” in him and “*shown*” him great kindness.

But Mr. Bradford decided to follow the Congregational order; and the Presbyterians, true to their agreement, joined in settling and supporting him. Yet he delayed a formal acceptance of the call till the two churches could be actually united in one. And his work and spirit were so excellent that he was enabled to bring them together. July 6, 1790, those Presbyterians who had participated in calling Mr. Bradford expressed by formal vote their “desire to come into full communion” in the Congregational church, and they were immediately received. These constituted the main body of the Presbyterian church. A few others, more unwilling to yield, had written a letter to Mr. Bradford, promising to come in on certain conditions, which seem to have been complied with in full; and they too were voted in, “on condition of their submitting to the Church Covenant.” The church then

“voted to have the Ordinances statedly administered according to the directory of the Presbyterian Confession of Faith.”

This compromise was satisfactory, and in this way the Presbyterian church was merged into the Congregational church and under the Congregational name, though the Presbyterian element and doctrinal stability were prominent here for more

than a half-century after the union. Thus the Francestown Presbyterian Church ceased to exist July 1790. A few members went to the church of their order in New Boston from which they had come, and one or two Presbyterian families in the south-west part of the town connected themselves with the Presbyterian church in Peterboro'; but the most went into the other church here in pleasant anticipation of being under the minister whom they themselves had called, and who was doctrinally in accord with them. The rest will be given in the history of the Congregational church below. The Elders of the Presbyterian church, it appears, were James Fisher, Robert Hopkins and probably Ninian Cochran. But most of the town's action touching religious affairs will be given in the history of the Congregational church, as that came to be the church of the town.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The second church organization in Francestown was the Congregational church, organized Jan. 27, 1773. There was no council, but Rev. Samuel Cotton of Litchfield and Rev. Daniel Wilkins of Amherst came here by request, and having drawn up a brief and sufficient covenant, it was signed by twelve men. They then declared these twelve to be a "regular Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ." These then by vote received six women, wives of part of their number. They then made

"choice of David Lewis as their Moderator & Clerk to take the care of their Church papers & make all needful Records Until they had the Gospel Settled among them."

But no Book of records was kept until the union of the two churches, and the first entry was by the hand of Rev. Moses Bradford Jan. 28, 1791. Before his coming here the record was exceedingly brief, and what there remains was copied from loose papers. Those papers, like those of the Presbyterian church, were lost long ago. The original members were:

William Butterfield & Rebecca, his wife.		
William Starrett & Abigail	"	"
Nathan Fisher & Esther	"	"

Zechariah Whiting & Desire, his wife
 Oliver Holmes & Bethia “ “
 Moses Lewis
 Isaac Lewis
 David Lewis
 Samuel Dickerman & Bathsheba, his wife.
 Asa Lewis
 Benjamin Sleeper
 Nathaniel Sleeper.

Until after the close of the pastorate of Mr. Bradford the town and the church were united in their action in religious matters. The town in its regular public meeting called the minister, and fixed his salary; and he was paid out of the town treasury like any town officer. Often the *town* would “call” a minister before the church had taken any action; but sometimes the church would act first and the town would “concur.” In the case of Mr. How, named above, the Presbyterian church gave him a call; then a town-meeting was called and the town voted to “concur with the church;” and then two weeks later, the Congregational church gave him a call, so that all were united in him. The town and the church thus acting together for years, there will necessarily be some repetition here of things previously stated in the regular history of the town. At their first town meeting (July 2, 1772,) they

“voted that James fishers Shall Be the Place for preaching for the furst three munths.”

The meetings were held in barns in warm weather and in private houses in cold weather until the meeting-house was ready for use. These meetings were generally union meetings, and this prepared the way for the union of the two churches, as they found there was practically but little difference between them. Aug. 31, 1772, the town voted that after the above “three munths” were past,

“ye pepoel in the North Side of ye town Shall Have their Equal parts of preaching.”

Hence meetings were held occasionally among the scattered families of the north part of the town, these oftenest occurring at the house of Dea. Robert Hopkins, now known as the “Gibson Place.” As the Scotch were most numerous in town these

meetings were largely under charge of Presbyterian ministers, Rev. William Davidson and Rev. William Morrison of Londonderry, and Rev. John Houston of Bedford occasionally making their long journeys hither on horse-back through the forests for this purpose. The records hint that Rev. David Annan of Peterboro' occasionally preached here both before and after the call of his brother in 1781. But Rev. Solomon Moor of New Boston was here more than all the rest. A few times the Rev. Sewall Goodridge of Lyndeboro' is believed to have held meetings here as he "baptised 100 children of the English Society." Dr. Whiton of Antrim speaks of a meeting of great interest which took place at the barn of Dea. Robert Hopkins in Oct. 1775, to which several sons and daughters of Antrim were brought for baptism and at which Rev. David McGregor, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church Londonderry, preached with great power. These *barn meetings* were quite romantic and had many pleasant features. The women were provided with various rough seats in the centre of the floor,—the men sat on stones or blocks of wood, or leaned against the hay-mow, while the small boys got in as best they could, on top of the hay and on the beams above! They were clothed in homespun garments, most of them barefooted, poor, unadorned and humble toilers, but they all, young and old, listened with reverent attention to the words of life, and most lovingly and becomingly they worshiped Him who was born in a manger "where the horned oxen fed!"

In those early days the religious privileges of these scattered people were small and few. The meeting-house was contracted for in Aug. 1772, but it was not completed till fifteen years had elapsed. The war of the Revolution kept everything back, and the people were poor and worn with toil. Yet they enjoyed intensely what religious privileges they had, and felt an appreciation of these things almost impossible to be understood at the present day. I might quote my own words in saying of them, that they

"taught their children at home concerning religious things. The Bible and the Shorter Catechism were the chief literature in every house. They kept the Sabbath with great reverence. Nobody could even walk the rough paths cut through the forests without being liable to be called in question for violating the sanctity of the Lord's Day. Having no

trash to read, or for their children to read, they studied over and over the Holy Book, and came to *know* its great doctrines and consequently to hold them with most vigorous tenacity."

The Church, having been organized Jan. 27th with moderator and clerk, held a meeting Mar. 8—and

"made choice of David Lewis & William Starrett to Serve the Table."

The Sacrament was first administered to the Congregational Church in Francetown May 9, 1773, by Rev. Daniel Emerson of Hollis. The early additions to the church were said to "enter the Covenant." Those who were here, but not members here, were by vote admitted to "occasional Communion in this church." One quaint entrance reads, "Ester Jones got herself baptized." From 1773 to 1780 various candidates supplied in town, and much of the time all went together, the Presbyterians leading the way, as indicated in the narrative of that church. When all united in calling Rev. Experience Estabrooks (1780,) the Town offered him

"for a Settlement one Hundred Acres of Good Land as near to the Meeting House as can conveniently be purchased also fifty pounds in rye at four Shillings per Bushel or Indian at three or Labour or Money Equivalent — — — — — and for a Salary sixty pounds per Annum [to be increased to eighty when there should be 125 families in town] during his ministry in said Town Rye and Indian as above Beef 2 1-2 pence Butter 8 pence Pork 4 pence."

It must be admitted that this was a generous offer for the times. And though he declined it, the town went on to procure a farm for their minister, whoever he might be, and voted (Dec. 25, 1780,)

"to accept of Lot No. 2 in the Odiorne Right for a ministerial Lot."

The circumstances of calling Rev. Robert Annan, and Rev. Nathaniel Howe, and also of calling Rev. Moses Bradford and the compromise and union of the two churches, have been given in the History of the Presbyterian Church above. And when by great wisdom and noble Christian spirit all round this most desirable result had been reached, Mr. Bradford sent to them the following letter:

Franeestown Aug. 1, 1790.

Respected Fathers and beloved Brethren:

After returning hearty thanks to God, the Giver of every natural and spiritual endowment, I would express my grateful feelings to the people for every mark of attention & expression of Friendship shown me. Whereas the Church has united in giving me a Call to Settle in the work of the Gospel Ministry * & Whereas the Congregation in this town have concurred with the proceedings of the Church * & as you have been impatiently waiting sometime for my Answer—I would now release your mind by Answering your Call. Men & Brethren, I have taken your Call into serious & deliberate consideration. And find some things agreeable & something not so agreeable as to the situation I shall be in, provided I answer in the affirmative. On the one hand, it is not so agreeable to Sittle in a place so newly sittled as this is & among a people who have so great a diversity of sentiments, variety of customs & moods & difference of Education among them as you have heretofore had—at a place so removed from my dear friends and acquaintance & so little able to support the Gospel in a stated manner—on the other, It is an agreeable Consideration that discord and animosity have so far subsided that you have generally United in me,—And have so condesended to one another as to be United among yourselves in matters the most importantly requisite for the peace of society & the happiness of a people—hoping your future Conduct will comport with your late Unanimous proceeding, feeling the pressing necessity of your having a Minister of the Gospel settled among you Though I am in some degree sensible of my insufficiency for the great & arduous work unto which you have called me; yet encouraged by that glorious & gracious promise of our Lord, “Lo! I am with you alway even unto the end of the world”—trusting therefore in the divine aid I am induced to declare—My Cordial Acceptance of Your Call to the ministerial *Work* among you & likewise my Approbation of your proposals for my support. [Here he puts in conditions, that he have 3 or 4 sabbaths vacation, that the town be surety for his farm, and that the town draw up his wood,—which conditions the town accepted by public vote.] And now I conclude by requesting your hearty & constant prayers to Almighty God for me that I may enjoy peace & comfort & be a happy Instrument of Comforting the Saints & convincing the sinners among you that we may so live together in this world as finally to meet in the World of peace beyond the Grave. Men and Brethren, I am with all humility & due respects your friend & humble Sarvant in the Lord.

Moses Bradford

The way being now clear, the church and town united on Sept. 8, 1790, as the day for Mr. Bradford's ordination. The Council was composed of “nine Persons” as follows: Rev. Solomon Moor of New Boston, Rev. Ebenezer Bradford of

Rowley, Mass., Rev. Sewall Goodridge of Lyndeboro', Rev. Elijah Parish of Byfield, Mass., Rev. Abel Fisk of Wilton, Rev. John Bruce of Amherst North Parish, Rev. Jonathan Barnes of Hillsboro', Rev. Noah Miles of Temple, Rev. Stephen Farrar of New Ipswich. Of this Council Mr. Moor was chosen Moderator, and Mr. Fisk, Clerk. The Ordination-Sermon was preached by Rev. Ebenezer Bradford father of the Candidate; Mr. Moor "gave the Charge;" Mr. Parish offered the ordaining prayer; and Mr. Goodridge "gave the right hand of Fellowship."

Thus the first minister was settled in Francestown. It was a great day for this people. They had waited for it in hope and prayer, and were filled with delight at its happy consummation!

By the terms of the union of the Presbyterian and Congregational Churches (July 6, 1790,) four new deacons were to be chosen by the united church, the old officers of both churches withdrawing. The Gazetteer of 1817, and other and more recent statements tell us that the Presbyterians joined the Congregationalists in 1792. But this is wrong in two points; for neither church joined the other, since both put themselves at the "option" of Mr. Bradford whom both churches called, and since the union was accomplished in 1790, preparatory to his settlement. In order to carry out as soon as possible their agreement, the new church held a meeting (Sept. 22, 1790,) and elected David Lewis, David Starrett, William Starrett and Nathaniel Boyd, deacons. Oct. 20, following, David Starrett and Nathaniel Boyd were excused from serving, and James Fisher and Isaac Lewis were chosen in their stead. But James Fisher did not accept, and at a meeting May 10, 1792, John Dickey was chosen in his place; and Dickey not accepting John Smith was chosen the same day. Half of those elected had been Presbyterians, and all of them were excellent men. Yet perhaps there were some wounded feelings somewhere, as Isaac Lewis, who had accepted and served one year immediately on the election of Smith, asked to be excused from further service, and the church "voted to release or dismiss Mr. Isaac Lewis from serving this Church as Deacon," and chose Jonathan Fisk to the place. Thus the "Session," as they called it, keeping the Presbyterian name, consisted when complete, of the Pastor,

and deacons, David Lewis, William Starrett, John Smith, and Jonathan Fisk.

A great meeting was held May 24, 1792, "for the purpose of renewing the covenant & to subscribe the same." The day was kept with strictness as a "Day of fasting," and in the afternoon Mr. Bradford preached from Deut. 29:9. Then 148 persons members of the church (71 males and 77 females) came forward and "signed the covenant." This meeting was very impressive and the result salutary, the church being quickened, and many conversions following.

In the summer of 1795 Deacon Fisk, much to the regret of all moved from town; and (Oct. 27, 1796,) the church elected Elias Fairbanks to take his place. June 21, 1810, David Lewis resigned the office of deacon, and the church passed resolutions thanking him for "his long and faithful services," stating that he had "sustained the Office of Deacon 20 years nearly in the United Church," besides serving as "Deacon and keeper of its papers" nearly eighteen years in the Congregational Church before the union,—making a service of more than thirty-seven years in the whole. Aug. 2, 1810, Nathan Savage was chosen in his place.

The church had no "Confession of Faith" till 1811, when one was adopted "at the church fast on the 4 of April." This Confession of Faith was understood to have been prepared by Mr. Bradford himself, though Dea. Nathan Savage and Dea John Smith were with him on the committee appointed by the church to do the work. The Confession is very full, consisting of thirty-three articles, and was pronounced by high authority to be "very able and scriptural." It was stoutly Calvinistic, and remained unchanged till 1874. On the 29th of Nov. 1811, this Confession was confirmed by a series of eight most emphatic resolutions, one of which was, that the old Covenant, the Confession of Faith and the "resolves and regulations" should annually be read to the church and Congregation; and another of which was that for all coming years

"every person who shall accept a Call" to the ministry in this church "shall, before his Ordination, make a public declaration of his submission to the Covenant of this church & of his consent to our confession of faith, and also solemnly promise * * that he will maintain and incul-

cate the Christian faith as expressed in our Creed * * and in opposition not only to Atheists & Infidels, but to Jews, Papists, Mohammedans, Arians, Pelagians, Antinomians, Arminians, Socinians, Sabellians, Unitarians & Universalists; and to all hereses and errors ancient or modern * *."

Surely this was strong enough; and as the Confession and Resolutions of 1811 continued unchanged for more than sixty years, there was ample reason for the statement made in the "History of the New Hampshire Churches" by Rev. Lathrop Taylor (1855) that this

"church from the beginning has held fast the form of sound doctrine as contained in the Assembly's Catechism."

It may be of interest to some to read a few words here concerning the introduction of instruments into public worship. In the regular narrative of the events of the town for the year 1805 it has been stated how the matter was brought up in the annual March meeting and instruments voted in; and how, then, as though something dreadful had been done, the vote was rescinded before night. But the advocates of instruments brought the matter before the church Apr. 4 following, and after discussion it was voted

"lawful to use some kind of instrumental music * in the public worship on the sabbath."

But apparently the singers were a little incensed, and would not move without being urged, (were ever singers known to be sensitive or temperry before or since?), and hence another step had to be taken, which took this form:

"Is it expedient to *invite* the Singing Society * * to use on the Sabbath One or two *Base Viols*?"

which question was

"answered in the affirmative by a considerable majority of the active members present."

The standing "committee to regulate the singing (Rev. Moses Bradford, Dea. William Starrett, Eleazer Everett, Thomas Bixby and Ninian Cochran) was "authorized" to extend the invitation. But it was a long time before the opposition to instruments was entirely gone.

March 13, 1804, an article was in the Town warrant to see if the "town" would permit any one to "alter the Elder Seat" — which was promptly answered in the negative. This, (keeping the Presbyterian name) was a special pew reserved near the pulpit for the deacons (or *elders*, as they called them) of the church. It was a post of honor for them, and it was convenient for the minister to have them near. It seemed as though they were there to "stay up his hands." The idea has been retained in modern days in reserving some of the front seats for the aged; as favoring their hearing; and some have even dared to suggest that the nearness of the "Elder Seat" to the desk was not so much to exalt the deacons on account of their office, but because they were old men hard of hearing, and that therefore deacons ought always to be old men!

On the day of the adoption of the Confession of Faith (Apr. 4, 1811,) the meeting was large and solemn. Rev. E. P. Bradford of New Boston (Presbyterian) preached from Is. 44:5. Both text and sermon were most appropriate. A quiet and deepening work of grace seemed to begin with their awakened feelings. 94 persons came forward on the spot and "subscribed" to the Confession, and 24 others soon followed their example. For more than two years there was an unusual interest. 79 persons united with the church in 1812, and 28 in 1813.

Aug. 27, 1810, the town voted to pay Mr. Bradford \$60 on account of vacation sabbaths not taken by him,—which is suggestive of the patient, persistent hard work of the Pastor, and of the appreciation and honesty of the people.

At the March meeting of 1814 the town voted to add \$100 to Mr. Bradford's Salary,—which, coming after a service of twenty-four years, must have been a mark of confidence specially pleasing to him. A similar addition was also voted by the town March 1818. On the 14th of May 1818 the church elected Bucknam Fairbanks deacon to succeed Elias Fairbanks deceased. June 21, 1821, Willard Everett was chosen deacon in place of John Smith, resigned on account of old age. Aug. 2, 1821, Jabez Holmes, Jr., was appointed deacon in place of William Starrett resigned on account of old age. The church voted resolutions of thanks to these "aged Dismissed Deacons."

About the spring of 1825 some difficulties arose on account of the apparent decay of the pastor's mental power. Mr. Bradford had been a strong man, and hard worker, following out every question with most painstaking investigation, and perhaps not sufficiently favoring himself. As years crept upon him, his mind weakened under the pressure, and he became dull and repetitious. He was prematurely old. Hence more and more the dissatisfaction grew, and many talked loudly of refusing him further money from the town. The Legislature had passed the "Toleration Act" (July 1, 1819,) setting all persons free from compulsory taxation for the support of any minister. But this town had settled Mr. Bradford for life; and as he had no enemies and had been a faithful servant, few if any, took advantage of the new law for several years. In the early days, however, of the year 1826 opposition manifested itself openly. "The First Calvinistic Congregational Society" was formed, consisting of 63 men, many of them young men, and a large part of them outside of the church; and on the 31st of March they in a body "protested against being taxed" for Mr. Bradford's support. On the ground of different religious opinions," which being interpreted (means at least in other towns) an excuse for not doing anything, 28 other men entered the same protest on the town record.

The case was growing serious, and a town meeting was held Apr. 28, 1826,

"to see if the Town would settle a colleague with or successor to the Rev. Moses Bradford,"

and devise measures for the "tranquility" of the town. They voted at this meeting to continue the Pastor's salary till Sept. 8, and to "hire temporary supplies of ministerial services." Aug. 28, 1826, in public town-meeting the town

"voted that the First Calvinistic Congregational Society in Francetown have the use of the Meeting-house for public worship four months from the 8th of September next,"

—which shows their conviction that the work of their old pastor was done. Another town meeting was held Oct. 13, following, the chief outcome of which was the appointment of a committee to see on what terms Mr. Bradford would relinquish his con-

Austin Richards.

tract with the town. He replied that terms of relinquishment should be proposed by them, and not by him; and stated his conviction that it would be "for the interest of the town and the peace of the church" to settle a colleague and let him retain his pastoral relation and salary. And the old pastor was right, notwithstanding he had committed the dreadful sin of growing old. But at the adjourned town-meeting (Oct. 27) they ignored the pastor's suggestion, and chose a Committee of 21 men (Titus Brown, chairman) to report what ought to be given Mr. Bradford to vacate. A second adjournment was then made to Nov. 17, at which time the committee reported that the town should give Mr. Bradford \$1000. This was adopted by the town, and offered and accepted; and a mutual council was called to meet Dec. 27th and carry this agreement into effect. The council decided that the pastorate cease Jan. 1, 1827. It will be noticed as seeming strange to us that the *town* arranged for the council, and that all these proceedings are spread upon the *town* record but do not appear at all upon the records of the church.

But with Mr. Bradford's pastorate there was an end of all action of the *town* in settling and supporting ministers. In 1827 the "Society" and the church "concurred" in calling Mr. Austin Richards of Plainfield, Mass., and he was ordained and settled as pastor here Nov. 7, 1827. His settlement was soon followed by gracious revivals, and the next year 122 persons came into the church on confession of faith; in 1831, 62 persons; and in 1832, 43 persons. In his pastorate of eight and one-half years 320 persons united with the church. But as prosperity increased, serious difficulties arose in the church, to the bitter trial of the pastor; and a call coming to him from the Olive St. Church, Nashua, (now Pilgrim Church,) he accepted the same and resigned here Feb. 17, 1836, and was dismissed by Council Mar. 10, [Dr. Richards was installed pastor of Olive St. Church, Nashua, Apr. 6, 1836, and dismissed from the same Nov. 16, 1866.] Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom was installed here as his successor Oct. 12, 1836. On receiving a call to Providence, R. I., he resigned July 27, 1838, and was dismissed Aug. 21 following. Rev. James R. Davenport was the next pastor. He was installed May 15, 1839, and dismissed Aug. 18, 1842.

The church prospered under his care, but he resigned. Nothing appears on the church record with reference to his resignation or dismissal. After his departure a move was made to secure the services of Rev. T. D. P. Stone, and Rev. J. H. Fairchild; but church and society were not sufficiently united on either. July 8, 1843, a call was extended to Rev. Jonathan McGee, and he was installed Aug. 16, 1843. Mr. McGee was a good man and held in the highest respect by all, but dissatisfaction with his services arose after a time and some members of the church declined "to join the Society & pay their taxes." Hence Mr. McGee resigned, and he was dismissed Nov. 5, 1850.

On the 20th of May 1851 a call was extended to Rev. Leonard S. Parker, which, on account of feeble health, he declined. Nov. 7, 1851, a call was extended to Rev. Lathrop Taylor of Springfield, Vt., and he was installed Nov. 19 of the same month. The following year twenty-two persons connected themselves with the church, and perhaps this might be called its most prosperous and promising period. The writer well remembers the large audiences, and imposing dignity of the church under Mr. Taylor; and especially the full prayer-meetings, of 150 persons or more. Sept. 3, 1852, a Silver Communion Service was presented to the church by Mrs. Deborah (Starrett) Burge, which was accepted by vote of thanks and a most appropriate address to the Donor and the Church, by the Pastor.

June 27, 1857, Rev. Lathrop Taylor resigned to accept a call to a church in the west. Oct. 9, following the church voted a unanimous call to Rev. Charles Cutler, who accepted the same and was ordained and installed as pastor Nov. 18, 1857. His ministry was a successful one, but his health became impaired, and he asked (Aug. 18, 1866,) for a vacation of several months, or a release from the pastoral office. The church and society acceded to both these requests. He was released from duty for two months, and also a Council was called which voted (Sept. 25, 1866,) that

"the pastoral connection should be dissolved with the close of the present financial year, which is filled by the vacation mutually granted."

The church was then without a settled minister for nearly eight years, having Rev. Austin Richards, D. D., a former Pastor,

acting as their minister about four years, and Rev. Charles Secombe about three years.

Dec. 25, 1873, the church voted (32 to 9) to extend a call to Rev. Henry F. Campbell to become their Pastor, and he was installed Jan. 22, 1874. But very soon dissatisfactions with his "religious sentiments and conduct" arose in the church, and at a meeting Feb. 2, 1875, the church voted (55 to 39) that it was their wish to have the pastoral relation dissolved. The Society, however, refused to concur with the church in giving the "notice required in the terms of his settlement." At a church meeting (March 30, 1875) the church voted (67 to 1) to call a Mutual Council, and, failing in that, to call an Exparte Council, and to refer all their difficulties to the same for advice. An Exparte Council met here accordingly, July 6, 1875; but its only result was that it secured the agreement of both parties to call a mutual council, with power "if deemed expedient to dissolve the pastoral relation." In accordance with this agreement and after much delay, a mutual council met Nov. 16, 1875, and this council dissolved the pastoral relation, to take effect Apr. 1, 1876. But after that date Mr. Campbell remained and preached as before, a small minority of the church adhering to him and claiming to be the Congregational Church of Frances-town. The "Society" also, affected by large accessions from the outside, and controlling the House of worship, adhered to Mr. Campbell. And thus two meetings began to be held, Mr. Campbell and his followers worshipping in the old sanctuary, and the church worshipping in the Chapel. Then a lawsuit was begun by the Society, to determine which of these should hold the communion service, or in fact which *was* the Congregational Church of Francestown; and the Supreme Court of New Hampshire decided that the majority, which had secured the dismissal of Mr. Campbell in the regular way, *was* "the church and could hold the property of said church." On the other hand, a law-suit was instituted by the church, to determine which party should hold the church building, and the said court decided that "the building being the "Society's" property the "Society" could, as before, continue to hold it. Hence the "church" was left without a house of worship, a legal technicality taking from them the sanctuary where they and their

fathers had worshipped, and which had been built and dedicated for orthodox purposes alone. Consequently the part which the Supreme Court had declared to be "the church," held meetings for a time in the chapel, or Association-Hall, or Town Hall; but in the spring of 1883, steps were taken toward building a house of worship. On the first day of Sept. following the people assembled on the spot chosen, and after "public religious services," the ground was broken to prepare a foundation. The new House of Worship was dedicated July 1, 1884, Rev. F. G. Clark of Gloucester, Mass., preaching the sermon, and Rev. W. R. Cochrane, D. D., of Antrim offering the prayer of Dedication. It was dedicated "free of debt."

Following the dismissal of Mr. Campbell Apr. 1, 1876, "the church," holding its meetings as aforesaid in chapel or hall, was supplied by various ministers for two or three years. Toward the close of 1879 Rev. Henry M. Kellogg came here, and after a time received a call from the church, and was installed as its Pastor May 20, 1880. His pastorate was of short duration, as he was dismissed May 31, 1882. Immediately on his departure Rev. John A. Rowell, then of So. Weare, was engaged to preach here; and he continued to serve till the close of the year 1886, when he resigned, and went to the City of Brainerd, Minn. The Rev. A. C. Hurd, began service Nov. 17, 1887, and remained till Nov. 1892. Rev. Henry S. Ives is the Pastor at this time.

It may be added here that the second meeting house (now called the Unitarian) which was occupied by the Congregational Church for nearly three-quarters of a century, was built by the town therefor in 1801 (raised June 24;) and was turned round, enlarged and greatly improved in 1834. The membership of this church in 1855 was 310. It has always been a generous giver to the missionary boards of the denomination.

I append a list of its ministers and deacons from the first.

Rev. Moses Bradford.	{ Began service Nov. 1789.
	{ Settled Sept. 8, 1790.
	{ Dismissed Jan. 1, 1827.

Rev. Austin Richards, D. D.	{ Settled Nov. 7, 1827.
	{ Dismissed Mar. 10, 1836.

Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom.	{ Settled Oct. 12, 1836.
	{ Dismissed Aug. 21, 1838.

- Rev. James R. Davenport. { Settled May 15, 1839.
Dismissed Aug. 18, 1842.
- Rev. Jonathan McGee. { Settled Aug. 16, 1843.
Dismissed Nov. 5, 1850.
- Rev. Lathrop Taylor. { Settled Nov. 19, 1851.
Dismissed Aug. 18, 1857.
- Rev. Charles Cutler. { Settled Nov. 18, 1857.
Dismissed Sept. 25, 1866.
- Rev. Austin Richards, D. D. { Acting Pastor from Dec.
1866 to Sept. 1870.
- Rev. Charles Seccombe. { Acting Pastor from Apr.
1871 to Sept. 1873.
- Rev. Henry F. Campbell. { Settled Jan. 22, 1874.
Dismissed Apr. 1, 1876.
- Rev. Henry M. Kellogg. { Settled May 20, 1880.
Dismissed May 31, 1882.
- Rev. John A. Rowell. { Acting Pastor from Dec. 17, 1882
to Jan. 1, 1887.
- Rev. A. C. Hurd. { Acting Pastor from Nov. 17, 1887,
to Nov. 1892.
- Rev. Henry S. Ives. { Began service in spring of 1893.

DEACONS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

No.	Name.	Year of Choice.	Year of Death or cessation of service.
1—	David Lewis	1773	1810
2—	William Starrett	1773	1821
(Lewis & Starrett resigned July 1790 on their forming the "United Church," but were re-elected in the fall of that year.)			
3—	Isaac Lewis	1790	1792
4—	John Smith	1792	1821
5—	Jonathan Fisk	1792	1795
6—	Elias Fairbanks	1796	1817
7—	Nathan Savage	1810	1838
8—	Bucknam Fairbanks	1818	1862
9—	Willard Everett	1821	1844
10—	Jabez Holmes	1821	1855
11—	Seville Starrett	1838	1862
12—	Caleb Weston	1844	1854
13—	Thomas P. Rand	1854	1880
14—	Moses B. Fisher	1855	1872
15—	Caleb Weston	1862	1871
16—	Levi B. Bradford	1862	1884
17—	Stephen Holt	1872	1876
18—	Amasa Downes	1873	

19—John P. Richardson	1876
20—Henry F. Fisher	1880

CONGREGATIONAL SABBATH SCHOOL.

There was a sabbath school in full operation in Francestown in 1818. It would seem as though it must have started in 1817. The children were assembled in the several school houses in town at nine o'clock sabbath morning, recited their lessons, and then went to church for public worship. At a church meeting Apr. 1, 1819, the church "voted their approbation of a Sabbath School" and "voted to extend the benefit to all parts of the town," and appointed a committee to "Confer with the Moral Society" for this purpose. At a meeting May 13, 1819, the church "appointed Deacon Bucknam Fairbanks President of the Sabbath School in this town." For that year the school (or schools) opened the first of June and "lasted till cold weather" and the children "committed about 100,000 verses in the Scriptures, catechisms, & Watt's Songs for Children." In 1822 these several schools were transferred to the meeting house and blended into one. For several years the School was managed by a "Board of Direction" with "Superintendent and Assistants." Dea. Bucknam Fairbanks seems to have been "President," or leader, till 1829. In that year the "Francestown Sabbath School Association" was formed, with written constitution, its object being the "support, regulation and instruction of the sabbath school in Francestown." This organization has been maintained and has kept its record until the present time. Its first meeting was Sept. 23, 1829, and its first officers were as follows:

Rev. Austin Richards, President.
 Jabez Holmes } Vice-Presidents.
 Willard Everett }
 Titus Brown, Superintendent.
 P. H. Bixby, Secretary.
 Bucknam Fairbanks, Librarian.

The largest number of scholars belonging to the school at any one time was 440, which was in the year 1860. The largest annual average attendance was 250 1-2, which was in the year 1859. I append a list of Superintendents, in honorable notice of these most worthy officials.

Bucknam Fairbanks	1818—1828.
Titus Brown	1829—1835.
Bucknam Fairbanks	1836-7.
Issachar Dodge	1838-9.
Titus Brown	1840.
Alexander Wilson	1841-2.
William Balch	1843-4-5.
Caleb Weston	1846.
Bucknam Fairbanks	1847.
Dudley Carleton	1848.
William Balch	1849.
Thomas P. Rand	1850-1.
Henry E. Sawyer	1852-3.
William Butterfield	1854-5.
Sylvanus Hayward	1856.
Dr. M. N. Root	1857.
Issachar Dodge	1858-9.
Thomas P. Rand	1860-1.
Caleb Weston	1862-3.
Levi B. Bradford	1864-5.
George E. Downes	1866-7.
Caleb Weston	1868.
Stephen Holt	1869-70.
Issachar Dodge	1871-2-3.
Samuel D. Downes	1874-5.
John P. Richardson	1876.
George E. Downes	1877—1881.
Albert Dodge	1882—1888.
Rev. A. C. Hurd	1889.
Albert Dodge	1890-91.
George E. Downs	1892—1894.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A small Baptist Church was organized in Francestown July 14, 1835. Several who had been immersed were living here, and some troubles in the old church of the town seem to have encouraged them to move for a church of their own order. At a meeting of these brethren in June 1835, they voted to call a Council for July 14, at Osgood Hutchinson's house,

“to consider our situation & assist in organizing us into a church if they think proper.”

The Council convened according to the letters missive, and the following ministers with delegates appeared.

Rev. George Daland	Peterboro'
Rev. John Atwood	New Boston
Rev. Joseph Davis	East Antrim
Rev. John Peacock	Goffstown
Rev. Mark Carpenter	Milford

The Rev. John Brooks, then supplying the Baptist church in Society Land, was present and took part in the Council. Rev. George Daland was chosen Moderator and Rev. John Atwood Scribe. They voted to organize, and the public exercises were held that same afternoon in the Hall of Parker's Tavern. Rev. John Peacock preached the sermon. The church consisted of 28 members, 13 males and 15 females. They chose John True to be deacon and Osgood Hutchinson, clerk. They had no pastor for a time, but the Baptist ministers in the neighboring towns took turns in preaching for them. Their first pastor was Rev. John Atwood who came in March 1836 and stayed the year out. Freeman G. Brown, a student, preached here through the summer of 1837. In the summer and fall of 1838 Rev. Joseph Davis then preaching at the Brick Church, East Antrim, (now gone) supplied the Baptist church in Francesstown one sabbath each month. In the summer of 1839, Rev. Zebulon Jones, teacher in the Baptist Academy then existing in Hancock, spent his sabbaths here and preached to this people. Through the summers of 1840 and 1841 they were supplied by Rev. O. O. Stearns, also teacher at Hancock. This was their last regular preaching. They continued their meetings among themselves, and had occasional preaching till 1847, when, on account of deaths and removals, they became so few that they gave up further services. A sabbath school was organized in connection with the church and was quite vigorous in its work and had more than 200 volumes in its library. A communion service was presented to this church Sept. 30, 1835, by friends in Boston,—also Bible and Hymn-book for the desk. This Communion Service was donated in 1883 to the Baptist church in Globe, Arizona. "The First Baptist Society in Francesstown" was formed according to the laws of the state Jan. 14, 1834, a year and a half before the organization of the church. The public meetings of the Baptist church were held from the first in Judge William Parker's Hall at the tavern, and he



offered them "its use gratuitously as long as they wished to occupy it." Subsequent to the formation of this church twenty-one persons united with it, fourteen by profession and seven by letter. The little flock made heroic efforts to succeed, and though compelled to give up were credited with great courage and zeal.

THE INDEPENDENT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (UNITARIAN.)

For many years there existed a small Unitarian element in town. At the town meeting Nov. 5, 1832, an Article was in the warrant to

"see if the town will grant the use of the meeting-house to the First Unitarian Congregational Society for a part of the time."

The next year the town sold the building at auction to the orthodox society, and nothing further appears on the records with reference to the Unitarian body. How long its organization was maintained, is not known. A few, however, of this way of thinking continued to abide here; and *some* others that chafed under the strict creed of the old church of the town, and desired something alleged to be more liberal. Hence, soon after the dismissal of Rev. Henry F. Campbell from the pastorate of the orthodox church (Apr. 1, 1876,) those members of the old church adhering to him, and others from without formed a new organization called "The Independent Congregational Church." The old "Society" reinforced by addition of outsiders, supported this organization, and as the "society" by law controlled the old church edifice, this also came into possession of this new church. In 1884 they extensively repaired and improved the venerable building, making it a very attractive house of worship. The expense of these repairs was a little over \$2800.

The circumstances which led to the formation of the new church, and the several steps of the division, have been given briefly in the history of the "old church," and need not be repeated here. I have given throughout only such statements of facts as appeared on the various records, not feeling that it would be becoming or desirable to express any opinions of my own. The division was similar to those which took place in

so many towns in New England in the early part of this century. In many of the older towns it was said to be one advantage of these separations that those claiming to be "more liberal and progressive" could have their preferences met, while the "more conservative and orthodox portion" could enjoy their religion better by themselves.

On the Fourth of March 1879 this church passed resolutions, "that we the covenant members of the First Congregational Church in Francestown re-affirm our devotion to its ancient organization and immemorial customs;" "that the mode of government and discipline known as the Congregational Polity is that to which we are especially allied;" and "that, consistent with this polity as announced by the fathers * * we are an organization independent of any and all extraneous interference."

Dec. 31, 1881, the church adopted the following resolutions:

1—"That the Confession of Faith, and the Covenant which has been used by this church are hereby annulled."

2—"That the following declaration of faith and purpose shall stand as the basis of this Church, namely:

Our Faith is in God as our Father and in Jesus as the Christ, the Son of God.

Our Purpose is, as disciples of Jesus, to co-operate together in the study and practice of Christianity."

Since that day this church has gone on successfully

"without any break in their regular Church or Society Organizations nor in their Sunday School or religious services."

They have an excellent parsonage left to them as a legacy by Mrs. Amie A. Starrett, and are a flourishing and zealous flock. They are in fellowship with the Unitarian Denomination.

Their Pastors have been as follows:

Rev. Henry F. Campbell to Nov. 1881.

Mrs. Caroline R. James Nov. 1881 to Nov. 1882.

Rev. Joseph Wassall from Ionia, Mich., now of Windsor Vt. { began Nov. 1882
closed July 1887.

He was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Abbott, who came here from Winthrop, Mass., and remained till July 1, 1893. Rev. W. F. Place is the present pastor.

Mr. James T. Woodbury has been the efficient Superintendent of the Sunday school; and the church has from time to time appointed five deacons as follows:

Stephen Holt
Phinehas C. Kidder
W. H. Lincoln
D. W. Duncklee
B. F. Dean.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MILITARY RECORD OF FRANCESTOWN.

This town was not incorporated till after the wars preceding the Revolution were over. James Woodbury "was engaged beside Gen. Wolfe when he was killed at the siege of Quebec" Sept. 13, 1759. Woodbury also belonged to the celebrated "Rangers," at one time commanded by Gen. Stark. Capt. Richard Batten, also of Francestown, was out in the last French war, and was among the number surrendered Aug. 9, 1757, to five times their number of French and Indians. The little garrison held out five days, and till their ammunition was gone, and then surrendered on honorable terms. But when they laid down their arms and marched out of the fort the Indians (1700 in number) began to fall upon the unarmed soldiers for plunder, and next began to murder them. The New Hampshire men were the last to leave the fort, and therefore, being in the rear were first attacked and suffered most. Out of two hundred New Hampshire men the record shows that eighty were murdered. What could be more to the curse and dishonor of the French? Batten was seized by two armed Indians and led aside into the surrounding forest. But as one Indian fell a little in the rear, Batten who was a man of superior strength threw the other heavily to the ground and ran for life. Coming to a large fallen tree in the deep forest, he bounded over it, and then crouching down, he instantly turned back and slid under the side of the tree for a hiding-place. The Indians passed directly over him, and rushed on in pursuit. When they were out of the way Batten lost no time, but turned aside in another direction, and so escaped. In the scrimmage with the Indians, his clothes were nearly all torn off; he wandered "six days, eating nothing but berries and bark; to elude his pursuers he was obliged to swim the Hudson River three times;"

the woods were swarming with Indians; but at length he reached Fort George, and was welcomed and provided for. Several other names I have found among these soldiers which in all probability were names of men who afterwards lived here, and several such entered Massachusetts regiments; yet as I am not sure about them, I omit the names. William Starrett, Peter Woodbury, Josiah Woodbury, Moses Eaton and William Butterfield, Sen., were among them; but it is simply impossible to give at this day any very accurate account of how many Fracestown settlers had been out in the service against the French and Indians. Certainly a large proportion of them had had a taste of war before coming here, as "scouts" or "guards" or in the ranks. They were men inured to hardship and danger—men not easily intimidated, or turned back from a purpose. "The Spirit of '76" was in every one of them before the war of the Revolution came. On a previous page I have stated the circumstances of the breaking out of that war, and the excitement that followed. It is believed that nearly all the men in Fracestown started for Lexington, flying together and hurrying away at the first signal of war. Those in the west part of the town went in the Society Land Company under Capt. Isaac Butterfield; those in the east part, with the New Boston and Lyndeboro' men. They soon learned that they were not immediately needed, and were sent back, to "plant their clearings" and hold themselves ready to march at a moment's notice. On their return the town voted to pay back to the men the "money they had spent in going to the army;" and it is worthy of being repeated that Fracestown voted her first money for the war May 15, 1775—only a few days after the Battle of Lexington,—and was one of the *very first* towns in New Hampshire to take this action. Most of the men and boys in this town were out more or less in the Course of the Revolutionary War. Some were out at Portsmouth or Rhode Island for a short time; and some went "for three years or the war." An early resident, speaking of the Fracestown settlers who came from Dedham says that "every man of them had served more or less in the Revolution." The Scotch part were on fire for the war; and so in this little settlement there was no lack of excitement or determination.

No military company was formed in Francestown for a time, as most of the men were by previous association connected with New Boston and continued to drill with the company there, while the west part continued to unite with the Company in Society Land.

About the first of June 1775, heavy re-enforcements were added to the British in Boston and they began to plan for aggressive operations. This became known to the Americans, and they determined to anticipate the foe. During the night of June 16 they threw up a redoubt on Breed's Hill, which was in fact a lower part of Bunker Hill on the side toward Boston. The New Hampshire men under Stark constituted more than half the American force on that memorable day of the Battle, June 17, 1775. It was past noon when Stark, marching in from Medford, reached the scene. Immediately he took position behind the rail fence between the Redoubt and Mystic River. The soldiers strengthened the fence by doubling it and putting new grass and hay between. Part of the way they built a rude stone wall, filling the space between the fence and the Redoubt. The battle commenced at half-past two in the afternoon. Three times from this rail fence the foe in superior numbers were driven back by the deadly fire of the New Hampshire farmers; and even after the fall of the Redoubt the New Hampshire men were victorious and leaped over the fence in pursuit of the flying foe! But Stark, perceiving that the fort was lost, drew back his men and retreated, being the last to leave, and marching off with the same good order with which he had marched onto the field! About eight hundred of the British were left dead on the ground, besides three hundred wounded. Stark said the "dead lay as thick and close as sheep in a fold." What Francestown men were in the Battle of Bunker Hill cannot now be positively stated. But it is certain that William Campbell, Robert Bradford, Thomas Bixby, and Edward Bixby participated in that struggle. An old statement makes John McPherson of Francestown (probably meant for *James*) a soldier in that battle.

The Battle of Bunker Hill made it certain that there was to be war to the finish, and determined preparations were made to defend American liberties to the last. The army remained

around Boston watching the British. Gen. Washington took command July 3, 1775. Lack of powder prevented the Americans from attempting anything for a time, but at length the British were driven out of Boston, the day of their departure being Mar. 17, 1776. The Declaration of Independence followed July 4, and in the fall of that year, the several battles took place in the vicinity of New York City. The disastrous attack on Quebec had occurred on the last day of Dec. 1775. In regard to the invasion of Canada the following record appears:

“The Inhabitants of Francetown being meet at Thomas Quigley’s House in order to Chouse men to go to Canada Chousse John Dickey moderator Voted to add to the bountey to reasse it to fifty Dollars to be reassed of the town by pole and Estate an it Shall be allowed for there turn who Ever will go out of Said town they payen there part of the reats Equal to the other Inhabitants of Said town.”

At the close of the year 1775, New Hampshire had 5000 men in the field, and Gen. Sullivan wrote to the Committee of Safety saying,

“Gen. Washington and all the officers * acknowledge that New Hampshire Forces for bravery & resolution far surpass the other Colonies & that no Province discovers so much zeal in the Common Cause.”

The year 1776 was a year of reverses and discouragement, but still the patriots yielded nothing, and every little frontier town like this had a hard struggle in doing its part of the public service, and subduing the forests and rocks at the same time. A town meeting was held in this place Apr. 7, 1777, to act on war matters at which they

“voted that the town will begin at the begining of the alearn and so on by tax by pole and Esteat till these men is resed that is now into the army and bring Every one upon a level according to What they posses.”

The object of this vote was to equalize expenses from first to last. Many town meetings were held in 1777 to arrange war matters. The men of Francetown “took turns” with one another, going three or six months each at a time. In May there was an alarm that New England was to be invaded by a vast army from Canada, and two regiments in the western part of New Hampshire were at once ordered out. Probably a dozen Francetown men responded to this call. But this proved to

be a premature alarm, and the men returned in about three weeks. Yet before all of them had reached home, a second alarm came, that Burgoyne and his army had begun the threatened invasion. Immediately the men were called out again, and started in companies and parts of companies, just as they could, and as soon as they could, to meet near Ticonderoga. But that Fort was evacuated by the Americans July 6, and, it being reported that the "enemy had retired," those called out for the emergency returned as before. Concerning the action of this town on this second alarm, I find among the state papers this record:

"From Francestown a party of seven men, under William Campbell, Sergeant, marched July 7, 1777, and returned home, hearing of the retreat, and were out five days."

But within a week of their return an alarm came louder than ever. Burgoyne had determined to send a part of his large army through "The New Hampshire Grants" (Vermont) and to "subjugate New England," while with the rest he would march down the Hudson to join the British forces in New York city. Thus he planned to "divide the rebels" and close up the war at once. Excited by the retreat of the Americans into great ambition and conceit, he thought his plan could be easily carried out. Immediately the Legislature of this state was convened, and voted to raise two brigades for action. One of these, covering the east part of the state, and put under command of Col. Wm Whipple of Portsmouth, could not be got into Vermont in season to resist the British there. But the west brigade, put under command of Gen. Stark, being nearer, and marching at once in squads to their place of meeting, were able to face the foe before he had made much progress. Of course Stark's regiments were only partly full in so short a time, and he pushed on with what men he had, 500 in number, leaving orders for others to follow as fast as they could. At a town meeting here July 22, the town

"voted Each man Now Going into the army three pounds for the term of 2 months."

And when their time was nearly out and others had to be raised to take their places, the town voted the same bounty to them,

at a meeting Sept. 29, 1777. A company was mustered in at New Boston July 23, of men from that town together with those from Deering, Antrim, Greenfield, Lyndeboro', and Frances-town. Of this company Peter Clark of Lyndeboro' was captain, Daniel Miltimore of Antrim, first lieutenant, Benjamin Bradford, 2d lieutenant, and William Beard of New Boston, ensign. About a dozen Francestown men were in this company, and took part in the Battle of Bennington, which occurred Aug. 16, 1777. It is impossible to give their names with certainty. The pay-roll of those who went on the *first* alarm from the approach of Burgoyne, gives the names of William Campbell (sergt.,) William Starrett, Thomas Bixby, Asa Lewis, John Nickols, Simon Carson, William Nutt and Joseph McCluer; and at the *last* alarm, several others marched with them. Thus the above-named and also Oliver Butterfield, Asa Lewis, Nathan Fisher, John Smith and Samuel Martin, and perhaps others, participated in that memorable battle under Stark, which was the beginning of Burgoyne's overthrow. The State War Rolls tell us that "Serg. Campbell's Detachment" was "raised out of Captain John Carson's Company of Militia,"—from which it appears that Carson was captain of the town, and that all able to bear arms were drilled at home by him. Counting boys of sufficient size and old men able to march, there were about 75 in this home company. When the special efforts were made to raise men in this state for the struggle against Burgoyne, the apportionment to Francestown was 46, considerably more than half who were then able to bear arms. The number required of Deering was 40; of New Boston 118; and of Lydeboro' 130. This shows how sweeping were the demands of the time.

Most of the Francestown men who were in the Battle of Bennington, stayed beyond their time, or re-enlisted, and took part in the subsequent battles which resulted in Burgoyne's surrender, which last event took place Oct. 17, 1777, to the great joy and encouragement of the American people.

A special town-meeting was held Apr. 17, 1778, to arrange for getting "two men for three years to fill the quota of Frances-town," at which meeting they instructed "Capt. John Carson to enlist the two men," and the "quota" was kept full. Feb. 22, 1779, they voted to exempt the "soldiers of 1776" from tax-

ation, and to add five dollars a month to the pay of the "men that went to Stillwater and Sarahtoga." When the noted "Beef-Tax" was laid upon the towns in 1780 and 1781,—about three thousand pounds of beef each year for Francestown,—they instructed the selectmen to procure the beef." The load was heavy, but there was not a murmur. It is astonishing, in view of their hardships and poverty, to see their inflexible zeal and determination to help bear every trial and "*keep their quota full.*" Much of this has been stated in the history of these years in the regular narrative on former pages. It may be repeated here that Apr. 15, 1782, *seven years after the battle of Lexington*, they chose a committee to enlist men, for "three years or During the war,"—which certainly does not look much like being discouraged, or giving up. This was the spirit of the American people, and this shows us why liberty could be won against fearful odds.

And the town was very faithful in its regard for the families of absent soldiers. Some came here and "picked out locations" for settlement, and made a small "chopping" as a "mark" upon their "claim," and then enlisted, but never returned; so that a few names given below though enlisting from this place were never subsequently known as Francestown men, and never really moved here. But others who had made "beginnings" and "clearings" and had the usual "log-house," were helped right along in their work in absence. Those who stayed at home worked harder than those in the field. They did their own and also their neighbors's work. They worked by moonlight because the day was too short. Women and children took hold of the hardest labor, and with incredible toil against forests and rocks carried on the soldier's ground. So, when they took turns, those absent came home to see their work going on, and those starting off knew that their "clearings" and families would be cared for. All this was done not by tax, but by voluntary apportionment of labor. They had no money; but they had hearts that could not be conquered, and hands that were made of steel!

This town had no great generals or captains in the field, but for service and faithfulness was second to no other. Several Francestown men were in the force which was last upon duty.

During a large part of the war the quota for New Hampshire was three regiments. Lord Cornwallis surrendered Oct. 19, 1781, which virtually ended the contest. By order of Gen. Washington the Third New Hampshire Regiment was merged into the First and Second; and by a second order Jan. 1, 1783, the Second was consolidated with the First. The treaty of peace was signed in Paris Sept. 3, 1783. As soon as this was known in America the army was disbanded (Nov. 3,) except such as Washington *specially designated* to remain on duty for the honorable services of escort and honor at the evacuation of New York by the British, which last event occurred Nov. 25, 1783. During the long struggle many more British than American soldiers lost their lives; but the sacrifice of life on the part of the colonies was great in proportion to their numbers. And many were disabled for life, not only by wounds received in battle, but by sad exposures to cold and disease. The sufferings of the Americans were intense. A great deal of romance and personal adventure entered into the strife. There were tests of courage and acts of daring, that remained untold. Hunger, poverty, hair-breadth escapes, individual conflicts with Tories and Indians and wild beasts,—all these connected with the clash of many battles, could they be woven together, would make a story of marvels not exceeded in human history. Every little community had some share in these things. Almost every soldier could tell tales of the marvellous from his own experience. And things laughable, or absurd, or wicked, were not wanting.

Daniel Fuller used to tell of an experience of his in the dark days of 1779 when the army was greatly demoralized in consequence of a general want of food and clothing. Fuller was a boy only about sixteen years of age, but full of courage and life. At the time referred to, no rations had been issued to the army for two days and they were waiting for supplies, with increasing and almost mutinous anxiety. And yet strict orders had been given not to plunder, so careful were the fathers to deal righteously. On the second night of this fasting two soldiers came into the tent where Fuller and his companion were lying, and said, "we are determined to have something to eat." They talked over the "strict orders not to plunder," but never-

theless Fuller and another soldier "started out." After traveling two or three miles in the darkness, they came to a Dutch farm house and found a pig four or five months old. They "knocked the pig on the head" to prevent its noise, carried it to a brook, washed and dressed it, burned off its bristles, and started with it for the camp, making about the quickest march on record notwithstanding their load. The other two soldiers meanwhile had quietly "visited" a grist-mill and came back with a bag of flour. All had succeeded in eluding the guard and had not been missed from camp. Fuller and his companion gave up half the pig and took half the flour. Then they made a soup with the meat and what they called "Dough Boy," or flour cakes boiled, similar to those which now are called "dumplings." On this dish they feasted before morning; and Fuller used to say in after life that he "had never eaten a meal of such good relish before nor since!" After roll-call in that hungry camp the next morning, Fuller over-heard his captain saying, "I would eat a solid meal though I knew it came from hell," and at once he took a bowl of the soup and slipped into the captain's tent and left it without saying a word. An hour afterwards Fuller was sent for, and his comrades said to him, "Now you'll catch it," "you'll be flogged for plunder;" but the Captain gave him a Bottle of Rum, and said in an undertone, "Daniel, there's your bowl to take home,"—and that was "all that was said about the soup."

Our fathers had many struggles with the tories, and these were the bitterest and most personal struggles of the war. There were very few tories in Francestown, but more in the older places like New Boston, Bedford and Amherst. Wherever they were, they were constantly watched by committees of Safety, or by soldiers detailed for that purpose. These tories were intensely hated by the patriots, especially if they gave any aid or comfort to deserters and enemies. In such cases the patriots dealt with them in "righteous indignation." It is related that Sergeant Obadiah McLane, who was commissioned to look after tories and deserters in this vicinity, learned that two deserters were concealed in the house of a prominent tory in the north part of New Boston near Francestown, then closely identified with this place. McLane called several citizens to his

aid and went to arrest them. Having surrounded the house, he and another man attempted to force an entrance at the door. The assistant got partly in when he was struck on the head with an axe, and fell back senseless outside, and the tory closed the door and held it. Instantly McLane shot at him through the closed door, the large bullet passing through his hip and bringing him down. The report of the gun and the outcry of the fallen tory, brought all to the front of the house, taking advantage of which the deserters jumped out of a back window and escaped.

This is given as an example of many trying scenes. The indirect hindrance and trouble caused by the tories was very great. They concealed deserters and harbored enemies and talked about subjugation and royal revenge at the end of the conflict. If tories kept their mouths shut, and were quiet at home, they were not molested, yet they were called "abandoned wretches," and "villains" and "traitors," and the hand of violence could not be held back from such as were outspoken. And it is no wonder that when the patriots were doing and suffering to the utmost to resist a foreign foe, they should have no patience with traitorous enemies at home.

And thus, the great war came to its glorious end. It was not great in the numbers engaged, but it was great in the principles established and in the influences of the new nation upon the world.

The final act of Gen. Washington, before resigning his commission, was the appointment of a small force to remain on duty after Jan. 1, 1784. Nearly half of this last reserve force consisted of a part of the First New Hampshire Regiment. By act of Congress June 2, 1784, this reserve was honorably discharged, and the last ranks of the Patriot Army of the Revolution disappeared! Thus the First New Hampshire had a continuous service of nine years and two and one-half months, being the longest service rendered by any regiment in the whole army, or in the whole history of the United States!

I append a list of the Revolutionary Soldiers from this town. Nearly all of these were residents here before the struggle began, or made purchases or beginnings here before or during the long fight for liberty; but a few are mentioned who enlisted

from other towns, and came here for the first time after the war was over, to settle and spend their days. These names have been picked up in various ways as the town had no record of them, and even the "Revolutionary Rolls" published by the State contain by no means all the credits that should be given. I find by an old Receipt dated Aug. 22, 1776, that John Brown, John Nichols, William Montgomery, William Brown and Robert Butterfield, "of Francestown" were paid for having "gone in Col. Wingate's Regiment to Canada." Every one named below was certainly an "*enlisted*" soldier for some part of the war; and I have spared no pains to make the list contain the name of every man from this town, who was actually in the field. But, on account of imperfect records, it is to be feared that some fail to appear.

- 1 Nathan Aldridge
- 2 John Bayley
- 3 Edward Bicksbey
- 4 Lieut. Thomas Bixby
- 5 Asa Bixby
- 6 Nathaniel Boyd
- 7 Samuel Boyd
- 8 Robert Bradford
- 9 James Brewster
- 10 John Brown
- 11 William Brown
- 12 Richard Batten
- 13 Amos Batchelder
- 14 Thomas Brown
- 15 James Burns
- 16 Oliver Butterfield
- 17 Samuel Butterfield
- 18 Robert Butterfield
- 19 Isaac Butterfield
- 20 William Christey
- 21 Andrew Cressey
- 22 William Campbell Sergt.
- 23 Charles Cavanaugh
- 24 Simon Carson
- 25 Capt. John Carson
- 26 Daniel Clark
- 27 Ebenezer Coston
- 28 Peter Christy
- 29 Simeon Chubbuck

- 30 John Dickey
- 31 William Dickey
- 32 Simeon Dodge
- 33 Eliphalet Dustin (went part of the time for New Boston)
- 34 Robert Dinsmore
- 35 Benjamin Dean
- 36 David Durant
- 37 Jacob Dutton—also went for Lyndeboro'.
- 38 Frances Epps
- 39 Eleazer Everett
- 40 Seth Fisher
- 41 Elias Fairbanks
- 42 Peter Farnum
- 43 Abner Fisher
- 44 Thomas Fisher
- 45 Nathan Fisher
- 46 William Follansbee
- 47 Daniel Fuller { witnessed the execution
 of Maj. Andre.
- 48 Stephen Fuller
- 49 Thaddeus Fuller
- 50 Rufus Fuller
- 51 Robert Ferson
- 52 Archibald Gamball
- 53 Leariford Gilbert
- 54 Henry Glover
- 55 David Gregg
- 56 John Gregg
- 57 Abel Hadley
- 58 William Hopkins
- 59 James Harwood
- 60 Oliver Holmes, Lieut.
- 61 Robert Hopkins
- 62 James Hogg
- 63 John Johnson—in Navy
- 64 Thomas Jones
- 65 Asa Kemp
- 66 Winslow Lakin
- 67 Simon Low
- 68 Aaron Lewis
- 69 Asa Lewis
- 70 Capt. William Lee—later also for Lyndeboro'.
- 71 Dr. Samuel Lolley, Surgeons Mate.
- 72 James Martin
- 73 Jonn Manahan
- 74 Samuel Martin

- 75 Jesse Martin
- 76 James McFersonn
- 77 Thomas McLaughlin
- 78 John McLaughlin
- 79 Thomas Mellin
- 80 John Mellen
- 81 William McMaster
- 82 Joseph McCluer
- 83 Hugh Moore
- 84 James Moore
- 85 Edmond McDonald (or McDaniel)
- 86 William McFerson
- 87 Timothy Morse
- 88 William Montgomery
- 89 Hugh Montgomery
- 90 John McIlvaine
- 91 James Illvaine
- 92 William McIlvaine
- 93 Lieut. Thomas Mitchell
- 94 David Nichols
- 95 James Nesmith
- 96 John Nichols
- 97 William Nutt
- 98 Eleazer Nutting
- 99 Samuel Nutt
- 100 Arthur Nesmith
- 101 Henry Parkinson—Quarter Master of Gen. Stark's
[Regiment.
- 102 Abner Pettee
- 103 Samuel Punchard
- 104 John Ramsey
- 105 Simon Ruggles
- 106 James Richardson
- 107 Zachariah Richardson
- 108 David Scoby—Lieut.
- 109 Stephen Shattuck
- 110 John Smith
- 111 William Starrett
- 112 John Todd
- 113 Abel Walton
- 114 William Wheeler Jr
- 115 ——— Whitney
- 116 Ithamar Woodward
- 117 Thomas Warren

Some of these served in part for other towns, and it is possible that there may be an omission of a few Francestown men who served in Massachusetts regiments. Many New Hampshire men enlisted in that state for greater bounty, whose names it has been found difficult to obtain. And it should be remembered that the aged men and the half-grown boys were all under arms, and ready to march "if worst came to worst," showing the universal will of our fathers to continue the struggle if need be as long as there was one left able to march and carry a gun!

But when the Revolution was over, the Ship of State was soon found to be launched upon a stormy sea. England and France were generally at war, and this new free nation was almost drawn into their conflicts again and again. A new treaty with England (1794) quieted our troubles with that nation for several years; but in 1795, and for two or three years later, we were almost in a state of war with France. At that time the old Revolutionary plan of drilled "minute-men" was revived. These men were enlisted, trained, and ready to march at a "minute's notice." Francestown enlisted her quota at once, and voted (Mar. 8, 1795) to make up their pay to \$10 per month, and fifty cents per day additional for "any extraordinary service at home,"—which was an honorable compensation, considering the greater value of money in those days. Yet two years later to fill a larger demand the town voted to advance said wages to twelve dollars per month. The "minute-men" were kept in training and readiness till after the last war with England was over. During the Revolution the legislature passed an Act (Mar. 18, 1780) by which all the younger and abler men were formed, in each one of the larger towns, into "A Training Band," to be constantly drilled and always ready, while all others in the same town under seventy years of age were formed into an "Alarm List," and were called out for drill twice a year. But in the smaller towns the "Training Band" and "Alarm List" were drilled together. By a change of the law June 24, 1786, those over sixty years of age were released from all military duty. But the military spirit was so active in those days that many aged men refused to be "exempt," and came out, with youthful step and white hair floating in the wind, to

"do military duty" to the last. And this system was in operation till the "constitution of 1792" became the supreme law of the state, and upon this an entire change in our militia system was made. The whole force in the state was divided into twenty-seven regiments, with "two battalions in each regiment." Francestown fell into the Twenty-sixth, which was known subsequently as the "crack regiment" in the State. In this regiment the companies of Antrim, Deering, Henniker, Hillsboro' and Campbell's Gore (Windsor,) formed the first battalion; those in Francestown, Greenfield, Hancock, Lyndeboro', and Society Land (Bennington) formed the second. Each regiment had also its cavalry company, or "troop" as they called it, generally made up of squads from several adjacent towns. The first commander of the "Old Twenty Sixth" was Col. Benjamin Pierce, a Revolutionary soldier, and father of President Pierce. He was called in the military phrase of that day "Lieut. Col. Commandant." David Campbell of Henniker was major of the first battalion, and Daniel Gould was major of the battalion including this town. This military arrangement, though often made an object of experiment and amendment in the legislature, continued without great change till the act of July 5, 1851, which made military duty voluntary and without pay, and was practically the end of a system that had continued three-quarters of a century. A few companies in the state, like the Lyndeboro' Artillery, kept up their organization; but nearly all disbanded soon after the passage of the above-named law. In most of the towns the old "Training Bands" had gradually passed into what were called "uniformed companies," which were specially drilled and looked finely and were the pride and boast of their several localities; while the old "Alarm List" gradually came to include all of military age who had not the interest, or could not afford the time and expense of the more popular organizations. These ununiformed companies came to be called the "*militia*" and in later years made often a very rude appearance, as they included all ages and sizes, and were rarely called out for drill. The writer remembers them well as they appeared at the annual musters. They wore all colors of coats and pants, and all shapes; and some had hats (no two alike,) and some wore caps; some were well-dressed, and some were

quite the reverse; a few were barefoot and in their shirt-sleeves and all carried the old, rusty, flint-lock gun handed down from the days of the Revolution. For these reasons the "old militia companies" had few attractions for small boys, and they became the butt of many a jest and joke. In one regiment they were called "Barn-Door" companies, because an old farmer who commanded, not being able to remember the right word, gave the order, "Swing round like a barn-door!" Throughout the state they were called "Slam Bang" companies, because when, at muster the "sham-fight" occurred and the command was given to fire," the well-drilled uniform companies fired together and only one report was heard, while the "militia" companies discharged their guns two or three at a time, slam, slam, bang, so that it would be four or five minutes (seeming half an hour) before the firing ceased! Then a great shout of laughter from the uniform companies and crowds of spectators rolled over the field! Yet be it remembered that these untrained common people, these "embattled farmers," were of the kind that stood at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

The annual musters under the old military system were occasions of great importance to the men and small boys! These were generally held in September, and immense crowds attended. There were generally from a thousand to two thousand soldiers in line on each muster-field; several brass bands; "fife and drum" corps by the dozen; mounted officers with imposing horses and trappings, a showy cavalry company; magnificent marching; a speech from the "Brigadier General Commanding," (if not too drunk;) and the whole closed up with a "sham-fight," which stirred the small boys heart to its depths with excitement and wonder! And traffic of every name and kind was there. Shows and clap-traps without number were ready to catch a dime from the unwary rustic. My allowance for the muster was a nine-pence, a coin now never seen, worth twelve and one-half cents,—and with it I felt richer than ever I have felt since. This large sum was very judiciously invested in candy, ginger-bread and other such attractions for the small boy. The musters of the "Crack Twenty-Sixth" were chiefly held on "Cork Plain," on the bank of the Contoocook river in West Deering. This place was both accessible and convenient, and was the most

celebrated muster-field in the state. The river supplied plenty of water, needed both for man and beast at so great a concourse; and it used to be said with a jest that liquids of a more fiery nature were both "abundant and cheap." Not a few got back from the "Mooster droonk." Oft times the officers of the day found it convenient to be "relieved from duty" in the afternoon. In those days when "everybody drank" it was difficult to arrange these potations in public with very accurate calculations as to results. Hence there was always more or less disorder, and in the course of years the excesses increased, disgusting the better class of people. Gradually all sorts of shows and grab-games crept in, till the muster became to a great extent an occasion of hawking, auctioneering, drinking, gambling and fighting. This more than anything else led to the end of the old military system, the growth of the temperance movement demanding it. I find by Amherst Cabinet that the Old 26th Regiment "*paraded*" in Francestown Oct. 2, 1806, under Col. McCluer of Antrim. The Francestown Light Infantry made a fine appearance in the old and better days of Cork Muster. It was second to no company of its kind in the state. This company was organized Jan. 29, 1818, and disbanded Apr. 15, 1844. Its first officers were James Martin, Capt., Joseph Willard, Lieut., and Peter F. Farnum, ensign. Its subsequent commanders were

Capt. Joseph Willard
" Peter Clark
" William Balch
" Nahum Farnum
" Samuel Ferson
" Jesse Woodbury
" Samuel Stevens
" Lewis Holmes
" William W. Parker
" William J. Fisher
" Hiram P. Clark.

The last named Capt. Clark was promoted to be Colonel of the regiment and served with ability and to the acceptance of all.

When the law of 1851, abolishing the old military system was passed, the New Hampshire forces consisted of four Divis-

ions, eight Brigades and forty-two Regiments, of which Gov. Samuel Dinsmore was commander-in-chief! The officers of the "Old Twenty-Sixth" at that time were,

Edward Patten, Colonel.

Lewis Richardson, Lieut. Col.

H. B. Butler, Major.

James H. Bradford, Adjutant.

Joel Bullard, Quartermaster.

The Act of Dec. 28, 1792, had provided that each regiment should have a company of "Grenadiers." Formerly this name applied to those selected to throw grenades—small powder-bombs thrown by hand—requiring the strongest men to throw them sufficient distance. But it came to be used to designate a select company of the largest, heaviest men, who occupied the position of honor on the right of the regiment and was supposed to lead in any attack or any parade. The "Grenadiers" for this regiment were organized in 1807, under John McNiel, afterwards Gen. John McNiel, distinguished in the war of 1812. McNiel was six feet and six inches tall, and received no one into his company who was less than six feet in height. Their uniform consisted of black coats gorgeously faced with red, dark pants with broad red stripe down the side, and tall caps with high, brilliant and tossing plumes, which altogether made the men look tall as giants, and gave an exceedingly stately and commanding appearance to this noted company. Nothing equal to it was known in New Hampshire, and probably not in the whole United States. It was the admiration of all, and the great wonder of small boys. These tallest men were picked out of Antrim, Deering, Frankestown, Greenfield, Hancock, Hillsborough, Henniker and Windsor. Some old men over six feet tall took pride in marching in these ranks, and men of 250 and 300 pounds stepped lightly and proudly as the young dwarfs of 100 pounds to-day. This company gradually became an Antrim Company, and was wholly from that town after the year 1823.

The several captains of the "militia," or ununiformed citizen soldiery in this town, so far as can be ascertained, was as follows:

Capt. Abel R. Whiting
“ John M. Collins
“ Ebenezer Hopkins, 3d
“ Mark Manahan
“ William H. Hopkins
“ Horace Hopkins
“ Merrill Dodge
“ K. W. Emerson
“ David Smiley
“ George Whitfield Jr.
“ Herchell Farmer
“ Elias A. Wilson

Going back a little in order to complete the military record of the town, we find quite a number of our men had a part in the last war with Great Britain. The treaty of 1794 did not settle disputes but merely quieted them; and serious trouble was only barely avoided on many occasions. The British government became more offensive every year in searching our vessels, and encroaching upon our rights at sea, till the humiliations became intolerable, and an extra session of Congress was called (Nov. 1811) to take some action in the matter. Military preparations were begun at once, but every possible effort was made to secure our rights by peaceful means. Still matters went on worse and worse, till Congress, declared war against England June 16, 1812. New Hampshire escaped the devastation of battle on her soil; though from her nearness to Canada, and the exposure of Portsmouth it was expected that a blow would be struck here at the start. Companies were speedily sent to the coast and to the northern part of the state. The rolls of these companies are so imperfect for the most part as not to show the towns from which the soldiers came; so that it is difficult to give credits aright. Dec. 17, 1812, our legislature passed an act organizing “Voluntary Corps of Infantry,” only to resist invasion of New Hampshire, and formed of those by law exempt from military duty.

In most of the towns in this vicinity companies were organized in accordance with this act, and many that bore the scars of the Revolution entered into this new movement with the enthusiasm of youth. The fathers called these companies “The Alarm List,” reviving the old familiar name. Boys, and those

men not admitted to regular organizations on account of physical disabilities, and white-headed pilgrims of four-score years, put down their names together; but nearly all were men from sixty to seventy-five years of age. They were commanded by old officers or soldiers of the Revolution and drilled two or three times a month. New Hampshire was thoroughly aroused, and was ready for heroic defence; and this no doubt explains why an attack was not made. The entire male population of the state drilled and equipped was ready to march at a moment's warning to resist invasion. The forts and defences in the vicinity of Portsmouth were kept well garrisoned throughout the war,—generally by men in that part of the State, though often relieved by those in this vicinity, whose names cannot now be given. But toward the close of the war several full companies were raised in this section, and marched to the seaboard, as invasion was daily expected. Capt. Hugh Moore of Frankestown raised a company of 102 men, who signed their names Sept. 13, 1814. This was in addition to several detachments from this regiment previously made by draft or voluntary enlistment. In many towns the draft had to be made because *all volunteered*, and only a *part* were wanted till further need should appear. In Capt. Moore's Company David McCauley of Antrim was 1st Lieut. and Thatcher Bradford of Hancock 2nd Lieut. Two weeks later Capt. Wm. Gregg of Antrim started with a Company of 105 men, in which Peter Peavy of Greenfield and Peter Farnham of Frankestown, were officers. Several Frankestown men, likewise, were in the company of Capt. Trevett of Mont Vernon. Capt. Josiah Converse of Amherst, Capt. Phineas Stone of Weare, and Capt. Timothy Putnam of Lyndeboro' also marched, with a hundred men each, to join the forces at Portsmouth. Some of these companies were for ninety days, or a shorter time; but most of them remained at the post of danger till peace was proclaimed in Feb. 1815. No battle occurred, though quite a number lost their lives by exposure and sickness. The war had been specially burdensome to the New England States, almost crushing our commerce and manufactures; and hence all were ready to rejoice together loud and long when the bitter strife was past. I append a list of the soldiers from Frankestown in the war of 1812, so far as I find

the names on rolls and records. No doubt there were others from this place. Some enlisted for other towns,—or even for other states,—and were not counted here.

- 1 True Ayers
- 2 Francis Austin
- 3 John W. Bean
- 4 Joseph Butterfield
- 5 Robert Butterfield
- 6 David Brown
- 7 John Carson
- 8 Lewis Cram—Fifer
- 9 David Campbell
- 10 Stephen Cooper
- 11 Thomas Draper
- 12 John Dustin
- 13 Francis Duncklee
- 14 Ira Fisher
- 15 Peter Farnum
- 16 David Hopkins
- 17 John Hopkins
- 18 Samuel Huntington
- 19 Nathaniel H. Lakin
- 20 John Loring
- 21 James Martin
- 22 Capt. Hugh Moore
- 23 Samuel McClure—enlisted for Francestown
- 24 Joseph Pierce
- 25 Jonas Richardson
- 26 Ezra Smith
- 27 Charles Stiles
- 28 David Smith
- 29 Benjamin Sleeper
- 30 Daniel Short
- 31 John R. Wright

On May 11, 1846, Congress declared war to *exist* between this country and Mexico. Many in the north looked upon it as a war in the interests of slavery. Others declared that the Mexicans provoked resistance and then resented it. Others raised the cry that ours was a strong nation trying to crush a weak one. The writer well remembers the angry opposition to the "Mexican War" in this vicinity. Comparatively few men enlisted from New Hampshire. No son of Francestown is known to have enlisted. But probably the results of that war

have been advantageous to the United States, and no injury to divided and ill-ruled Mexico.

On the other hand, the great war to put down the Rebellion was popular in this vicinity as being "a patriotic and holy war." The "Rebels" began the terrible struggle by firing on Fort Sumter Apr. 12, 1861: and it lasted four years, Gen. Lee surrendering Apr. 9, 1865. In the regular narrative of events in town covering those years, I have already stated the principal facts in this town's action during the war. The record of zeal, unanimity and determination is honorable to the town. The list of our soldiers is given below, and great effort has been made to have it correct. Several Francestown men enlisted for other towns, and some enlisted in Massachusetts regiments, and a few enlisted in the west where they were at the time; and all these men were credited where they enlisted, on account of which it has been difficult to find all the names belonging here. Not many from this town lost their lives in the war; but quite a number were wounded, and many lost health so as to drag out a life of suffering all their days. Probably none returned without bringing in their bodies the seeds of disease and pain. Therefore what willing honor and respect we should pay to every soldier's name!

The whole number of men that went from New Hampshire into the war of the Rebellion, was 31,426, a large number for our little state, and a larger number than were ever massed in one army in the war of the Revolution. The whole number from Francestown was 117,—being nine more than our quota under all the calls. This town had 117 men in the Revolution; 31, in the war of 1812; and 107 in the war of the Rebellion,—making 255 men in all. The list of names given below has been made from the Adjutant General's Reports, and from various other sources. No complete and accurate statement of the part of New Hampshire men in the struggle has ever been given. Many brilliant soldiers from the Granite State are credited to the west. The Francestown names, arranged chiefly by Maj. Bixby, are as follows:

- 1 George Ames
- 2 Solomon D. Avery—Musician
- 3 Henry A. Belcher—died in service, Nov. 9, 1863.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS.

- 4 Augustus H. Bixby { Promoted Capt. of cavalry.
Brevet Major.
- 6 Daniel P. Bixby—Re-enlisted 1864.—Lieut.
- 7 George H. Bixby M. D. Assistant Surgeon, Navy.
- 8 Benjamin A. Blanchard
- 9 Charles Brown—Killed May 18, 1864.
- 10 Franklin W. Belcher—died of disease May 1, 1865.
- 11 Charles Barrett
- 12 Jesse Barrett
- 13 Samuel O. Brown
- 14 John L. Brooks
- 15 Amos C. Bailey
- 16 Elias A. Bryant—Chief Bugler—Severely wounded.
- 17 Edward Bell
- 18 James Brown
- 19 Harvey E. Buxton Wounded July 19, 1864.
- 20 Daniel W. Butterfield
- 21 Daniel Cargan
- 22 Alonzo S. Carson
- 23 Thomas J. Clark
- 24 John C. F. Church
- 25 Richard Carry
- 26 James L. Colburn
- 27 Joseph Card
- 28 Martin Colwell—died of disease Aug. 28, 1862.
- 29 Levi Caldwell
- 30 Daniel A. Colby
- 31 Jesse F. Colby—Severely wounded Sept. 30, 1864.
- 32 James Collins
- 33 Michael Carey
- 34 Jeremiah Crowley
- 35 David D. Dennison
- 36 Amasa Downes—Corp.
- 37 Addison S. Dodge—died of disease Feb. 14, 1864.
- 38 John S. Dustin
- 39 George A. Dustin—Promoted; Killed June 14, 1863.
- 40 Charles H. Eaton
- 41 John W. Eaton
- 42 George D. Epps—Musician
- 43 Warren T. Fisher
- 44 James H. Ferson—Sergt. killed July 30, 1864.
- 45 Horace Farrer—died June 22, 1863.
- 46 James Fox
- 47 Patrick M. Foote
- 48 Alonzo Foote
- 49 Thomas F. Foote

- 50 Samuel Foote
- 51 Henry J. George—Sergt.
- 52 Charles Graves—died of wounds Sept. 27, 1864.
- 53 Charles Harris
- 54 William Hix—Re-enlisted.
- 55 Stephen H. Holt. { Sergeant
 { died of wounds June 6, 1864.
- 56 Augustine S. S. Hardy, Capt. 116th Reg. Ill.
- 57 George W. Hopkins
- 58 Otis N. Holt
- 59 Harrison H. Hardy
- 60 Harvey M. D. Hopkins
- 61 David Hopkins
- 62 George Kingsbury
- 63 Justin M. Kingsbury
- 64 James Larvell
- 65 Henry Lyons—Musician
- 66 Edwin S. Marden—Wounded July 4, 1864.
- 67 Charles N. Marden
- 68 John Mears—Severely wounded; re-enlisted
- 69 William R. Marden—died of disease Sept. 12, 1863.
- 70 Dr. Andrew J. Moulton { Wounded July 30, 1864.
 { Killed Sept. 30, 1864.
- 71 John Moses
- 72 Robert McCulley
- 73 John McDonald
- 74 James McCarthy
- 75 Levi Ordway—died of disease Oct. 21, 1862.
- 76 John G. Proctor
- 77 Peter Peters
- 78 Charles G. Rideout
- 79 James Riley
- 80 George W. Richardson
- 81 Timothy P. Reed—died of wounds Oct. 20, 1864.
- 82 Charles F. Stevens—Sergt. died of disease Aug. 29, 1863.
- 83 Fred Schurer—Re-enlisted.
- 84 George G. Sargent
- 85 Charles F. Sleeper—Severely wounded July 23, 1864.
- 86 Andrew M. Smith
- 87 Dexter D. Smith
- 88 John Smith
- 89 John Small
- 90 John Scott—Sergt.
- 91 Patrick Tague
- 92 Mark Tirrell
- 93 Samuel N. Tucker

NAMES OF SOLDIERS.

- 94 Harvey H. Winn { went first for Antrim
killed Aug. 29, 1862.
- 95 Joshua D. Wardwell—Re-enlisted.
- 96 Charles E. Wells
- 97 Henry West—Wounded Apr. 2, 1865.
- 98 Geo. B. Woodbridge
- 99 Robert L. Woodbury
- 100 Francis N. Wood—severely wounded
- 101 Charles S. White
- 102 George N. White—Orderly Sergeant, 1st N. E. Cavalry,
wounded severely June 18, 1863.
- 103 George E. Whitfield, killed battle of Wilderness.
- 104 Horace E. Whitfield, Capt. and Brevet Major.
- 105 Smith A. Whitfield, Capt. and promoted Lieut.-Col.
- 106 Jesse P. Woodbury, Ass't Paymaster, Navy.
- 107 Charles H. White—Enlisted from Deering.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SCHOOLS OF FRANCESTOWN.

Nothing is more suggestive of the privations of the early settlers of this town than their long delay in establishing public schools. The Scotch people who formed the large majority for many years in this place set a high value on education. Many of them had come direct from the Scotch County of Antrim, Ireland, and there had looked with pride on the intelligence of their race as compared with the ignorance and superstition of the Catholic Irish in other parts of the island. It has been said that the Scotch in Ireland had better schools than the common people in England had at the same time. Of three hundred and thirteen who signed the celebrated "Memorial to Gov. Shute" (Mar. 26, 1718) three hundred and six signed their names in a legible and generally handsome hand. Twelve of the signers were graduates of the university. Most of these men came to America, and they were fair samples of the intelligent, capable, and well-informed Scotch people, that sought these shores. They and their descendants were set on education, religion and liberty. It is said that every Scotch settler coming to this town, whether born beyond the water or in some older New England settlement, had a fair common-school education for those times.

And the English part of this community, coming from Puritan stock, had a similar love for intelligence and light. The Scotch and the English, therefore, in this town were of one mind, to hold education next to religion. Indeed their religion itself was an educating force, in that it required thought and study and familiarity with the Word of God. But they had schools also as soon as they could get them. And before they had schools at all, parents taught their children to read and write at home; and children thus taught could read the Bible and spelling-book, though never attending any public school. The first

schools in Francestown were *home-schools*; then came private schools, three or four families clubbing together to hire a teacher; and last of all came the public schools. Thus the school, like the state, began in the family. Yet even there the books and helps were very meagre and few, with the exception of the Bible. Dilsworth's Spelling-Book was, in many cases and for a long time, the only school-book that could be had. Even after the beginning of public schools very few could obtain any text-books in grammar, geography, or arithmetic. Reading, writing and spelling were the principal studies. With home-made ink and a quill pen the children learned to write. Their instruction in figures was for the most part imparted orally. They had no black-boards, but learned a few mathematical rules by writing them on birch bark or scraps of paper, and committing them to memory. Some parents kept at home a few of these simple rules written out carefully, which were handed down from generation to generation. Robert McIlvaine, brother of John and William of this town, wrote out a complete arithmetic for his children, a manuscript which, I have examined with no little admiration for its old-fashioned but brief and practical rules. I am not able to say how many parents in Francestown at this year 1889 could write out correct arithmetics for their children!

The first public schools in this town were taught in barns and in the summer season. As there were almost no roads, the scattered children could not get together in the winter. And those large enough to work could not be spared to attend even the brief summer schools in that day of intense and unrelenting toil.

Perhaps, as they were situated at that time, the private schools kept in the dwelling-houses, when there was time to attend to them, and where they were most needed, were the best schools that could be devised. At least they answered a good purpose for more than twenty years. The circumstances, however, began to change with the increasing population, and soon they began to talk and plan for the more permanent public school. The first notice of this appears on the Record Mar. 8, 1779, when an article was in the warrant to see if they would "raise money for a town school this current year." No action was

taken upon this, but it opened the way for subsequent action. In their hard struggle to keep up the war for national independence, and in the usual privation and hardship of establishing a new town, they got along two years more with private schools. But Mar. 12, 1781, they

"voted that there shall be a town school," and "voted to Raise Twenty-five Spanish Milled Dollars to Support said School."

This, when paper was so depreciated that they paid a hundred dollars in paper for a day's work, was quite a good allowance. In the older and eastern part of the town, children were sent occasionally to New Boston for a time, for school advantages; and some to Londonderry, where the best privileges in this vicinity were then enjoyed.

Some question has arisen as to *where* the first school was kept in this town; but putting all indications together, it seems reasonably certain that it was in a house then standing "a few rods north of the residence of David W. Hill." Here it is said a school was kept "for some years." This would be quite central for the earliest settlers. It was the first school outside of the family, i. e. the first where a "regular teacher was hired," and all the families in the vicinity took part. It was a "private school" and was first kept about 1771, and, after teachers came to be hired by the town, schools were kept in this house occasionally till a school-house was built near by. Of course only one room was used for the school; and the rest at least quite early was occupied by the family of Andrew Dennison who settled the place and lived on it for a long time. It was a small long, low house, and was taken down about the year 1818.

May 2, 1785, the town

"voted to Rase twelve pounds for the use of a town Scool this present year," and again in 1789 "thirty pounds," and in 1790 "thirty-five pounds."

This "town school" so often referred to on the records, seems to have been kept from the first in a small, low, cheap school-house which stood a few feet west of the present entrance to the Academy building and was an "old house" in 1801. And this "town school" was in addition to the other neighborhood schools, and was a sort of miniature high school, and might be counted the beginning of the Academy.

In new and scattered communities like that of Francestown in those days the school laws of the colony and state could not be very strictly carried out. But it is reasonably certain that as early as the year (1778) this town raised money by tax as required by law, and used it in the several so called "*private schools*," though no written record of the fact remains. And hence, though these schools were called "private schools," since they were kept in private houses and were lengthened out by private subscriptions, yet they might have been called public schools as they were at least *aided* by public money. For the laws of the colony, and afterward of the state, *required* taxation for school purposes, and we find the town voting (1791) "to rais 3 pounds as an *Addition* to the Requisition of Court." At first of course the amount raised by tax for schools in this town was small, and only one school was kept at the same time.

The first law to establish schools in this colony was passed in 1642 while New Hampshire was united with Massachusetts. Boston had made arrangement for a school and appointed "a school-master" as early as 1635. New Hampshire again became a separate province in 1671; but the law of 1642 continued in force without much change for more than fifty years. In 1693 the Province of New Hampshire passed a law *requiring* the selectmen to levy a tax upon the inhabitants to

"build school-houses, ministers' houses, and meeting-houses and to provide a school-master!"

Another law was passed by the New Hampshire Colony in 1719, which remained in force with little modification till 1789; which law required

"that each Town in the Province having the number of fifty householders shall be constantly provided of a schoolmaster to teach children to read and write, and when any town has one hundred families or householders there shall also be a Grammar School set up and kept. And some discreet person of good conversation, well-instructed in the *tongues* shall be procured to be master thereof."

Thus, provision was made by law for teaching the *dead languages* in every town of one hundred or more families. Any town was liable to a fine of twenty pounds every six months for any failure to obey the law. Two years later (1721)

the law was amended so that in the larger towns the *selectmen* were made liable to a fine of twenty pounds for a *delay of even one month* in establishing the Grammar school. It is noticeable that this old law provided for *male teachers only*, and that the charge of all schools was put into the hands of the selectmen, they being

“Empowered to raise money by way of Rate upon the Inhabitants to pay the same.”

In 1789 the *State* of New Hampshire passed a school law making it the duty of the selectmen to assess each year upon the inhabitants of

“each town £45 upon each twenty shillings of the town’s proportion of the public taxes,”

for the purpose of teaching the children of the town “reading, writing, and arithmetic.” No important amendments were made to this law till 1805. It will be noticed that it added *arithmetic* to the branches previously required, showing some progress in the common schools. Also, it required “Grammar schools” for teaching the *dead languages*, only in the shire towns. The fathers had great reverence for “Latin and Greek,” and seemed to think that an education could not amount to much without the “tongues,” as they called those languages. Their high standard shows what a thinking, intelligent people they were.

It is remarkable that in all the colonial and state laws previous to 1805, there is no known enactment with reference to school districts or school houses. In many towns in this vicinity, school houses were not built by tax till the year 1801, but were put up by voluntary efforts of the people. The first school *house* (not the first *school*) in Francestown was, no doubt, in the village, a little west of the present Academy building, and was described as a “low, unpainted hovel, consisting of a single room and small entry,” in the year 1801. It was probably built in the spring of 1779, and was the building in which they proposed to have “a Town school” that year. Nothing appears on the town records in regard to it. No doubt individuals gave lumber and work, and the rude structure was made ready for service without tax or money. It was

a very humble beginning, but it answered a noble purpose. It was "old" and "worn-out" at the beginning of the present century.

Franeestown seems to have been several years in advance of neighboring towns in forming school districts. By public law towns were "*authorized*" to form school districts in 1805; and a year or two later were *compelled* to do it. But in Frances-town this action was taken before the year 1791, as appears from the fact that there was an article in the warrant Nov. 24, 1788,

"To See if the Town will Class themselves into Classes that they may have their Equil Share of The School Money."

Upon this no action is recorded, but probably they decided to talk it over and see if they could agree among themselves. For, as it was all voluntary, and families had their own special interests, and many different plans for the future development of the town existed, it is obvious that such a division was no easy task. Probably such a voluntary division of a town would be impossible at the present time. Of course there were many clashing propositions and many arguments; but, much to their credit, there was such agreement of the majority that the town voted at a subsequent meeting to "class themselves" accordingly. That this purely voluntary separation of the town into districts *could* be made, and *was* made, appears from the fact that the town "voted (Mar. 14, 1791) to Astab-lish the Clases for School *as they now Stand.*" At this day it is not possible to define their bounds accurately; but probably they did not vary much from the districts established in legal form in 1806. This last division I will give, as it will please the curious to know who lived in town at that date (1806), and where they were located. No. 1 was in the northwest corner of the town, now partly in Bennington.

No. 1.

Robert Dinsmore
John Dinsmore
Hugh Bell
Richard Hall
Ebenezer Hall
Stephen Hall

No. 2.

Eliphalet Dustin
Jabez Temple
Joseph Tuck
Samuel Thompson
Benjamin Dean
John Farson

No. 1—(*Continued*).

Thomas Wilson
George Lewis
Widow Highland
James Wilson
John Felch
Widow Barnet
John Gibson
David Gibson
David Fuller
Moody Chase
Samuel Burge
John Merrill
James Quigley
Francis Green
Benjamin White
Hugh Moor
John Green—23

No. 3.

Josiah Gutterson
Joseph Punchard
Josiah Vose
Samuel Lolly
Samuel Bell
J. H. Johnson
James Wilson, Jr
Peter Woodbury
Isaac Patch
Oliver Stiles
Oliver Bullard
Edward Bixby
Thomas Bixby
Asa Bixby
Joel Clark
John Boardman
Peter Wilkins
Israel Balch, Jr
Perez Ewell
George Dean
John McIlvain
Robert Nathsmith
Uriah Smith
Rufus Fuller
Abner Pittee
Joel Dutton

No. 2—(*Continued*).

David Felch
William Campbell
William Campbell, Jr
Seth Fisher
David Fisher
Winslow Lakin
James Whitney
Stephen Shattuck
Eleazer Nutter
Abner Fisher
John Knight
Ira Fisher
Levy Knight
Lewis Bullard
Joseph Whitney
Thaddeus Fuller
Haniel Clark—23

No. 4.

Samuel Asten
Elias Asten
Richard Batten
Daniel Clark
Daniel Clark, Jr
Nathan Cresey
Stephen Cram
Samuel Dickerman
Simeon Dodge
Nathan Fisher
Nathan Fisher, Jr
Peter Farnum
Jason Fuller
Seth Fuller
Ira Fuller
Moses Fisher
Jesse Glover
Ichabod Gay
Oliver Holmes, Esqr
Oliver Holmes, 3d
Jabez Holmes
Enoch Holmes
Ichabod Holmes
Jabez Holmes, Jr
David Holmes
Joshua Huntington

No. 3—(*Continued*).

Thomas Fisher
 Samuel Farson
 Jonathan Mills
 James Todd
 Samuel Hodge
 Hubart Newton
 James Walker
 Israel Balch
 Adonijah How
 Asa Kittridge
 Ciras Ellenwood
 James Dickey
 Jacob Morse—39

No. 5.

David Starrett, Esqr
 John Nichols
 Eleazer Everett
 Oliver Holmes, Jr
 Zach. Whiting
 Nath. Whiting
 Widow Guild
 Daniel Fuller
 William Lord
 Nathan Savage
 Capt. Timothy Morse
 John Buckmaster
 John Ruggles
 William Follansbee
 James McFarson
 James Weston—16

No. 7.

Joseph Kingsbury
 John Manahan
 William McCoy
 Malcolm McLain
 John McLain
 William Dickey

No. 4—(*Continued*).

William McIlvaine
 James McIlvaine
 Aaron Lewis
 Dea. David Lewis
 David Lewis, Jr
 Joseph Lewis
 Isaac Lewis
 David Lewis, Esqr
 Jonathan Patch
 Dea. William Starrett
 Abner Starrett
 Dea. John Smith
 John Stanley
 Richard Stanley
 Neamiah Rand—41

No. 6.

Nathaniel Sleeper
 Nathaniel Sleeper, Jr
 Capt. Benj. Sleeper
 Benj. Sleeper, Jr
 Obed Sleeper
 Edward Sleeper
 Stephen Fuller
 Samuel Fuller
 Daniel Paige
 Amos Batchelder
 Nathan Clark
 Jonathan Baxter
 Jonathan Wilkins
 Elias Fairbanks
 John Smiley
 John Johnson
 Timothy Emerson
 Doct. Thomas Eaton
 Moses Eaton
 Robert Bradford
 Moses E. Bradford—21

No. 8.

Charles Bailey
 Noah Bailey
 Nathaniel Boyd
 Samuel Boyd
 Matthew Dickey
 John Dickey

No. 7—(*Continued*).

David Durrant
 David Durrant, Jr
 Benj. Durrant
 Kimball Emerson
 Daniel Witherspoon
 William Cochran
 Joseph Gilbert
 David Scoby
 James Denston (or Dennison)
 Hugh McLain
 Thomas Dickey
 Lareford Gilbert
 Abner Pittee, Jr
 James Scoby—20

No. 8—(*Continued*).

Joseph Mace (or Morse)
 Samuel Farmer
 Moses Bailey
 Samuel Martin
 Robert Martin
 Robert Butterfield
 William Hopkins
 Ebenezer Hopkins
 John Manahan, Jr
 Jacob Wood
 John Patch
 William Thompson
 James Brewster
 Daniel Driskol
 Joseph Mace (or Morse) Jr
 Oliver Butterfield
 Nathaniel Boyd, Jr—23

No. 9.

Jacob Dutton
 Ithamar Woodward
 Joseph Kidder
 Elijah Woodward—4

This gives 210 names in 1806. No. 9 was probably a union district, taking in a part of Lyndebroro'. No. 4, in the southeast part of the town, was the largest district. Most of them had large schools. It is said that in No. 8, at one time, five families in a line, their farms joining, sent ten scholars each. For a family to send ten children to school at once, was no unusual thing. There was hardly a dwelling in town without children, and every school-house was crowded full. Both boys and girls often attended the district school till twenty-one years of age, and some still older. With the majority it was all the school privilege to be had.

Soon after the voluntary establishment of school districts, the question of school-houses began to be agitated. Each "class" or district seems to have built its own house, if it had any, on its own expense; but an article was in the town warrant, Mar. 11, 1793, upon which they

"voted not to bring the Town on an Everage in Reguard of Building School Houses."

That is, many of the "classes," or districts, were to build that year (1793), and there was a strong desire on the part of some to have all the school-houses alike. It is remarkable that all the previous school-laws, and those then existing, made no mention of school-houses, except the vague and neglected authority given to the selectmen to "provide" such if they saw fit. All school-houses built in this vicinity before the present century, were put up by subscription, and not by the public money. Many were tired of having schools in private houses, or barns, subject to so many interruptions and inconveniences. Hence, all took hold with a will, giving lumber and labor and money and eager encouragement, and so the first set of district school-houses in Francestown went up without tax or wrangling. They were humble structures, but they answered a noble purpose. Two years later, when these several houses were completed, a project was started and talked over and favored by many, to have the town take them and keep them in repair. But a majority preferred to have each district keep its own building, and "voted (Mar. 14, 1796,) not to make the School Houses Town property." Yet, it is to be noticed that the plan then proposed has now, after nearly a hundred years, become the law of the state, and the town does own and maintain the school-houses.

No public supervision of the schools was attempted till the year 1808. Before that they were under the management of "Heads of Classes," who took the entire control of them during office. Each "class," or district, had one "Head," or leader, chosen annually by vote of the said "class"; and said leader hired the teacher, determined the matter of qualification, and was the authority to which all questions were referred. No doubt he carried out any instructions voted by the people. He visited and "*inspected*" the school, and was considered responsible for its success. Yet, all this was more by custom and general consent than by statutory enactment. But on the 22d of Dec., 1808, the Legislature passed a law requiring towns, at the annual March meeting, to appoint a committee of from three to seven persons to visit and examine the schools for the year, and make a report of the same to the town. These were called "School Inspectors" in the law,

but here they were appointed as a "Committee to visit and inspect the schools," and were generally called the "School Committee." This first committee, appointed March, 1809, consisted of Rev. Moses Bradford, Peter Woodbury, Daniel Lewis, James Walker, and Hart Merrill. Apparently this committee was only a committee of observation, having little power over teacher or school, but was expected to "give advice," and to keep the town informed of the actual state of things. The "Heads of Classes" seem to have retained the power, and used it as before. This state of things continued for nearly twenty years. The "School Inspectors" were annually appointed; but they did not accomplish much, and the town, perhaps for that reason, "voted that they serve without pay."

It may be interesting to have repeated here the fact, reported by the "Inspectors" March 1814, that there were 450 scholars in the "Winter schools." The number that "attended in the summer only," is not given. But the figures are startlingly-large as compared with the number attending at the present day. This number was 132 by the report of 1889. Then (1814) there were eleven schools in town averaging 41 scholars to each school. The number of schools in town at the present time is eight. Now we do not lack superior facilities, but we lack scholars. School-houses, books, maps, and fine teachers, but no children!

The qualifications of teachers in the early years of this Colony were often meagre and poor. The New Hampshire law of 1719 required teachers to be able "to teach the children to read and write." The law of 1789 added *Arithmetic*. By the law of 1808, teachers, male or female must have a certificate of good moral character from the minister, or from one of the selectmen, where they lived, and also, from "some educated person," must have certificate of "sufficient knowledge to keep school." Female teachers were not required to teach arithmetic, but their qualifications were met, if they were

"able to teach the various sounds and powers of the letters of the English language, reading, writing, and English grammar."

A change of law was made, however, in 1827, by which all teachers were to come to the same standard, and by which

geography was added to the list of qualifications. By this law of 1827 the name "School Inspectors" was dropped, and henceforth they were to be called the "Superintending School Committee." The old "Heads of Classes" were to be called the "Prudential Committees," and were to hire teachers, and manage the business affairs of the district. The Superintending School Committee were to have sole charge of the examination of teachers, and were to have the oversight and control of the schools. And this arrangement continued, with only slight modifications till the enactment abolishing school districts in 1885, and putting the powers and duties of both committees into the hands of a "School Board" appointed by the town, i. e. by all the school districts united in one.

The amount of money raised for schools has increased greatly in the last half century. "For each dollar of the apportionment of the State tax" (the proportion of each thousand dollars that each town must pay) \$70 had to be raised for the support of schools each year. This was required probably as early as 1805, certainly as early as 1808; and continued till 1828. By the law of 1827, referred to above going into effect in 1828, the rate was increased to \$90 for each "dollar of the apportionment." About 1840 it was raised to \$100, and in 1852 to \$135. Gradually, the amount was enlarged, till, in 1874, it had reached \$350; and there it remains to the present day. This town's proportion of each thousand of state tax is \$2.70, and has been slowly decreasing, as in most of the smaller towns. The amount raised in this town by tax for schools this year (1889) was \$1095; this being \$150 *more* than was required by law. The avails of the Literary Fund for the same year were \$114.21, making \$1209.21 for school purposes. The Legislature passed an Act, June 29, 1821, establishing a literary fund by means of a small tax on the capital stock of all the banks in the state, and establishing an "Institution for instruction in the higher branches of science and literature." July 2, 1822, the Legislature repealed the last part of the law, so that no state institution was established. But the first section of the law continued in force, and a fund was gradually accumulated. Dec. 31, 1828, an Act was passed designating this fund as "The Literary Fund," and dividing it among the

several towns in the ratio of their apportionment of the public taxes. Dec. 30, 1848, an Act was passed making the division according to the number of scholars in the several towns. This Fund has been of solid and vast benefit to the children of the state. (Previously referred to.)

It may be added that the avails of the "Levi Woodbury Fund," elsewhere noticed, are annually expended in books to be given as prizes to the best scholars in the several schools. No district has any special fund of its own. The town was re-districted in 1843, making twelve districts, but I have not been able to find any record of their bounds, nor of any subsequent changes in them by action of the town. Some of them ceased to have regular schools on account of lack of scholars, before the enactment of the law of 1885 abolishing school districts.

SUPERINTENDING SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

(Called "School Inspectors" till 1827.)

- 1809. Rev. Moses Bradford, Peter Woodbury, Daniel Lewis, James Walker, Hart Merrill.
- 1810. James Walker, Rev. Moses Bradford, Hart Merrill, Daniel Lewis, James Wilson, Nathan Savage.
- 1811. James Walker, Rev. Moses Bradford, John McLane.
- 1812. Rev. Moses Bradford, James Walker, John McLane.
- 1813. Rev. Moses Bradford, Levi Woodbury, John McLane, and the Selectmen, James Wilson, Nathan Savage, Geo. Dean.
- 1814. Rev. Moses Bradford, Levi Woodbury, Joseph Willard, James Wilson, Geo. Dean, Nathan Fisher.
- 1815. Rev. Moses Bradford, John Starrett, William Bixby.
- 1816. Levi Woodbury, Rev. Moses Bradford, Daniel Lewis.
- 1817. Rev. Moses Bradford, Joseph Willard, Daniel Lewis.
- 1818. Rev. Moses Bradford, Daniel Lewis, Titus Brown, and Selectmen Hugh Moors, John Starrett, Ebenezer Boyd.
- 1819. Rev. Moses Bradford, Daniel Lewis, Joseph Willard.
- 1820. Seems to have been same as 1819.
- 1821. Rev. Moses Bradford, Titus Brown, James Crombie, M. D.
- 1822. Rev. Moses Bradford, Titus Brown, Dr. Luther Farley, Dr. James Crombie, Daniel Lewis.
- 1823. Rev. Moses Bradford, Titus Brown, Daniel Lewis.
- 1824. Rev. Moses Bradford, Moses Whitney, Daniel Lewis.
- 1825. Rev. Moses Bradford, Joseph Willard, Daniel Lewis.
- 1826. Rev. Moses Bradford, Luther Farley, Oliver Holmes, Jr.
- 1827. Probably Joseph Willard and others.

- 1828. Apparently same as 1827.
- 1829. Joseph Willard (was paid \$5 "for services at schools").
- 1830. Titus Brown.
- 1831. S. I. Bard, Titus Brown.
- 1832. Titus Brown, Joseph Willard.
- 1833. Titus Brown, S. I. Bard.
- 1834. Titus Brown, S. I. Bard.
- 1835. Titus Brown, S. I. Bard.
- 1836. Titus Brown, S. I. Bard, Joseph Willard.
- 1837. Probably Rev. N. S. Folsom, Titus Brown and Joseph Willard.
- 1838. Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom, James H. Crombie, Joseph Willard.
- 1839. Probably Dr. James H. Crombie and Titus Brown.
- 1840. James H. Crombie, Titus Brown, Rev. James R. Davenport.
- 1841. S. I. Bard, James H. Crombie, Rev. James R. Davenport.
- 1842. James H. Crombie, S. I. Bard.
- 1843. James H. Crombie, Horace Herrick.
- 1844. Titus Brown, Rev. Johnathan McGee.
- 1845. Rev. Jonathan McGee, Sim. I. Bard, Harry Brickett.
- 1846. Rev. Jonathan McGee, Sim. I. Bard, Harry Brickett.
- 1847. Rev. Jonathan McGee, Harry Brickett, Titus Brown.
- 1848. Rev. Jonathan McGee, Titus Brown.
- 1849. Lindsley K. Brown, Rev. Jonathan McGee.
- 1850. Harry Brickett.
- 1851. E. P. Cummings.
- 1852. Rev. Lathrop Taylor.
- 1853. Rev. Lathrop Taylor.
- 1854. Rev. Lathrop Taylor.
- 1855. Rev. Lathrop Taylor.
- 1856. C. V. Dearborn.
- 1857. C. V. Dearborn.
- 1858. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1859. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1860. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1861. Francis H. Morgan.
- 1862. Francis H. Morgan.
- 1863. A. J. Moulton.
- 1864. Frank G. Clark.
- 1865. Frank G. Clark.
- 1866. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1867. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1868. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1869. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1870. Augustus H. Bixby (declined); Thos O. Knowlton, appointed
by selectmen.
- 1871. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1872. Geo. F. Pettee.

- 1873. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1874. Geo. D. Epps.
- 1875. Geo. D. Epps.
- 1876. Geo. D. Epps.
- 1877. Geo. D. Epps.
- 1878. Geo. D. Epps.
- 1879. James T. Woodbury.
- 1880. James T. Woodbury.
- 1881. James T. Woodbury.
- 1882. James T. Woodbury.
- 1883. Geo. F. Pettee
- 1884. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1885. Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1886. James T. Woodbury, Geo. D. Epps, Geo. F. Pettee—(School Board; new law).
- 1887. Geo. D. Epps, Geo. F. Pettee, James T. Woodbury.
- 1888. Geo. F. Pettee, James T. Woodbury, Geo. D. Epps.
- 1889. James T. Woodbury, Geo. D. Epps, Geo. F. Pettee.
- 1890. Geo. D. Epps, Geo. F. Pettee, James T. Woodbury.
- 1891. Geo. F. Pettee, James T. Woodbury, George D. Epps.
- 1892. James T. Woodbury, Annie G. Clark, George D. Epps.
- 1893. Geo. D. Epps, George K. Wood, James T. Woodbury.

SCHOOL TEACHERS OF FRANCESTOWN.

Probably more teachers have gone out from this than from any other town of its size in the county. In the Academy many have been prepared for this work. Some of the foremost instructors in the land started here. The earliest teachers were males, and they made teaching their profession, and went from place to place, till old age came upon them. The first teacher in Francestown was probably a man by the name of Richard Burke, who taught in the Denison house, and afterwards in other places in town. He was a Scotchman, and quite successful in his work, but not of great scholarship or ability. Tradition credits him with a rather free use of cider and rum, as opportunity occurred, involving some un-teacher-like manifestations. But, notwithstanding this, he continued to be employed, and did a good service in those needy times. The next teacher was a Mr. Brown, a Scotchman, and an excellent teacher. He was known as "One-eyed Brown." The boys "took advantage of his blind side" for various pranks, but

were often called to severe account. It was said both of Burke and Brown that

“so far as flogging was concerned, they discharged their duty faithfully and impartially, and to the letter.”

Certainly, the boys were *well “thrashed,”* whatever might be said of the other lines of instruction. Susannah Steele, of Antrim, taught many schools here prior to 1805. The names of teachers born or living in Francestown, so far as can be remembered, are given below. They are given in alphabetical order, the earliest being placed first under each letter, when practicable :

Eliza Aiken
David Atwood
Luther F. Atwood
Nellie M. Atwood
Minnie A. Ames
Richard Burke
Oliver Butterfield
Simeon I. Bard
Ebenezer Boyd
Paul H. Bixby
Roxy Batchelder
Jennie Brewster
Asenath Bixby
Emily H. Brown
Hannah Bradford
Levi B. Bradford
Martha Bradford
Roxy P. Bradford
Harriet Butterfield
Lucretia Batchelder
Charles H. Boyd
Emma A. Burnham
Emma A. Bradford
Jeremiah Cochran
John M. Collins
Lizzie H. Cragin
Carrie Cochran
Addie Cochran
Mary Collins
Rosa F. Colburn
Emma H. Colburn
Ella G. Clark

Annie S. Clark
“Sandy” (Alex.) Dustin
Merrill Dodge
Levi Dodge
James P. Denison
Betsey Dickey
Nathan Dane
Julia Denison
Maria Denison
John Dickey
Harvey Dickey
Mary I. Dickey
Harvey Denison
Mary A. Dean
Laura J. Dean
Samuel D. Downes
Augusta Downes
Mary A. Duncklee
Hannah W. Duncklee
Sarah Duncklee
Florence A. Dodge
Julia A. Dodge
Clara Dodge
Grace Downes
Mabel Downes
Annie Downes
Ella Dodge
Susan M. Dodge
Jennie E. Dodge
Sarah Duncklee
Emma J. Duncklee
Willard Everett

Sally Everett
 Mary Everett
 Abby Everett
 Geo. D. Epps
 Augusta Emerson
 Sarah Emerson
 Emma Emerson
 Frankie Emerson
 Nellie Emerson
 Mamie L. Epps
 Annie Epps
 Sally Fairbanks
 Sarah A. Fairbanks
 Thomas E. Fisher
 Zibiah Fisher
 Sarah J. Farnum
 Clara A. Ferson
 Daniel Guild
 Cynthia Gay
 Alpheus Gay
 Susan Gay
 Emma A. George
 Andrew J. George
 Roxanna Howard
 Levinia Holmes
 Hannah W. Holmes
 Betsey A. Hyde
 Ora A. Hopkins
 Hannah O. Hardy
 F. Pitt Hardy
 Cynthia A. C. Hardy
 Margia L. Hardy
 Addie Hardy
 Laura G. Hill
 Susie M. Henderson
 Hannah Kingsbury
 Julietta Kingsbury
 Harriet N. Kingsbury
 George Kingsbury
 Sarah Kingsbury
 Lucy A. Kingsbury
 Caroline H. Kingsbury
 Emily J. Kingsbury
 Justin M. Kingsbury
 Julia A. Kingsbury
 Alice M. Kingsbury

Mary R. Kingsbury
 Warren E. Kingsbury
 Daniel Lewis
 William A. Lord
 Emily F. Lord
 Mary C. Lovejoy
 Mary Manahan
 Francis H. Morgan
 Theresa Morgan
 Jennie Marden
 Ora Manahan
 Frances Manahan
 Mary J. Manahan
 Emma A. McCoy
 Annie M. Morse
 Niel McLane
 John McLane
 Hattie Newton
 Ella Nutting
 Henry Parkinson
 Mary W. Pettee
 Rebecca K. Pettee
 Emily Pettee
 Gerge F. Pettee
 Holmes R. Pettee
 Walter F. Pettee
 Emma L. Pettee
 Charles F. Patch
 Julia M. Patch
 Caroline L. Patch
 Sarah M. Patch
 Ann Lizzie Patch
 Emiline Richardson
 Mary Richardson
 Lucy Roper
 Elizabeth F. Roper
 Sarah C. Rand
 Frances D. Rand
 N. Wheeler Rand
 Abbie H. Rand
 Hattie Rand
 John Rand
 Maria C. Richardson
 Edith M. Richardson
 Louie Richardson
 Lucretia H. Rideout

Amos Sleeper	John Weston
Mary Scobie	Caleb Weston
John Scoby	Sarah F. Wilson
Garvin S. Sleeper	James G. Wilson
Clara A. Sawyer	Harriet Wilson
Henry H. Sawyer	Sarah Willard
Susan M. Sawyer	Ann L. Weston
Minervia Stevens	Hattie Wilson
Abbie H. Shattuck	Sarah Wilson
Jennie E. Shattuck	Peter Woodbury
Samuel Taylor	Hannah T. B. Woodbury
Mark True	James T. Woodbury
Minnie B. Tobie	Addie Woodbury
Althea A. Tobie	Mary Wood
Cornelia A. Vose	Geo. K. Wood
Frances Vose	Susan M. Wheelock
Augusta Vose	Mary M. Woodbury
Joseph Willard	Martha Woodbury

CHAPTER X.

FRANCESTOWN ACADEMY.

Down to 1840, the records that remain concerning the Academy are exceeding meagre and somewhat blind. No documentary evidence of its existence or standing can be found, before the date, of its incorporation. By the colonial law of 1719, repealed in 1789, towns of a hundred families were required to have a "Grammar School set up and kept." By the law of 1789 only shire towns and half-shire towns were required to support the "Grammar school," for teaching "Latin and Greek." This town had reached the necessary population when the law of 1719 was repealed, but had not established its "Grammar School." A "town school" was kept for many years in the "low, unpainted hovel," in which the Academy was born, and which stood a few feet west of the entrance to the present Academy building. After the town was divided into districts, or "classes," by voluntary action, about 1791, one of the schools was held in this old house. But the "Grammar School" idea, which existed in the old law, and was being talked up here when that law was changed in 1789, seemed to remain among the people, and some special terms or special schools seem to have been kept at the centre of the town. The first of these special or "Grammar Schools," of which we have any *definite knowledge as to teacher and date*, was kept in the spring of the year 1801, in what was then the "old" school-house, by Alexander Dustin, of Francetown, who had graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1799. It has been customary to date the beginning of the Academy from this school kept by Dustin. The month and day of *opening* cannot now be fixed. Even as late as that date, text-books were scarce, and it is said that at the opening of this

school the teacher possessed the only arithmetic, and was accustomed "to put out sums" for the scholars to "do" and rules for them to copy. They took up what are now called common branches—arithmetic, geography, grammar, and history. Probably Latin and Greek were not at first attempted; but the statement made in the "Academy Reunion," 1870, that "Grammar was then beyond the reach of the most ambitious," must be a mistake, since all teachers of *common* schools were "required to teach grammar" in 1808, and it is hardly supposable that a "High School," presided over by a "college graduate," so near that date, should be without that branch of study. Alexander's Grammar (Caleb Alexander, D. D., Northfield, Mass.,) was published about 1790, and was used in this vicinity.

The house where Dustin taught was decidedly uncomely, inconvenient, and small. The wonder is that thirty or forty scholars could get themselves into it, and be kept in any order. But Mr. Dustin—always called "Sandy"—seems to have been quite successful, and to have "kept" his school along in good condition for several years, while studying law with Hon. Samuel Bell and others. He died, 1837, aged 60, (see genealogy), having been in the practice of law about 30 years. He is remembered as a man of light complexion, sand-colored hair (whence the name "Sandy"), and extreme affability. It was thought that "oil could not be smoother than his tongue."

It is said that "Sandy," at his first term, had thirty scholars, one of whom was Levi Woodbury (twelve years old), who subsequently led a conspicuous career as Speaker of the New Hampshire House, United States Senator, cabinet officer, and Judge of the United States Supreme Court. John Johnson, Mark Morse, and other names long familiar in this town, were on the first roll. In 1806, a Mr. Mason taught the usual terms. This was probably Rev. Elihu Mason (Dart. College, 1808), who died at Mt. Morris, N. Y., Apr. 2, 1849. He removed his connection from Princeton to Dartmouth in 1806, probably on account of his school here. In 1809, James Morrison, son of Rev. William Morrison, of Londonderry, having been graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1808, taught the "Francestown High School." He was only 19 years of age at graduation, and only 20 when he taught here.

But he was mature, large and fine looking, and one of the most successful of these early teachers. Mr. Morrison afterwards studied law, lived in Savannah, Ga., was Mayor of that city, and died in 1831, aged 42. His school of more than fifty scholars was kept in an old building which stood on the east side of the Common, on the spot in subsequent years occupied by the engine-house, while the "old" first school-house was still in existence and used by the district for the smaller scholars. The building which Mr. Morrison occupied was a rude affair, fitted up for a temporary purpose, having a single row of desks on three sides, with door and chimney on the other, and the children were packed into it with uncomfortable closeness. It seems to have been used for the high school, however, for several years.

The question of building a new school-house for the village district was agitated for a long time, and at length the district voted (about 1816) to go forward and build the same. But there came, after all this, about the usual amount of talk and delay, and the building was not erected till 1818. The district voted to build one-story high, but several public-spirited men, seeing that a better room must soon be provided for the high school, also, united together and built a second story on their own expense. The result was the brick building long known as the "Old Academy," now used for the district school. But the upper story was not completed at once, and the high school for 1819 was kept in the Dr. Lolly house. This house was a curious structure, being one story high and of great length. The south part of it is still standing, being occupied by William Stevens; but it then extended north nearly far enough to include the spot now occupied by the two residences known as the R. G. Cochrane property. One or more Ls extended backward from this long building, indicating the residence of several families in it at one time. A part of this long building stood much higher than the street, and toward the north end there was a large L, or projection in front, which reached to the stree, and was entered by stairs of several steps. It seems to have been built on to the main structure for a store, and specially for a bar-room, as Dr. Lolly was for many years licensed to sell liquor. In this room James Howe, of Jeffrey,

taught in 1819. Rude benches, or stools, were placed around the room, and the long counters were used for desks, making a happy change from a bar-room to a school-room. Mr. Howe was a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1817, and of Andover Seminary, 1821; the next year was settled in Pepperell, Mass., and died there, 1840, aged 43.

But the "Town School," or "High School," which in various buildings and under various teachers had kept itself along so many years, began to think of getting itself incorporated. Very little remains by way of record during those years before incorporation, but probably one or more terms were kept each year, with such increasing success as to suggest the establishment of a permanent institution. At length an effort was made toward this desirable end at the June session of the Legislature, 1819. Samuel Bell, formerly of Francestown, was then Governor, and Titus Brown representative. It was thought to be a favorable time to move. And without much opposition, the Act incorporating "The Patrons and Proprietors of Francestown Academy" was passed June 24th, the following gentlemen being named as members: Peter Woodbury, Samuel Hodge, Robert Nesmith, Peter Clark, James W. Haseltine, John Grimes, William Bixby, Uriah Smith, Oliver Holmes, Jr., Thomas Eaton, Thomas Bixby, Daniel Fuller, and Titus Brown; the words "and their associates and successors" being added.

This corporation was empowered to elect a Board of Trustees, "not exceeding nine in number," to appoint all other needed officers, and to "elect and receive additional members" on such conditions as they might think best. But no great haste or enthusiasm appears, as the first meeting of the corporation was not held till Nov. 23, 1819, five months after the Act was passed. This first meeting was called by Peter Woodbury and Samuel Hodge, "at there Academy." The "Associates" referred to in the Act of incorporation were James Todd, James Haseltine, Stephen Cram, John Starrett, Daniel Lewis, and John McIlvaine. They chose a committee, of which Titus Brown was chairman, "to draught a code of by-laws," and adjourned to the seventh of Dec. following. At the adjourned meeting they adopted an elaborate set of by-laws

as reported, with the addition that "Proprietors of the second story in the school-house" might become members of the corporation without further payment, and that "other persons" might become members by vote of the corporation and subscribing to the Act of incorporation and by-laws, "and paying twelve dollars for the use of the corporation." Then, according to their charter and rules, they proceeded to the election of officers, and chose

Peter Woodbury, *President*.

Titus Brown, *Clerk*.

Samuel Hodge, *Treasurer*.

Thomas Eaton,	} <i>Trustees.</i>
Daniel Lewis,	
Uriah Smith,	
Daniel Fuller,	
William Bixby,	

After "much correspondence and enquiry," the Board employed "Mr. Sim Ingersoll Bard" for six months "to instruct the Academy" at \$25 per month, and "contracted with Esqr. Woodbury to board Mr. Bard at 8| [eight shillings] per week." It is said that Mr. Bard had taught the "High School" several terms before this, and that, after looking about to their satisfaction, they could do no better than to hire him for the first Principal of their now stately Academy! At any rate, he assumed the position, and the institution started off with unexpected numbers and strength. The Academy for the year paid expenses and left \$64.29 in the treasury. Among the students of its first term was Franklin Pierce (President of the United States, 1853-1857), who completed here his preparation for college, and entered Bowdoin in the fall of 1820.*

* Franklin Pierce was a student at Francestown Academy the spring term of 1820, and recited Greek and Latin to Sim Ingersoll Bard. While at the Academy he was a sprightly lad of about eighteen summers, and full of fun and frolic. He would frequently call at the rooms of those near his size and manage to get into a squabble, but at leaving would upset the table, chairs, and sometimes the bed. This frequently occurred at the room of two who boarded at Capt. William Bixby's, so much so that Mrs. Bixby told her husband she could not have so much noise in that room. The Captain was informed that it was Frank Pierce that caused the noise. The Captain being a quick, nervous

Mr. Bard had 84 scholars, many of whom came to honor. Nine of them became "prominent physicians," and one (Rev. William Thurston Boutwell, Dart. Coll., 1828,) a missionary to the Indians.

Mr. Bard was still young (born 1797), and was "small in stature," but keen, clear, critical, and every inch a teacher. He studied two years in the college at Middlebury, Vt., when he was compelled to leave, on account of the death of his father, and did not complete his course. But a class-mate says he was held in "great admiration" by his class, and was known in college as "The Walking Dictionary." He was certainly a very painstaking and exact scholar; manly, gritty, and fearless as a disciplinarian; thorough and excellent as an instructor.

His son writes me that one morning on the way to his work he was met by a patriarchal stranger who resided in the back part of the town, and who concluded from Mr. Bard's diminutive size and very youthful appearance that he was one of the pupils; and hence he laid his fatherly hand on his head, and smiling a great smile of condescending kindness he asked, "Sonny, do you go to the Macademy?" to this he modestly replied that he did. "How do you like your 'Conceptor?'" the kind questioner continued,—at which Mr. Bard pleasantly complimented the said "Conceptor," and passed on! The venerable Dr. Gregg of Boston, one of his pupils in 1820, said he was accustomed to double up one leg under him, and then tilt his chair back against the wall, and from that as a throne rule the school and put them through his rigid drill."

It would seem to be a mistake on his part that he did not follow teaching as a profession, having such remarkable aptitude therefor, but the efficient little "Conceptor" was already study-

man, says, "*I'll stop it.*" So, seeing Frank going to the room one day, placed himself behind the door at the foot of the stairs. Frank, getting wind of it, slipped down the back stairs, and out through the shed. After waiting a while, the Captain crept up stairs, and peering into the room, asked, "Where's Frank?" He was answered, "Frank has just gone down the back stairs and out through the shed—and there he goes down the street towards his room." "Zounds!" says the Captain, "if I had got hold of the little fellow I would have shook him up." The Captain lived to see the little fellow President of the United States.

ing to be a physician, and soon after began the practice of medicine in Hillsborough, where he had married; subsequently, however, moving to Francestown. We shall meet with Dr. Bard in the later history of the Academy, and an extended notice may be found in the genealogies connected herewith.

After the incorporation June 1819, the unfinished upper story of the school house (more recently known as the "Old Brick Academy") was completed and put in good condition for those times, for the use of the new Institution; and probably this work accounts for the delay in organizing the company, before referred to. The "Proprietors" of this upper story were Daniel Lewis, Thomas Bixby, Robert Nesmith, John Grimes, William Bixby, Samuel Hodge, Daniel McIlvaine, James W. Haseltine, Oliver Holmes, Jr. and Thomas Eaton; and at the close of the successful work of Mr. Bard, they donated their rights in the building to the corporation, and deeded the same Dec. 4, 1820. The land had been previously "donated" by John McIlvaine "as long as kept for school purposes."

For the year 1821 the Academy was in charge of Mr. Isaac O. Barnes, a graduate of Middlebury College, Vt. His management and instruction seem to have been very satisfactory to the trustees, but the number of students was less than the preceding year and the corporation had to struggle with a small deficit in consequence. Mr. Barnes afterwards traveled extensively, and was noted as U. S. Naval Officer at Boston, U. S. Marshall, and Pension Agent. See Genealogy of the Woodbury family.

In the fall of 1822 the Academy was put in charge of Mr. Jeremiah Stowe who was graduated that year from Dartmouth College. He received the tuition for his services, and was one of the best of teachers: and his work here was completed to "the mutual satisfaction of the Instructor and Trustees." He was soon ordained to the ministry and died in Livonia, N. Y. 1832. aged 36.

The Academy for 1823 was taught by Mr. George Freeman, (Dartmouth College 1822, afterwards Rev. Geo. Freeman, Parma, N. Y.; died 1868, aged 73,) who had about fifty students. But again the expenses were greater than the income,

and the deficit was made up by several individuals in town, who had voluntarily guaranteed the same.

In 1824, Perley Dodge of New Boston, then a senior in Union College, for which he had prepared chiefly at Frances-town Academy, came back and taught here six months to the satisfaction of all concerned. Was afterwards a lawyer here, and died recently in Amherst.

In 1825, though lacking funds and public encouragement, the Academy was quite successful under charge of Mr. Oliver Carlton, who was a graduate of Dart. College 1824, and was a Tutor in that College for the year succeeding his service here, 1825-6.

From this time onward till 1841 there is no record either of corporation or trustees. But from other sources we learn that the Academy was kept in operation most of the time, the several teachers taking the tuition for their salary. In 1827 Rev. Mr. Pigeon taught the Academy and also much of the time during the spring and summer supplied the pulpit of the church. The old people speak of him as a man of unusual ability and worth, but of too much self-withdrawment and severe modesty to push matters under the conditions here.

In 1828 Rev. Benjamin Labaree, D. D., L. L. D., President of Middlebury College, Vt., more than a quarter of a century, had charge of the Academy, being at that time a senior in Dartmouth College. He was a rare instructor and gave great satisfaction.

In 1829 and 1830, Dr. S. I. Bard again took charge of the Institution and again did a valuable service.

In 1831, the Charter was stretched a little in making this a school for ladies only. The teachers were Miss Lucretia S. Longly and Miss ——— Trask, from Ipswich Female Seminary. Their methods were peculiar but their spirit was excellent, their attainments and standard among the foremost, and their work highly successful. They had a short Bible lesson daily, like the schools of the Evangelist Moody at the present time; and a deep religious spirit pervaded the school, contributing not a little to the stirring revival in the town that year. Mrs. Lucretia (Longley) Cooley was b. Hawley, Mass., Oct. 1811 and d. Marysville, Cal. 1881.

For the years 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, the Academy was in charge of Benjamin F. Wallace of Antrim, and "flourished under his instruction." He published the first catalogue of the institution containing each year more than a hundred names, Mr. Wallace had been a student here under Dr. Bard, and worked with intense zeal to build up the "old school." He was a good man and a good teacher. When excited he was a fearful stammerer, sometimes to the great amusement of his pupils. The writer was under his instruction for a time at the Academy in Piscataquog (now Manchester) and well remembers the twitching nervousness and the "hem!" hem!" which always preceded any unusual announcement, repeated over and over if any offender was to be rebuked. The students used to say, "When his chin begins to drop, then look out for stammer and storm;"—and it generally came at about the third "drop." After his excellent work in Francestown Mr. Wallace taught in various places, chiefly in Manchester where he was Principal of "Squog Academy" several years. Was editor of the "Manchester Messenger;" was everywhere respected; died in Antrim May 5, 1864.

"In the summer of 1835" there was a notable "Exhibition" by the students under Mr. Wallace, which, as being the first thing of the kind of any account in this place, awakened much interest. The printed Programme preserved fifty-four years lies before me as I write. It was not a play, but a long list of discussions and orations. Among the speakers were some afterwards prominent in various places, such as Prof. Nathan B. Barker of Buffalo, N. Y., Hon. N. W. C. Jameson of Antrim, Hon. A. H. Dunlap of Nashua, Hon. John Nichols, Dr. Thomas H. Cochran of Rutland, Vt., and Prof. Mark True. No ladies took part, but thirty-four men had each an oration (most of them original,) and all these men were an honor to the Academy.

In 1836 Rev. James Boutwell, then of Lyndeboro', (Dart. College 1836,) was Principal of the Academy; Rev. Royal Parkinson (Dart. College 1842) took charge of the same in 1837; John P. Averill (Dart. College 1842) taught here in spring of 1838, and Hon. John Nichols (Williams' College 1839) presided in the fall of the same year; while in 1839 Rev.

Charles Peabody (Dart. College 1839) was at the head of the Institution, as appears by his advertisements in the Amherst Cabinet of that year.

In 1840, as in 1831, this was a school "for ladies only," and was under charge of Miss Emily Brown.

In the early part of the year 1841 an effort was made to establish a "*permanent*" school, i. e. a full year of four terms instead of half a year of two terms, and to arrange for this for five years at least. Much enthusiasm was awakened, and under date of Apr. 30, 1841, seventy-eight persons "subscribed the agreement," representing "one hundred and one shares" each "share" meaning *one* of the one hundred and one equal parts of any annual deficiency that might occur during the period named. The "old vestry" which had stood on the northeast corner of the common had been moved across to the present location, and now the second story was finished off for the use of the Academy, the building known as the "Old Brick Academy" being left to the district school. But as the vestry was not planned for a two-story building, the upper room was narrower than the one below, was long and low and without bell or belfry. Some improvements were made and a belfry added by subscription, in 1845.

June 7, 1841 Rev. Horace Herrick (Dart. College 1834) took charge of the Academy, at a salary of \$500. His efforts to build up the school were at once successful. His first term had 21 pupils; his second term had one hundred and twenty. During the stay of Mr. Herrick about four hundred dollars were expended for "Apparatus" for the Academy. The Trustees called him "the the indefatigable Principal;" and under him the school was built up to the surprise of everybody, and great hopes were kindled for the future of the Institution. But, much to the regret of all, he left in the early spring of 1844 to become pastor of the Cong. church in Fitzwilliam. Rev. Harry Bricket (Dart. College 1840,) then teaching at Fitzwilliam, came Mar. 4, 1844 to fill out the year. Being about to take the degree of M. D. at Dart. Medical College, he came here for only one term. But he was prevailed upon to stay longer and remained until June 1851, when he left suddenly in the middle of the summer term, to take charge of the

Brown High School, Newburyport, Mass. During Mr. Bricketts' term of service the Academy building was burned in open day (Saturday, March 27, 1847,) books, apparatus and nearly every movable thing being saved. There were over one hundred pupils at the time, but they were crowded into the "Old Brick Academy" and the instruction went on without much interruption. Many were glad the old building was gone, as it was small, inconvenient and uncomely; and such prompt and vigorous measures were taken to rebuild, that the present structure was up and ready for use at the opening of the fall term, less than five months after the day of the fire. It is noticed that the Records of the Corporation, and the Records of the trustees, contain no reference to the burning of the old building, nor to the erection of the new. This was erected by subscription, and it is said that *every man in Fracestoun* and many women contributed thereto; and many donations were made from without. The "eagle" was presented by friends in Boston, and Capt. Peter Clark gave to the Academy certain lands in town which were sold for several hundred dollars, from which a new bell was procured and some "old debts" for repairs of the burnt building were paid.

Under Mr. Brickett the Academy reached its greatest prosperity and gained a high reputation throughout the state. In 1848 the winter term had 43 pupils, the spring term 136 (134 paid tuition,) the summer term 24, and the fall term 103. He was a "born teacher," pleasing, cheerful, wide-awake, scholarly, ambitious, and specially calculated to inspire others to earnest work. Mr. Brickett was Preceptor more than seven years, and nearly all that time his excellent wife (Eliza Cutter of Jaffrey) taught as Assistant in the Academy and contributed in no small measure to the success of those years.

May 6, 1851, the Semi-Centennial of the Academy was celebrated with great enthusiasm. The committee appointed by the Corporation (Dec. 2, 1850,) to have charge of the celebration were P. H. Bixby, Israel Batchelder, Daniel Fuller, William Parker and Mark Morse. Hon. Levi Woodbury, L. L. D., then Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, delivered the Address. Hon. Franklin Pierce, who was elected President of the United States the following year, made a characteristic speech—smooth,

beautiful and stirring. Principal Brickett spoke with the fire of his youth, and added eloquent words of joy and hope and prophecy, till the meeting almost ran away with itself in view of the memories, the prosperity, and the prospects of the old Academy! Alas! those fond dreams have been but poorly realized!

When Mr. Brickett left about June 5, 1851, many of the pupils withdrew, but a good number remained, and the term was finished out acceptably by Albert H. Crosby (Dart. College 1848, Medical College 1860,) who in subsequent years became a prominent physician in Concord.

Mr. Henry E. Sawyer (Dart. College 1851) took the Academy at the commencement of the fall term 1851 and continued at its head for two years, when he was compelled to leave on account of failing health. His work was of a high order and gave universal satisfaction.

At the commencement of the fall term of 1853, Sylvanus Hayward of Gilsum became Principal. He had just been graduated from Dart. College with high honors. He was a most thorough teacher, and the Record of the Trustees speaks of his work with decided praise. The writer was here over a year in fitting for college under Mr. Hayward and bears witness to his accuracy and efficiency as a teacher. The attendance was large, the students were of more mature age than in recent times, each year had its "graduating class" ready to enter college, many going from this school to Dartmouth and Amherst, and three pupils of Mr. Hayward (R. C. Stanley, C. H. Boyd and W. R. Cochrane,) being promoted to be tutors in college. The lyceums and exhibitions under Mr. Hayward were marked with a dignity and ability not equalled by any other school in the state at that time, so that teachers spoke of them as "exceptional," and "capable of passing professional criticism." The writer vividly remembers the long and able debates, the stirring orations, the vigorous fortnightly publication called the "Evening Star," the crowded audiences, and the general enthusiasm of the school!

Mr. Hayward left at the close of the summer term of 1856, having served three years. For the fall term of that year the Academy was not open; but the winter term following was

taught by Dr. Martin N. Root (of the class of 1849 Amherst College,) as "an independent school." For the rest of 1857 he was hired by the Trustees; and he acted as Principal subsequently as occasion required a part of the time for several years. Dr. Root was justly considered a scholar of large and varied accomplishments, and a most helpful teacher and genial man. But neighboring schools were so numerous, and the corporation was so pinched for lack of means, that the Academy had a hard struggle for some years, and was compelled to make "assessments" on those who had guaranteed its support.

Charles E. Milliken (Dart. College 1857) was Principal in 1858, as appears from other sources, there being no reference to him on any of the records. Samuel B. Stewart (Bowdoin College 1857) was at the head of the Academy for the first two terms of 1859, the summer and fall terms being in charge of Dr. Root, who also continued Principal through the years 1860 and 1861.

Frank G. Clark (Amherst College 1862) commenced with the fall term of 1862 and continued Principal for five years, and under him the Academy soon gained its former strength and numbers. A gift of \$477, from the estate of George Lewis and one of \$4000, from Hon. William Bixby, gave new courage to the friends of the institution. In 1864 \$400 was raised for enlarging the Library, and in 1867 \$300 was raised to secure a piano. Mr. Clark closed his service with the summer term of 1867. No Principal of the Academy was ever held in higher esteem than he. He was ordained in this place to the ministry of the Congregational Church Sept. 2, 1869, and has had a long pastorate in the city of Gloucester, Mass.

With the fall term of 1867 the Academy passed into the hands of Samuel P. Prescott (Dart. College 1867; lawyer, Princeton, Ill.,) who taught so much to the satisfaction of all that a larger offer was made to him to continue a second year, which offer he accepted, but was prevented by sickness from continuing the work.

Mr. Thomas O. Knowlton (Bates College) took the Academy at the commencement of the fall term of 1868, and held it successfully till the close of the summer term of 1870, when he

gave it into the hands of Henry R. Monteith (Dart. College 1869,) and the latter remained in charge one year. •

Aug. 17, 1870, just before the opening of the fall term, there was a notable "Reunion of the Teachers and Alumni of Frances-town Academy." The gathering was large and the enthusiasm was great. From all the land they came, and the long-parted met and rejoiced together. A very able "Address" was given by Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston; a Poem was delivered by Rev. W. R. Cochrane; and Prof. Geo. H. White gave the "Historical Address," which was greatly enjoyed by all. These were followed by a royal free dinner, and capital speeches and pleasing reminiscences, till the "day was going down," and the company parted with prayers and blessings for the "Old Academy and its children!"

Geo. W. Flint (Bates College) came here as Principal and commenced work Aug. 9, 1871. In the previous year quite an addition had been made to the funds of the institution. Mr. James G. Clark, whose father, Capt. Peter Clark, had given the Academy bell (1847,) and who had himself given the present bell (Dec. 1864,) offered the Trustees (Mar. 16, 1870,) one-eighth part of four thousand dollars, if from other sources they could raise the rest. This was successfully done and the several amounts were paid in the following year, as will appear by the list of Donors named below. Mr. Flint received \$1000 per year for his services, and continued the same with general approval for two years.

At the commencement of the fall term of 1873 Prof. James E. Vose took charge of the Academy, and remained two years. For the year 1874 he was paid \$1800 to "run the school," which was the highest salary they had ever given. The records speak of the great "ability" and "untiring energy" of "Mr. and Mrs. Vose" and their "excellent assistant" (Miss A. J. Cochran,) and tell us they "made the School more Popular at home and abroad." Mrs. Mary (Neville) Vose, a rare scholar and beautiful woman, died here Jan. 6, 1875 aged 28, greatly lamented. Mr. Vose was called to a higher position at Ashburnham, Mass., where he did a great work continuing as Principal there till his death May 30, 1887. He was of keen and critical mind and large acquirements and was a most thorough teacher.

Dartmouth College conferred on Mr. Vose the Degree of A. M. in 1881.

From Aug. 1875 to Aug. 1876, the Academy was in charge of Mr. Charles W. Savage, Harvard College 1874. In Aug. 1876 Mr. Henry S. Cowell (Bates College 1876) began work as principal. He came at the age of twenty years and began with twenty scholars. But the interest and attendance steadily advanced under his care, and during his long stay of seven years the Academy greatly prospered and its friends greatly rejoiced. New desks and seats were put into the main room in Oct. 1879. It is proof of Mr. Cowell's wisdom and hard work, that he carried the Academy without cessation of growth through the intensely bitter church controversy which almost paralyzed everything else in town for a time. No teacher ever had greater enthusiasm in his calling, or won more the honest love of his pupils. Under him fine classes were graduated, and young men were sent forth that will make their mark. Prof. Cowell went from here to Shelburne Falls, Mass., in 1883, and several of his best pupils followed him there to complete their course. He is now (1890) Principal of Cushing Academy, Mass., and has had remarkable success as a teacher, and has everywhere been esteemed for ability and christian excellence of character.

The successor of Prof. Cowell in this place was B. S. Hurd, who had been Assistant and had won the respect of all; and he remained with general acceptance till Nov. 1885, when he was called to a favorable position at Beverly, Mass. Mr. Hurd was a graduate of Bates College, Class of 1878. His second year as Principal was filled out by N. F. Wilcox, A. B. (William's College) who taught in the winter and spring of 1886.

He was succeeded by Charles S. Paige, A. B. (Tufts College 1884) a former student of the Academy, who is now (Jan. 1890) on his fourth year as Principal.

The Old Academy, it may safely be said, has been a power for good in this town and this vicinity. It has added to the intelligence of the people, and helped to give them standing and character. And if we should judge its work by the record of those who have gone out from it, probably no school in the land of the same number of students, would stand higher than

this. Its graduates have reached the highest attainments and positions in the land. Among its students have been one President of the United States; two U. S. Senators; many members of Congress; Judges, from Police Court to the U. S. Supreme Court; one Major-General in the Union Army; and a great number of Professors, Tutors, Ministers, Physicians, Missionaries, Governors and leaders in every department of learning and enterprise. And more than half, perhaps, of all the good and the honor flowing from this Old Institution has been through the hearts and minds of noble women who received good influences here, which in quiet ways have made truth more manifest and life more beautiful. That glorious home-record the historian may not write. But it is a matter for congratulation that this Academy has done so much for the spread of knowledge, for the increase of human happiness, and for the maintenance of the religion of Christ! Bright be the future of the old Academy!

I append a list of the Principals; and also of the Assistants, as far as possible. To this is added some of the names of the more conspicuous Alumni, and then a list of the names of the donors of its funds. When the Academy was burned (1847) almost every man and woman in town gave liberally to rebuild. As times have changed and expenses multiplied, more money is now required here to put things at the best. What incalculable good one might do by a further endowment of this Institution!

PRINCIPALS OF FRANCESTOWN ACADEMY, WITH THEIR
ASSISTANTS.

PRINCIPALS.	YEAR.	ASSISTANTS.
Alexander Dustin	1801	
Oliver (or Elihu) Mason	1806	
James Morrison	1809	
James Howe	1819	
S. I. Bard	1820	
Isaac O. Barnes	1821	
Jeremiah Stow	1822	
George Freeman	1823	
Perley Dodge	1824	
Oliver Carleton	1825	
Rev. — Pigeon	1827	

PRINCIPALS.	YEAR.	ASSISTANTS.
Benjamin Labaree	1828	
Sim. I. Bard	1829	
Sim. I. Bard	1830	
Lucretia Longley } Miss Trask }	1831	
Benj. F. Wallace	1832	
Benj. F. Wallace	1833	
Benj. F. Wallace	1834	
Benj. F. Wallace	1835	
James Boutwell	1836	
Royal Parkinson	1837	
John P. Averill } John Nichols }	1838	
Charles Peabody	1839	
Miss Emily Brown	1840	
Horace Herrick	1841	Mrs. Horace Herrick
Horace Herrick	1842	Mrs. Horace Herrick
Horace Herrick	1843	Mrs. Horace Herrick
Horace Herrick } Harry Brickett }	1844	{ Miss Ursula Stevens Miss E. H. Brown Mrs. Horace Herrick
Harry Brickett	1845	{ Miss Ursula Stevens Miss E. H. Brown Miss Ermina Cutter
Harry Brickett	1846	{ Miss E. H. Brown Mrs. E. C. Brickett Charles F. Patch
Harry Brickett	1847	{ Mrs. E. C. Brickett Charles F. Patch
Harry Brickett	1848	{ Aurilla P. Wellman Charles F. Patch James L. Goodale Mrs. E. C. Brickett
Harry Brickett	1849	{ Mrs. E. C. Brickett Samuel H. Partridge F. F. Forsaith Caroline M. Burnham
Harry Brickett	1850	{ Mrs. E. C. Brickett Caroline M. Burnham Rebecca Jewett James L. Goodale.
Harry Brickett	1851	Mrs. E. C. Brickett
Albert H. Crosby	1851	Abby W. Jaquith
Henry E. Sawyer	1851	Joanna Cressy
Henry E. Sawyer	1852	{ Joanna Cressy Miss H. S. Bouton Edward P. Ransom

PRINCIPALS.	YEAR.	ASSISTANTS.
Henry E. Sawyer } Sylvanus Haward }	1853	{ Miss H. S. Bouton Edward P. Ranson Abby S. Cobb R. H. Pettee Mary A. Goodell
Sylvanus Hayward	1854	{ Miss A. B. Cobb Miss Lavina Smith Miss Mary A. Goodell
Sylvanus Hayward	1855	{ Augusta S. Adams Geo. H. Twiss Lizzie Nichols
Sylvanus Hayward	1856	{ Mrs. Sylvanus Hayward Miss Mary I. Chase
Martin N. Root	1857	Mrs. M. N. Root
Charles E. Milliken	1858	Jennie M. Colburn, asst. pupil
Samuel B. Stewart } Martin N. Root }	1859	Serena P. Thompson asst. pupil
Martin N. Root	1860	S. P. Thompson, asst. pupil
Martin N. Root	1861	S. P. Thompson, asst. pupil
Charles Little } Frank G. Clark }	1862	S. Addie Bryant asst. pupil
Frank G. Clark	1863	Charlotte McCoy
Frank G. Clark	1864	{ Miss Charlotte McCoy Mrs. M. N. Root
Frank G. Clark	1865	{ Mrs. F. G. Clark Mrs. M. N. Root Mrs. Mary A. Hadley
Frank G. Clark	1866	{ Mrs. F. G. Clark Mrs. Mary A. Hadley Miss Laura J. Billings Miss Nellie B. Holt Mrs. M. N. Root
Frank G. Clark } Samuel P. Prescott }	1867	{ Mrs. F. G. Clark Nellie B. Holt Emma Emerson Mrs. M. N. Root John K. Warren Cora J. Bickford
Samuel P. Prescott } Thomas O. Knowlton }	1868	{ Miss Nellie B. Holt Mrs. M. A. Hadley Emma Emerson Mrs. M. N. Root Sara J. Bickford Lydia W. Davis
Thomas O. Knowlton	1869	Nellie B. Holt
Thomas O. Knowlton } Henry R. Montieth }	1870	Nellie B. Holt
Henry R. Montieth } George W. Flint }	1871	{ Miss M. E. Montieth Clarence B. Root Andrew J. George Mattie M. Hibbard

PRINCIPALS.	YEAR.	ASSISSANTS.
George W. Flint	1872	Miss Lizzie Montieth
George W. Flint } James E. Vose }	1873	{ Mrs. M. E. Flint Mrs. Mary N. Vose
James E. Vose	1874	{ Mrs. Mary N. Vose Miss A. J. Cochran
James E. Vose } Charles W. Savage }	1875	Miss A. J. Cochran
Charles W. Savage } Henry S. Cowell }	1876	{ Mary Grace Carr Flora C. Cobb
Henry S. Cowell	1877	Flora C. Cobb
Henry S. Cowell	1878	{ Dr. M. N. Root Nellie A. Wilson
Henry S. Cowell	1879	Annie D. Brackett
Henry S. Cowell	1880	Mary L. Putnam
Henry S. Cowell	1881	Arthur L. Keyes
Henry S. Cowell	1882	Carrie S. Austin
Henry S. Cowell } B. S. Hurd }	1883	{ Laura B. Whitten Mary A. Tenney Miss M. K. Pike Charles H. Puffer
B. S. Hurd	1884	{ Angie E. Hanson Clara C. Gutterson Susan F. Cleaves
B. S. Hurd } N. F. Wilcox }	1885	{ Angie E. Hanson Clara C. Gutterson Mrs. Emma M. Huntley
Charles S. Paige	1886	{ Angie E. Hanson Clara C. Gutterson
Charles S. Paige	1887	{ Angie E. Hanson Clara C. Mowry
Charles S. Paige	1888	{ Julia B. Jackman Geo. K. Wood Addison Tuck
Charles S. Paige	1889	{ Julia B. Jackman Geo. K. Wood Addison Tuck
Charles S. Paige	1890	{ Mrs. Charles S. Paige Geo. K. Wood
Charles S. Paige	1891	
Charles S. Paige	1892	
Howard P. Haines	1893	

NAMES OF SOME OF THE MORE CONSPICUOUS ALUMNI.

Neal McLane, Judge Ark. Supreme Court.
 Eben Locke, "whose father fired the first gun of the Revolution."
 Samuel Bell, Governor, and United States Senator.
 Peter P. Woodbury, M. D.
 Levi Woodbury, { Governor. U. S. Senator, Cabinet Officer, Judge
 { U. S. Supreme Court.
 Jesse Woodbury, nearly 50 yrs. Trustee of the Academy.
 Gen. Franklin Pierce, U. S. Senator, and President of United States.
 Samuel Gregg, M. D. of Boston.
 Hon. Isaac O. Barnes, Naval Officer at Boston.
 Hon. Perley Dodge, Lawyer, Clerk of Courts.
 Hon. John L. Clark, Lawyer.
 Hon. Peter Clark, Lawyer.
 James G. Clark.
 Hon. Charles L. Woodbury. Lawyer, Boston.
 Rev. William T. Boutwell, Missionary to the Indians.
 Rev. Ebenezer Everett.
 Moses Wilson.
 Mark Morse.
 Nathan Savage.
 John Johnson.
 Rev. James W. Perkins.
 Mary Woodbury, wife Luke How, M. D.
 Prof. James D. Pratt.
 Prof. John P. Averill.
 John Nichols, A. M., Clerk of Court, Janesville, Wis.
 Emily Brown, Preceptress.
 Maj. Gen. Christopher C. Andrews, U. S. Minister to Sweden and to
 Brazil.
 Isaac O. Baldwin, Lawyer, Clinton, Iowa.
 Rev. George I. Bard.
 Hon. Charles James Fox.
 Charles E. Balch, Cashier Manchester National Bank.
 Isaac T. Campbell, Inspector U. S. Boston Custom House.
 Rev. William O. Baldwin.
 Samuel D. Downes, Esqr., Treasurer Frankestown Savings Bank.
 Hon. A. H. Dunlap, of Nashua.
 Hon. N. W. C. Jameson, U. S. Revenue Collector.
 Prof. B. F. Wallace, Editor, Principal of Academy.
 Charles W. Whitney, Merchant.
 William A. Jones, M. D.
 Francis H. Morgan, 22 yrs. Supt. in U. S. Treasury.
 Charles F. Patch, Academy Asst. Teacher, Boston.
 William H. Ramsay, Treas. State of Wisconsin.
 Hon. William Butterfield, Editor N'tl. Patriot.

Hon. Alpheus Gay, Mayor, Manchester.
Paul H. Bixby, Cashier Francestown National Bank.
Levi Bixby, U. S. Consul, Surinam.
Prof. Heman A. Dearborn, Prof. Tufts' College.
Hon. Josiah G. Dearborn, N. H. Secretary of State.
Rev. William Dearborn.
Prof. Samuel L. Dutton, M. D., New Haven, Conn. High School.
Hon. John P. Bartlett, Judge Police Court, Manchester.
Rev. W. R. Cochrane, D. D., Tutor Dart. College, Historian of Antrim and Francestown.
Rev. Charles H. Boyd, Tutor Dart. College.
Prof. Richard C. Stanley, Prof. Bates' College.
William W. Colburn, Supt. Schools Springfield, Mass.
Rev. Henry Marden, Missionary, Turkey.
Col. Smith A. Whitfield, U. S. Cavalry and Asst. Postmaster Gen'l.
George H. Twiss, A. M., Merchant and Publisher, Columbus, O.
Geo. H. Bixby, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Navy.
Jesse P. Woodbury, Asst. Paymaster U. S. Navy.
Capt. Gustin F. Hardy, Capt. Ill. Volunteers.
Prof. George H. White, Prof. Oberlin College.
Capt. Nathan B. Boutwell, U. S. Custom House, Boston.
Rev. William R. Adams.
Hon. John B. Smith, Hillsboro' Bridge, Governor of New Hampshire.
Sergt. Perley F. Dodge, died in Union Army.
Hon. Joseph E. Bennett, City Clerk Manchester.
Hon. Charles H. Campbell, President N. H. Senate.
John B. Cochrane, Surveyor.
William J. Campbell, M. D., Derry.
James H. Crombie, M. D., Derry.
Levi Dodge, M. D., Fall River.
John C. Dodge, Esqr.
George F. Guild, Merchant, Boston.
Dea. Albert Gay, Merchant, Boston.
Charles Howard, City Messenger, Chelsea, Mass.
Samuel B. Hodge, Esqr., many yrs. Clerk of Trustees.
David Gilchrist, Merchant, Manchester.
Maj. Horace E. Whitfield.
Maj. Augustus H. Bixby.
Hon. Charles H. Mooar, lawyer, Kentucky.
Dea. Thomas P. Rand.
Charles Roper.
Ithamar B. Sawtelle.
Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, member Congress.
Daniel Stevens, High Sheriff, Manchester.
Levi Woodbury, merchant, Antrim.
James P. Walker, M. D.

Col. L. W. Cogswell, N. H. State Treasurer, Bank Commissioner.
Morris Christie, M. D., Antrim.
J. K. Wheeler, of Hudson.
J. F. Whittle, M. D., Nashua.
Thomas E. Fisher, M. D.
James M. Rollins, Bedford.
Rev. Samuel H. Partridge.
Granville P. Conn, M. D., Concord.
Charles W. Everett, long known Conductor Concord R. R.
Mrs. Joanna (Cressy) Wellman.
Dea. John Fletcher.
Francis F. Forsaith, M. D.
Hon. Judge John O. French.
William H. Farnum, Esqr.
Hon. Wm. Grant, St. Paul, Minn.
George B. Melendy, Civil Engineer, New York City.
Levi B. Morse, Esqr., Boston.
Hon. Benj. F. Gale, Mayor of Concord.
Edward C. David, Surveyor General, Wyoming.
Rev. Augustus Berry.
Orrin S. Batchelder, Esqr., Worcester.
Charles H. Darling, Boston.
Wm. F. Holcomb, M. D., New York City.
Oliver L. Bradford, M. D., Fitchburg.
Hon. John G. Walker, Admiral U. S. Navy, 1889.
Capt. John H. Grimes, U. S. Marines.
Joel Gay, Noted teacher of Music.
M. G. Starrett, Teacher of Music.
Jesse P. Woodbury, Paymaster U. S. Navy.
Maj. Arnold Wyman.
Capt. Geo. A. Bruce, Pres. Mass. Senate; Mayor, Somerville.
Capt. Lewis P. Wilson.
Lieut. Daniel P. Bixby.
Lieut. Martin L. Colburn.
George D. Epps, Musician in Army.
Elias A. Bryant, Musician in Army.
Dea. Amasa Downs.
Lieut. Charles T. Robbins.
Prof. Charles S. Paige, Principal Francestown Academy.
Rev. George L. Todd.
Wm. A. Wood, A. B.
Milton G. Starrett, A. B.
George A. Chapin, A. B.
Arthur L. Keyes, A. B.
John S. Parker, A. B.
Wm. B. Whitney, A. B.

Rev. Charles H. Chapin.
 John D. Hutchinson, C. E. Dart. College.
 Alden C. Hutchinson, A. B., Bates College, '91.
 Hayward Cochrane, M. E. Cornell University, 1890.
 Geo. K. Wood, Trustee and Teacher.
 John K. Warren, M. D.
 Hon. Fred H. Hodge, Auditor Pine Co., Minn.
 Hon. C. V. Dearborn.
 Henry H. Sawyer, Merchant, Boston.
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CHAPTER XI.

THE CEMETERIES.

For almost fifteen years after the first settlement of this town there was no burial place within its borders. This is accounted for by the early and long-continued union with New Boston, the dead being carried there for burial. Some were carried to that town long after there was a suitable place here, that they might be laid beside their kindred. To this fact reference is often made in the body of this work. The first entrance on the town record concerning the matter is under date of Oct. 19, 1772, when they voted to buy

“foor acres” of land for “a Burying place and Meeting House,” “where the Committee Hath fixt;” and chose “John Dickey James Hopkens Oliver Holmes Sam^l Nutt James Hopkens Sener” a committee “to See the Land Cleared.”

But it was already late in the season and but little was done that year. At the March meeting following (1773) they voted “that Every Server Shall Work one Day With his men on the Graveyard and Place for the meeting House.”

A record kept by the wife of Dea. William Starrett says, “Apr. 10, 1773, the burying place was cleared,” which means that the trees were all down that day, the present site of the village being then almost an unbroken forest, the ancient trees outside standing strong and thick, and hiding all view beyond. This “First Burial-place” was what is now called the “Old Cemetery” and is “hard by the village church,” as was the usual locality in those days. The first burial here was that of the body of Mrs. Bathsheba (Epps,) wife of Samuel Dickerman who died May 1, 1773, aged 20 years. For this purpose the fallen trees were moved aside and a path made into the yard, and a grave cut through the web of green roots that covered the earth. As before stated, the first death of an adult among

the settlers of Francestown was that of Caleb Whiting in spring of 1770; and the second (being the first entered on town record) was that of Janet McMaster, Oct. 4, 1772. These were taken to New Boston, as was also the body of the wife of John Carson in March 1773, of which particular mention has been made on a former page. Soon after the burial of Mrs. Dickerman two small children were laid in this ground; and of the twenty-six first burials *twenty-two were children*. On this spot many little bodies have been left in God's care, and many weeping mothers have turned away with breaking heart. Probably more than three-fourths of all the deaths in town for more than thirty years from its settlement were children. Of many of these there is no family or town record, and the little graves are unmarked and the memory is gone from earth!

Mar. 23, 1780, the town "voted to fence the Grave Yard," as before it was only a cleared space in the forest. At a meeting May 29 of the same year the town "voted to fence the Grave Yard with stone wall," and chose David Starrett, John Dickey and John Brown to carry out said vote. But, on account of poverty and hard times and the absence of men in the army, not much was done that year. Some question seems to have arisen as to how much land should be fenced in, and then they waited for the town to decide it. Hence at a meeting Apr. 7, 1783, the town "Voted to Fence the Grave Yard with Good Stone Wall Seven by Forten Rod." This meant seven rods on the street and fourteen rods back, which would include all they thought available on that side of the church. The work seems to have been completed that year (1783) and has stood well to this day. Nov. 1804 the selectmen were instructed to make any needed repairs "of the Grave Yard fences," and again, Aug. 27, 1810, they were instructed to make such repairs, and to "remove all incumbrances." Again, Sept. 16, 1822, the town voted to repair the "fence of the Old Grave yard." Mar. 1847, the town voted to build a "Good faced wall" on the west side of the old grave yard. This was completed that year, and was a great improvement. These votes from time to time indicate the deep interest cherished for this first cemetery of the town, where most of the bodies of the original settlers were laid to rest. It is indeed "holy ground!" May it

never be neglected nor forgotten! What can be more for the honor and prosperity of future generations of this people than to keep in good order this resting-place of the fathers? This was the only Burial Ground in town for forty-five years (1773-1818,) and probably more than five hundred bodies lie in this narrow bound! Only a few comparatively had head-stones or monuments of any kind, such things not being then so common as now, and many being too poor to obtain them. An old record (May 1814) tells us there were "about 100" deaths in this town "from its settlement to 1790;" and that from 1790 to May 1814 the deaths amounted to 401, a large proportion of whom were infants." This would be an average of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per year, and if we continue the same average till 1818, (four years) the whole number of deaths in town before the opening of another cemetery would be 568. Many in the earlier years were carried to New Boston for burial and some to other towns; but some also were brought from other towns here; so that, after all allowances, more than the 500 named above are left to slumber here! Oh! ever let love's kind hand adorn and guard the spot!

While year by year shall bring its waste,—
 And wear,—and slow decay,
 As chiseled lines, by time effaced,
 Fade from our sight away,
 Let deathless love and holy trust
 Each faded word restore,—
 Till at God's voice the silent dust
 Shall wake to sleep no more!

And o'er each little nameless face
 By all on earth forgot,
 Long sheltered in this sacred place,
 Still be love's offerings brought!
 Let earth be green, and flowers be fair,
 Till these,—death's bondage o'er,—
 Sweet answer to a mother's prayer,—
 Shall wake to sleep no more!

It was early foreseen that the old cemetery could not long answer the purposes of the town. While the population was small and the community was shaping and arranging itself, there was little said about it. But at the last Annual Meeting

of the cemetery (Mar. 10, 1800) the town appointed James Fisher, David Starrett and Thomas Bixby, a committee to look out a suitable place, and report to the town. No further action, however; was taken; and they seem to have dropped the question for a time, in the midst of the excitement and expense of building their new meeting house. Then at the Annual Town meeting 1811, the subject was again called up for action, and the selectmen (Daniel Lewis, James Wilson, Nathan Savage,) were instructed to examine and report

“concerning the purchase of land for a Graveyard.”

At the next Annual meeting (1812) they instructed the selectmen to “procure a piece of land” for this purpose. But there were so many conflicting opinions as to locality that the selectmen were unwilling to act, and nothing more was done. But the need increased and the agitation over it increased, until at the March meeting 1817 a new effort was made, and a committee appointed “from all parts of the town” in hope that they might agree upon *some* locality. This committee consisted of Daniel Lewis, John Gibson, Ebenezer Hopkins, Peter Woodbury, and Thomas Eaton. They seem to have agreed upon the ground on the south side of the road between the two villages, since at the next March meeting (1818) the town directed “their committee to purchase $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land of James S. Fisher for a Grave Yard.”

This was called for a time the “New Cemetery,” but later has been known as the “Mill Village Cemetery.” Mar. 14, 1826, the town by vote directed the selectmen to build a “faced wall” on that side of this cemetery joining the highway. The town voted also, Mar. 1854, to repair the walls of the same, and “put up stone posts on the plats.” The writer well remembers the neatness with which this was done, and the order and attractiveness of these grounds, as they appeared to him in the Academy days of 1855.

The first burial in this cemetery was that of Mrs. Joshua Huntington Aug. 14, 1818. Rapidly the years added to its silent occupants, and after about one generation had been laid there, the question of enlargement began to be talked over. Nothing was done, however, till the need became imperative,

when at a special meeting, May 3, 1860, the town "instructed the Selectmen to enlarge the Burying Ground." But many, on consideration, concluded this could not be done to advantage, and other localities were suggested; and hence at a town meeting May 29, 1860, the former vote was rescinded, and the selectmen were

"instructed to buy five acres of land of William Stanley and to fence the same."

This now constitutes the "New Cemetery" on the turnpike, and even thus soon has almost become "a crowded city of the dead." The first burial in this new yard was that of Elizabeth, dau. of John Balch, who died July 23, 1860. This Cemetery is neat, accessible, and conspicuous,—"a goodly ground" where honored faces are waiting the "last call!"

There have been only two private burying-places in Frances-town. The elder Sleeper families prepared such a ground, situated on the farms of Nathaniel Sleeper, and Capt. Benjamin Sleeper, taking a few square rods from each. There is a record of 36 burials in this ground. The first was a child of Capt. Benj. Sleeper, dying Dec. 20, 1772. This was the first burial in Frances-town; and thus this yard is older than that at the Centre. The last interment in it was that of Miss Elizabeth Sleeper who died Nov. 2, 1873, aged 86. The other family cemetery is on the Bryant farm in the north-west part of the town.

CHAPTER XII.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Many roads and pieces of roads, laid out according to law, were never built, and other pieces have been so long unused and forgotten that it is difficult now to trace them out. As a rule the first foot-paths through the forest were afterwards "established" or "recorded" as roads. These old paths were generally "the shortest cut," not turning aside for hill or stream, though sometimes turning aside to pass a settler's cabin. Indeed they seemed to prefer the highest and steepest places. Previous to 1790 there was nothing in town that would now be dignified by the name of a road. There were no wagons, and very few of the farmers owned a cart. All travel and all movements of merchandise, were on horseback, except when people went on foot and carried their loads upon their shoulders. At first therefore our roads were "paths cut out;" that is, the brush cut out of the way and the trees marked, so that they could be readily followed through the forest. Next they were made "passable for horses;" that is, the impediments were moved out of the way and limbs above cut high enough for the rider to pass under without hitting his head. Hence the establishing of new roads was not a very difficult matter in those days. But it was only the slow improvement of a long course of years that brought our modern roads. In the early days of the town there were no bridges, and there was no special need of them according to their modes of travel. They forded the streams with horses, and waded through them on foot, and did not seem to think of it as a hardship. In places where there was considerable passing they would fall a large tree across the stream, and use it for a "foot-bridge." Sometimes a row of stakes was driven down beside it for a railing. Such a foot-bridge existed for a long time over the river south-east of the Lovejoy place

on the turnpike. It is said that Maj. Oliver Holmes then living on that place met Samuel Butterfield in the middle of the stream, the Major being on horseback and Butterfield walking on the log. They shook hands, and then playfully "held on to each others' hands to try their strength," and Butterfield pulled the Major off his horse into the water!

The first bridge in town, other than a tree fallen across the stream, was of much later construction, as all the streams were shallow and easily forded. Our bridges were never very numerous or expensive. For further notice of them, see close of this chapter.

Of course the first roads laid out in Francestown were next to New Boston to which we then belonged, and within whose bound the first settlements were made and first roads needed.

That town laid out our earliest legal highway July 5, 1763, previous to which there were plenty of "paths" and nothing more. This first "laid-out road" began at Amherst line (now Mont Vernon) at the old Taylor farm in New Boston, thence northwesterly past "George Christy's" (now Mr. Reed's) and over the river where now is the "Mullet Bridge," thence up "Cochran Hill" to "James Cochran's" (now the large square house) thence westerly

"to the New Addition thence running northwest or as near that Point as Good Ground will allow till it Strikes the old Road that Coms from Lins borow thence as that old Road Goes or as near as the Best ground will allow throw Thomas Browns and Samuel Nickles and John Carsons till It goes out—of the town."

It will be noticed that the road from Lyndeboro' was spoken of as an "old road" at that early date (1763.) Of course it was only an old well-known forest path, probably made by the Proprietors. Hollis and Amherst were settled early, the latter in 1735; so that pioneers from the south began to push into Lyndeboro', though a mountainous town, nearly as early as into New Boston from the east. Hence the new path northward and westward would be for the interest of the Proprietors, to open up a way to the sale of their lands here. This old Proprietor's path was said to have extended as far north as Hillsboro', and was probably cut through about 1751. The map of this section given in this book was made in 1753, and a few leading paths

were opened some years earlier. This "old Road from Lins borow" was nearly the same as what was afterwards known as the "Old County road," though made twenty years before there was any county formed in the state. It extended from North Lyndeborough northwardly along where now is the turnpike, up past the old Isaac Lewis house, thence past the Samuel Nichols or McCaine place to the corner on the hill where the Starrett-Carson tavern stood, and thence northwesterly where now is Mill Village, and thence, perhaps at first a little eastward of the site of the present main village of the town, on through Deering to Hillsboro'. This "old county road" was obviously crooked, and but little of it is in much use to-day. That part of it north of the village was long in dispute, and in subsequent years it was required by law to be made "passable for teams."

New Boston laid out a second road within our limits in 1766, described as follows:

"Beginning at the Easterly End of John Carsons house and Runs noreast about thirty Rhods and then East about forty Rhods to the westerly Side of the meedoes then noreast by marked trees to Said Carsons north Line."

From this it appears that John Carson was living at that date in his "new framed house" on the hill at the corner afterwards the Starrett tavern stand, there being then no settlement nor path, north or east of said Carson within the present limits of this town. The "old Road from "Lins borow" and the road from New Boston *south* of Scoby pond, were then the only highway-paths known. This road which was laid out in 1766 extended from the Carson house "noreast" about where the No. 5, School House now stands, then east over the hill to the meadow, thence "noreast" near the present Whiting residence to Carson's line. No doubt this was intended specially to accommodate Caleb Whiting who had made a "beginning" on his place as early as 1765, and probably asked for a way out, and then built his log house in the spring of 1766. It will be noticed that this new road had an indefinite terminus; but no doubt the intention was to extend it further, to meet at some subsequent day a road from New Boston *north* of the pond, and to reach anticipated new settlements in that part of the "Ad-

dition," and northward of the same. A third road was "accepted" by New Boston in 1771, which was the last laid out by that town within our present bounds of which any record appears, and this extended from "David Lewis saw mill to Lindeborough line." This path or sled-road had been in use for some time, but was "accepted" or made a legal road at that date. Other roads no doubt were talked of, but these and other plans were put aside when the question of incorporation arose, as a new town and a new centre would require them to be changed. Hence, though the town charter was not granted till June 8, 1772, three new roads were laid out before the close of that year. The first record of a road laid out by this town is as follows:

"1772 The Demenshens of a Road be viz Begiuning at a White pine on the Leading Road from David Lewas milles to ye Senter then Westardly through Charles melanes Land and Joseph Dickey's and James Bettons to ye line Betwixt William Butterfield and William Butterfields juner and through John aikens and John Dickeys Said Road as Straight as Good Land Will allow."

This was the old road (now greatly changed) across the south part of the town. I find no record of the road from the Epps place to the centre as now travelled; but probably it was a well-trodden path before incorporation and "accepted" by general consent. Then the "White pine on the Leading Road from David Lewas milles to ye Senter" stood at the Maj. Holmes (Lovejoy) place where this parting of roads remains to the present day.

The next record is as follows:

"1772 A Cros Road Beginning at William Butterfield Northeast Corner and Running Northerdly on ye Line of William Butterfield and James Betton to William Butterfields juner." And with it is joined a third for the same year thus: "Beginning at John Dickeys House then Running westerdly throw Nathaniel Boyds Land and Samuel Martens and Thomas Boyds and Adam Dickey to Alexander Parker."

The last named lived south of the mountain in Society Land, now Greenfield. It must be borne in mind that the mention of the names of these property-owners is not proof that they lived at the places indicated or that they lived in town, but simply that they were understood to own the land. No mention is

ever made of any land-damage in laying out roads for many years, as people were always glad to give the land for the sake of the advantage. In the transcripts of roads given below it will be difficult for those not familiar with the early names and residences to locate said roads. Some of them were never more than paths, and were thrown up long ago, and in woodland and pasture not a trace of them remains. All have been changed more or less for better ground, or to meet new demands; but it is presumed that, for reference or curiosity, many will be pleased to find here the transcripts of these "old paths."

"May 15, 1773 Begineng at a red Oak on Adam Dickey's Southredly Line Runing Northardly through Adam Dickey's and William Holms and David Greggs Land to the South East Corner of Wilsons Land then Northordly to Benjamin Sleeper Hand to Nathaniel Sleepers Runing to a Rock mepal on the North Line of the town."

[This was the road to the Sleeper residences, and thence northward to Deering.]

"April 1773 beginning at the South East Corner of James Fishers Land then North to the Senter then Northwest to Robert Fultons Hous from thence to William Quigleys new Hous from thence North by Robert Hopkens Barn to William Quigleys hous then northest to a Largh beach and rock mepel tree Standing on the North Line of the town."

[This was what is now the street through the village and the *old* road to the Gibson place thence over the hill by Russell's into Deering.]

June 1773, "Begineng at a Beach on the East Line of Wilsons Lot Runing Southwestardly to Henry mcfersons then by the road to Hillsborough old Road then Southwestardly to a Largh Ston Near the Senter of the town."

[This seems to extend from a point on the Sleeper Road to the village.]

June 9, 1773, "begining at Thomas Browns Northwest Corner of his Land Joyning to the Cuntry road runing East on a Line between Thomas brown and John Carson Land till it Comes to the Noreast Corner of the Said browns Land then south east through moses Lewises Land and James Hopkins Land and a Long the south Sid of His Hous and barn then East between moses Lewises Lan and James Hopkins Land to the East Corner of their Lands being a Pain tree East to William Cristys House then East by the road that is now marked to the Line between New boston and francestown."

[This seems to be the road about as now used along the south side of Haunted Lake to New Boston.]

July 5, 1773, "voted that the roads Shall be three rods Wide throughout the town."

“Franeestown Aprile y^e 23, 1774, begining at the road about twelve rods west from William Quiglys House Said road being on the Line betwixt Said Quigly and Francis Diamonds Land then North about Eighty rods to the Line betwixt Franeestown and Dearing.”

1776, “begining at Hamlock tree being the Corner betwixt Nathaniel boids Land and Samuel martins then runing Northerly on the Line betwixt Nathaniel Boid and Samuel Martin to the Leading road to petterborough.”

Oct. 13, 1779, “Voted a Road from Charles Mellons [south of village, near Leonard Spalding place,] to the Meeting House.”

Oct. 13, 1779, “Voted a Road from David Starretts [Geo. F. Pettee’s] to the Meeting House,” which was thus described, “Begening at said Starretts running westerly as Ground will admit of Straight to the South side of Samuel Dickermans mill Damm thence straight to the Meeting House.”

April 1780 a road was laid out from the road leading from Charles Mellon’s [near Spalding place] to Thomas McLaughlin’s, beginning “on the Line betwixt Charles Mellons and Thomas McLaughlins and Steering Northwardly on said line to Eastmans Place thence to Daniel Bixbys Southeast Corner and then on the Line betwixt James Fisher and Thomas Mellon to the road that leads from Nathan Fishers to the meeting House.”

Apr. 8, 1780, a road was laid out from the “north road” southward to Daniel Scobey’s.

1781 A road was laid out from the northeast part of the town as follows: “beginning at a Read oak Marked on the North side of William Dickeys Clearing on the weast line from thence Running on his west line to the South to a read oak neare his Southwest Corner upon Neane Cochrans North line, from thence to a stake near his south line as near the marked Trees as may be from thence to John Moneyhanes south line by his house as near as may be from thence to a Read oak upon the old Road now occupied from thence to the Road Leading from Samuel Nuts to the meeting House.”

June 24, 1782, A road from Daniel Deans barn” northwardly between Thomas Bixby and William Bixby to “Edward Bixbys House” thence northward to the “main Road,” [probably west of village and now discontinued.]

June 1783, A road, “Begining at Winslow Lakings thence Runing Down Hillsborough old Road” and then south “through David Fishers land to the road between Abner Fishers Land and Seth Fishers Land,” [north part of town; partly discontinued.]

June 1783, "Beginning at William Nutts Southwest Corner then Runing Eastwardly throug James Breyters Land to Robart Buterfields Southwest Corner then old Road So Caled, thence northeast to Asa Bixbys House."

Sept. 1784, A road from Jason Fullers southwest to Richard Batten's, and thence to Lyndeboro' line.

Sept. 7, 1785, The old road north of the mountain to Society Land was laid out thus: "from Samuel Thompsons House westward on the line between him and William Holms to Thomas McCallums House thence westward to James Wilson Field thence west to Land of Samuel Barnard thence along north of Crotched mountain to the west Line of the town," [mostly superseded by the new road.]

1788, From Benjamin Felch's "southeasterly through John Felchs Field;" and "This transcrip is to Alter a part of the Main Road on oak Hill."

Nov. 12, 1792, a road was laid out across the east part of the town from Joseph Hall's [Northeast Corner] southward past Samuel Nutt's [now Oliver Pettee's] on a line between the McLane Place and John Burnus to "Seoby's mills," and thence south past the east side of the pond, past the Patch place and on southward to the "Main Road."

Mar. 12, 1798, voted to widen the "Road oposite to Capt. Woodburys Buildings," and this was done by "runing a straight line from the west end of the Proprietors Horse Stable to the South west corner of James Dickeys House."

1799—For seven or eight years previous to this date there had been talk about a "State Road" through this town. An "Article" was in the warrant of Mar. 8, 1795, to see if the town would "open the State Road," which shows that it was then well known. I have no trace of this road except where it was to pass through Francestown, Society Land and Antrim to Stoddard; but doubtless the plan was to continue it to Claremont, or Windsor, Vt. It seems to have been laid out by the "Court's Committee" in each county, as a "through line," of which the State would bear part of the expense. This road was strongly favored and strongly opposed for many years, but after the turnpike was built, the project was gradually dropped. This town simply postponed" action from time to time. From South Stoddard the State Road was planned to run south-eastwardly across Antrim striking the Contoocook at a point a little north of South Antrim village, and thence apparently in about

a straight line, to join the "County Road" in this town somewhat to the south of the Gibson tavern. This would have made the shortest cut from Francestown to Stoddard, and a very feasible, though very expensive road; but there was no great demand for it then, and still less now, with our lines of travel and business in other directions.

1800—"The Second New Hampshire Turnpike" was built through Francestown this year, following part of the way roads already made and owned by the town. For further information the reader is referred to the year 1800 in the body of this work.

1801—This year the town built, or ordered the building of the north part of the "County Road" so called, i. e. "from David Fishers to Dearing Line." This had been an "old path" for years before the incorporation of the town, but could not be called a road, and the town had fought off the "building of it" from year to year; but after the construction of the turnpike, the matter was pressed in Court and forced to a conclusion, and the town was compelled to build it. Its north termination was "at Eleazer Nuttings near Dearing Line," and the "building of it" was sold May 2, 1801, the north half for 10 pence per rod and the south half for one shilling and nine pence per rod. And even then it was not completed for more than a year. The town was most deliberately tardy, being convinced that this road was not needed, except that a few individuals sought to save "tolls" on the turnpike. See year 1801 in the body of this work.

1835, Dec. 31, At special meeting, chose Abner Pettee and Samuel Ferson (to unite with Mark Morse chosen Feb. 5, of same year) to act for the town against a proposed new road to Deering, and against changes in the County road. But apparently in spite of all remonstrance the County commissioners laid out this road, and the town was forced to build it. It is now known as the "road to Hillsboro' through Deering."

Oct. 1835, a road was laid out from Aaron Fisher's on the turnpike across the south part of the town toward Peterboro'. This road was "fought-off" for many years, being built in 1857 under the name of the "Whittemore Road."

Apr. 1837, From Turn-pike north to Mill Village. Previously this had been "a private way" with considerable passing.

1837, From Isaac Towle's [House now gone, but stood on the top of the hill where now the Bennington road leaves the turnpike] "to Jefferson Jones' west line" to "strike a road laid out by the "Court's

Committee." This last road the "Committee" had laid out from the house of John M. Collins [afterwards occupied by Horace Dinsmore and recently burned] to Hancock Factory, now Bennington, and was built in the fall of 1837.

1837—A piece of road was built from William Butterfield's shop [now a dwelling-house] along east of the Dr. Fisher house to Isaac Towle's, to save hills and distance. The same year another similar improvement on the turnpike was made by commencing at "Mrs. Short's house" [now gone; then standing at the foot of the hill below the present Morrill house] and bending westward so as partially to relieve the hill of its steepness, and joining the old turnpike again in front of Lyman Belcher's house.

1837—From Joel Gay's [now Frank B. Starrett's] to the road near Rand's Bridge. This was cut "through William Hyde's farm," and some of the old people will recall his most intense and violent opposition to "cutting up his farm."

Nov. 3, 1837, The town at special meeting annulled the vote to build from "Isaac Towle's to Jefferson Jones' west line" named above, and instructed the selectmen to lay out the same "by the site of the Old Mill & Uziah Kemp's house." This last is the way now travelled and was fixed upon by general consent in preference to the former route. When that former route was first asked for, the town refused to build; but "reconsidered" and "voted to build" on the offer of Mark Dean to give \$75, and Jefferson Jones, \$25, toward the expense of building.

1839—From the "Mitchel Mill Dam" northeastward to turnpike near the Gibson place [i. e. from present school house on the Bennington road across to Edward Dodge's.]

1839—A road was built from Francestown to Deering-passing near Pleasant Pond, and being the road now travelled to that town. This was laid out [see 1835-1836] by the "Court's Committee" on petition of Jacob Whittemore, but was "fought off" for three years. Nov. 18, 1839, at a special meeting, the town chose Squire S. Clement and John Wilkins of Deering to act with the selectmen in "accepting" this new-made road.

1849—This year, or perhaps a little earlier, the County Commissioners laid out what has since been known as the "North Road" to New Boston. This was opposed by both towns, but at a special meeting June 4, 1851, this town voted to build its part. Nov. 1852 they voted to build the short pieces from N. Whiting's and from the No. 5, school house, "to the new road to New Boston."

1857—This year the long-opposed "Whittemore Road" from the Aaron Fisher place to Peterboro' was built. This was laid out in 1835, but the opposition was so intense that it was delayed and at length

defeated. But again, on petition of Abram Whittemore and others, it was laid out by the County Commissioners Sept. 14, 1853. It involved great cost and small advantage to this town, and was bitterly opposed; but after many meetings and a delay of several years, they were compelled to build, and at the March meeting of 1857 chose W. R. Sawyer agent for the town to build this road.

Dec. 19, 1876, the selectmen, by vote of the town, laid out a road "from a point near the river to a point near Adoniram Dodge's, 146 rods."

"The Mountain Road," the road to the summit of Crotched Mountain, was voted, laid out and built in 1893. It was built under the superintendency of S. Willard Eaton, and was finished June 29, 1893. Mr. Eaton made the first ascent with horse and carriage. There was a large gathering on the summit on the Fourth of July following, and also in the evening a fine display of fire-works, seen for long distances, and enjoyed by many in the neighboring towns.

CHAPTER XIII.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Previous to the war of the Revolution a person was required to be a land-holder or to possess the value of £20 of other taxable property in order to be a voter. Only owners of real estate could vote on the question of settling a minister or fixing and raising his salary; yet taxes for the minister's support were assessed on all polls and all kinds of property. No man was eligible to the office of Representative to the Assembly or Provincial House unless he was the owner of real estate to the value of £300.

In the troubled and unsettled years from 1765 to 1789, the border towns and small towns were not regularly represented in the General Court, or Congress of the State, as it was sometimes called. Some towns felt too poor to share the additional expense; and if, occasionally, two or three towns met and chose a representative together, the fact was seldom entered upon the town records, and the minutes kept on loose papers were soon lost. And the Journal of the Assembly affords but little help, inasmuch as for most of those years the names of representatives are given, but not their residences. Generally only the surnames appear, sometimes the title being added, as Capt. Barclay, Col. Goffe, Duncan, Jr., &c.

I have spent several days searching the Records in the State House; but with meagre results. The following is a list, so far as could be ascertained, of our Town Officers, from the incorporation in 1772 until the present time. They took the oath of loyalty in office to George III, King of England until 1776; afterwards to the State of New Hampshire.

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELECTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1772.

John Quigley, Mod.
Samuel Nutt, Clerk

John Quigley
John Dickey
William Starrett

None known

1773.

John Quigley, Mod.
Wm. McMaster, Clerk

John Quigley
John Dickey
William Lee

New Boston and Fran-
cestown not repre-
sented.

1774.

John Quigley, Mod.
Wm. McMaster, Clerk

Oliver Holmes
John Quigley
Robert Fulton

New Boston and Fran-
cestown not repre-
sented.

1775.

John Quigley, Mod.
Wm. McMaster, Clerk

John Quigley
James Fisher
John Dickey

To Apr: Ninian Clark,
of New Boston.
May: Thomas Wilson,
of New Boston.
Dec: Classed with Deer-
ing and Hillsboro' and
represented by Capt.
Joseph Simonds.

1776.

John Quigley, Mod.
Wm. McMaster, Clerk

John Quigley
John Dickey
Thomas McLaughlin

Benj. Dodge for New
Boston and Frances-
town (1776-1777).

1777.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Wm. McMaster, Clerk

Oliver Holmes
John Dickey
William Starrett

Archibald McMillan for
New Boston and Fran-
cestown (1777-1778).

1778.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Wm. McMaster, Clerk
Henry Parkinson, "

Oliver Holmes
John Dickey
William Starrett

Archibald McMillan for
New Boston and Fran-
cestown.

1779.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Henry Parkinson, Clerk

Oliver Holmes
Nathaniel Boyd
Asa Lewis

Wm. Starrett for New
Boston and Frances-
town (1778, '79, '80).

1780.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Henry Parkinson, Clerk

David Lewis
Asa Lewis
Zachariah Whiting

James Caldwell for New
Boston and Frances-
town.

1781.

David Starrett, Mod.
Benjamin Drury, Clerk

Thomas McLaughlin
Benjamin Sleeper
Jabez Holmes

James Caldwell for New
Boston and Frances-
town.

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELECTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1782.

Wm. Starrett, Mod.
Benjamin Drury, Clerk

John Dickey
William Starrett
Asa Lewis

Nov. 25, David Lewis
chosen representative
for New Boston and
Francestown.

1783.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

John Dickey
William Starrett
Asa Lewis

David Lewis for New
Boston and Frances-
town.

1784.

"Capt. Holmes," Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Asa Lewis
Isaac Lewis
David Lewis

"Voted not to join New
Boston" to elect Rep-
resentative.

1785.

David Starrett, Mod.
James Fisher, Clerk.

David Starrett
James Hogg
Jabez Holmes

No Representative
known.

1786.

"Capt. Holmes," Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jabez Holmes
William Starrett
James Hogg

No Representative
known.

1787.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jabez Holmes
William Starrett
James Hogg

No Representative
known.

1788.

Oliver Holmes, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jabez Holmes
William Starrett
James Hogg

No Representative
known.

1789.

Jonathan Fisk, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jabez Holmes
Jonathan Fisk
William Starrett

No Representative
known.

1790.

Jonathan Fisk, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jonathan Fisk
Jabez Holmes
Elias Fairbanks

No Representative
known.

1791.

Jonathan Fisk, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jonathan Fisk
Jabez Holmes
Elias Fairbanks

No Representative
known.

1792.

Jonathan Fisk, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Jonathan Fisk
Jabez Holmes
Elias Fairbanks

Jonathan Fisk First
Representative of
Francestown alone.

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELECTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1793.

Jonathan Fisk, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, ClerkJonathan Fisk
Jabez Holmes
Elias Fairbanks

Jonathan Fisk

1794.

David Lewis, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, ClerkThomas Bixby
Joseph Guild
John GibsonNo choice of Represent-
ative appears on
record.

1795.

No Moderator named
Thomas Bixby, ClerkThomas Bixby
Joseph Guild
Elias Fairbanks

David Lewis

1796.

David Lewis, Mod.
Joseph Guild, ClerkJoseph Guild
Thomas Bixby
Elias Fairbanks

Peter Woodbury

1797.

Isaac Lewis, Mod.
Joseph Guild, ClerkJoseph Guild
Thomas Bixby
Elias Fairbanks

Peter Woodbury

1798.

David Lewis, Mod.
Joseph Guild, ClerkJoseph Guild
Elias Fairbanks
James Wilson

Thomas Bixby

1799.

David Lewis, Mod.
Joseph Guild, ClerkJoseph Guild
Elias Fairbanks
James Wilson

Peter Farnum

1800.

David Lewis, Mod.
Joseph Guild, ClerkJoseph Guild
Elias Fairbanks
James Wilson

Peter Farnum

1801.

David Lewis, Mod.
Joseph Guild, ClerkJoseph Guild
Elias Fairbanks
James Wilson

Peter Farnum

1802.

Thomas Bixby, Mod.
Elias Fairbanks, ClerkElias Fairbanks
Samuel Hodge
Thomas Bixby

Peter Farnum

1803.

Samuel Bell, Mod.
Elias Fairbanks, ClerkElias Fairbanks
Jason Fuller
Oliver Holmes, 3d

Thomas Bixby

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELECTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1804.

Samuel Bell, Mod.
Thomas Bixby, Clerk

Thomas Bixby
Oliver Holmes, 3d
Peter Farnum

Samuel Bell

1805.

Samuel Bell, Mod.
Elias Fairbanks, Clerk

Elias Fairbanks
Peter Woodbury
John McIlvaine

Samuel Bell

1806.

Samuel Bell, Mod.
Elias Fairbanks, Clerk

Elias Fairbanks
John McIlvaine
James Wilson

Samuel Bell

1807.

Samuel Bell, Mod.
Elias Fairbanks, Clerk

Elias Fairbanks
John McIlvaine
James Wilson

Peter Woodbury

1808.

Samuel Bell, Mod.
Daniel Lewis, Clerk

Daniel Lewis
James Wilson
Nathan Savage

Peter Woodbury

1809.

Peter Woodbury, Mod.
Daniel Lewis, Clerk

Daniel Lewis
James Wilson
Nathan Savage

Peter Woodbury

1810.

Peter Woodbury, Mod.
Daniel Lewis, Clerk

Daniel Lewis
James Wilson
Nathan Savage

Peter Woodbury

1811.

Peter Woodbury, Mod.
Daniel Lewis, Clerk

Daniel Lewis
James Wilson
Nathan Savage

Peter Woodbury

1812.

Peter Woodbury, Mod.
Daniel Lewis, Clerk

Daniel Lewis
Nathan Savage
John Gibson

Peter Woodbury

1813.

Peter Woodbury, Mod.
James Wilson, Clerk

James Wilson
Nathan Savage
George Dean

Peter Woodbury

1814.

Peter Woodbury, Mod.
James Wilson, Clerk

James Wilson
George Dean
Nathan Fisher, Jr.

John Gibson

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.	SELECTMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1815.		
Peter Woodbury, Mod. Levi Woodbury, Clerk	Levi Woodbury James Wilson Nathan Fisher, Jr.	John Gibson
1816.		
Peter Woodbury, Mod. William Bixby, Clerk	William Bixby Hugh Moors George Dean	John Gibson
1817.		
Peter Woodbury, Mod. Hugh Moors, Clerk.	Hugh Moors Alexander Wilson John Starrett	William Bixby
1818.		
Levi Woodbury, Mod. Hugh Moors, Clerk	Hugh Moors John Starrett Ebenezer Boyd	William Bixby
1819.		
Levi Woodbury, Mod. Hugh Moors, Clerk	Hugh Moors John Starrett Ebenezer Boyd	Titus Brown
1820.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Daniel Lewis, Clerk	Daniel Lewis Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild	Titus Brown
1821.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Daniel Lewis, Clerk	Daniel Lewis Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild	William Bixby
1822.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Daniel Lewis, Clerk	Daniel Lewis Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild	Titus Brown
1823.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Daniel Lewis, Clerk	Daniel Lewis Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild	Titus Brown
1824.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Daniel Lewis, Clerk	Daniel Lewis Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild	Titus Brown
1825.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Daniel Lewis, Clerk	Daniel Lewis Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild	Alexander Wilson

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.	SELECTMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1826.		
Peter Clark, Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild Oliver Holmes, Jr.	Alexander Wilson
1827.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Alexander Wilson Daniel Guild Oliver Holmes, Jr.	Daniel Fuller, Jr.
1828.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Daniel Guild Oliver Holmes, Jr. Jabez Fairbanks	William Bixby
1829.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Oliver Holmes, Jr. William Balch Ebenezer Boyd	Daniel Fuller, Jr.
1830.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Oliver Holmes, Jr. William Balch Ebenezer Boyd	John Gibson
1831.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Ebenezer Boyd Daniel Fuller, Jr. Alexander Wilson	John Gibson
1832.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Ebenezer Boyd Daniel Fuller, Jr. Alexander Wilson	John Gibson
1833.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Ebenezer Boyd Alexander Wilson Moses E. Bradford	Daniel Fuller, Jr.
1834.		
Titus Brown, Mod. Isaac Guild, Clerk	Ebenezer Boyd Alexander Wilson Moses E. Bradford	Ebenezer Boyd
1835.		
Daniel Fuller, Mod. Simeon I. Bard, Clerk	Ebenezer Boyd Alexander Wilson Moses E. Bradford	William Bixby
1836.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Titus Brown, Clerk	Ebenezer Boyd John Gibson Alpheus Gay	Ebenezer Boyd

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.	SELECTMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1837.		
John Gibson, Mod. Titus Brown, Clerk	Alpheus Gay Titus Brown Willard Carter	Titus Brown
1838.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Paul H. Bixby, Clerk	Nathan Dane James W. Haseltine Moses E. Bradford	Daniel Fuller, Jr.
1839.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Paul H. Bixby, Clerk	Nathan Dane James W. Haseltine Moses E. Bradford	Daniel Fuller, Jr.
1840.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. P. H. Bixby, Clerk	Nathan Dane John M. Collins, Jr. Abner Pittee	Paul H. Bixby
1841.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. William Balch, Clerk	John M. Collins, Jr. Abner Pittee Seville Starrett	Paul H. Bixby
1842.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Charles McKeen, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Jesse Pearsons Warner Clark	No choice.
1843.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. William Balch, Clerk	Abner Pettee Saville Starrett Alexander Wilson	David Atwood
1844.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Charles McKeen, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Warner Clark Jonathan Patch	No choice.
1845.		
Simeon I. Bard, Mod. Herbert Vose, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Warner Clark Jonathan Patch	No choice.
1846.		
Dan'l Fuller, Jr., Mod. Nathan Dane, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Warner Clark Samuel B. Collins	John M. Collins, Jr.
1847.		
Paul H. Bixby, Mod. Nathan Dane, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Samuel B. Collins Reuben M. Sawyer	John M. Collins, Jr.

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.	SELECTMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1848.		
Paul H. Bixby, Mod. Nathan Dane, Clerk	John M. Collins, Jr. Luther Hardy Jesse Woodbury	Mark Morse
1849.		
John Gibson, Mod. Herbert Vose, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Jesse Woodbury Hiram P. Clark	No choice.
1850.		
Paul H. Bixby, Mod. Herbert Vose, Clerk	Israel Batchelder Hiram P. Clark Kimball W. Emerson	Israel Batchelder
1851.		
Daniel Fuller, Mod. Thos. B. Bradford, Clk	Hiram P. Clark Kimball W. Emerson Thomas E. Fisher	John M. Collins, Jr.
1852.		
Daniel Fuller, Mod. Thos. B. Bradford, Clk	Hiram P. Clark Thomas E. Fisher Jonathan Herrick, Jr.	John M. Collins, Jr.
1853.		
Daniel Fuller, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Thomas E. Fisher James C. Follansbee Thomas P. Rand	No choice.
1854.		
Daniel Fuller, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Thomas E. Fisher James C. Follansbee Thomas P. Rand	Willard P. Gambell
1855.		
Daniel McCaine, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Thomas E. Fisher Nahum H. Patch John H. Patch	Willard P. Gambell
1856.		
Daniel McCaine, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Nahum Farnum John H. Patch Luther Hardy	Daniel McCaine
1857.		
Daniel McCaine, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	John H. Patch Luther Hardy Milton G. Starrett	Daniel McCaine
1858.		
Daniel McCaine, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Nahum Farnum Luther Hardy Kimball, W. Emerson	James T. Bixby

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.	SELECTMEN.	REPRESENTATIVES.
1859.		
Thos. B. Bradford, Mod Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Hiram P. Clark David Butterfield William H. Farnum	James T. Bixby
1860.		
Saml. B. Hodge, Mod. Saml. D. Downes, Clk	Hiram P. Clark Kimball W. Emerson Francis H. Duncklee	Daniel F. Frye
1861.		
Saml. B. Hodge, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Thomas E. Fisher Francis H. Duncklee Hiram Patch	Daniel F. Frye
1862.		
Saml. B. Hodge, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Thomas E. Fisher Hiram Patch Elias A. Wilson	Francis H. Morgan
1863.		
Saml. B. Hodge, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Thomas E. Fisher Hiram Patch Elias A. Wilson	Francis H. Morgan
1864.		
Saml. B. Hodge, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Hiram Patch Elias A. Wilson George A. Duncklee	Samuel B. Hodge
1865.		
Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Hiram Patch George A. Duncklee Luke W. Preston	Samuel B. Hodge
1866.		
Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Hiram Patch George A. Duncklee Luke W. Preston	Hiram Patch
1867.		
Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Thomas E. Fisher Henry Richardson Newell D. Dean	No choice
1868.		
Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Henry Richardson John West Augustus H. Bixby	Hiram Patch
1869.		
Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod. Daniel F. Patch, Clerk	Henry Richardson John West Augustus H. Bixby	Samuel D. Downs

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Hiram Poter

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELECTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1870.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Daniel F. Patch, Clerk.

Hiram P. Clark
William H. Hopkins
Newell D. Dean

Samuel D. Downes

1871.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood, Clk

George D. Epps
George A. Duncklee
Elias A. Wilson

Garvin S. Sleeper

1872.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood, Clk

George D. Epps
George A. Duncklee
Elias A. Wilson

Garvin S. Sleeper

1873.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood, Clk

George F. Pettee
William A. Lord
Abner B. Woodward

John G. Morse

1874.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Mark Balch, Clerk

Hiram P. Clark
William A. Lord
William H. Hopkins

John G. Morse

1875.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Mark Balch, Clerk

Hiram Patch
George A. Duncklee
Samuel E. Stevens

Charles A. Vose

1876.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Chas. E. Nutting, Clk

Hiram Patch
George A. Duncklee
Samuel E. Stevens

Charles A. Vose

1877.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood, Clk

George F. Pettee
Jonathan Danforth
Thomas E. Taylor

Henry Richardson

1878.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood, Clk

George F. Pettee
John G. Morse
Thomas E. Taylor

Henry Richardson

1879.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood. Clk

George F. Pettee
John G. Morse
William A. Lord

Thomas E. Fisher

1880.

Garvin S. Sleeper, Mod.
Luther F. Atwood, Clk

George F. Pettee
John G. Morse
Harvey N. Whiting

Thomas E. Fisher
(Chosen in Nov. pre-
ceding.)

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELECTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1881.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Luther F. Atwood, Clk	George F. Pettee John G. Morse Harvey N. Whiting	George E. Downes (From this date chosen for two years.)
1882.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Luther F. Atwood, Clk	George F. Pettee John G. Morse Edson H. Patch	George E. Downes
1883.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Luther F. Atwood, Clk	Henry Richardson Edson H. Patch George A. Duncklee	Augustus H. Bixby
1884.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Luther F. Atwood, Clk	Henry Richardson George A. Duncklee Jonathan Danforth	Augustus H. Bixby
1885.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Luther F. Atwood, Clk	Henry Richardson George A. Duncklee Harvey Whiting	George F. Pettee
1886.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk	George D. Epps Charles H. Clark Jonathan Danforth	George F. Pettee
1887.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk	George W. Cummings Charles H. Clark Jonathan Danforth	George A. Duncklee
1888.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk	George D. Epps Jonathan Danforth Charles H. Clark	George A. Duncklee
1889.		
Geo. W. Cummings, M. Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk	Henry Richardson George A. Duncklee Charles E. Nutting	George W. Cummings
1890.		
Edson H. Patch, Mod. Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk	Henry Richardson George A. Duncklee Charles E. Nutting	George W. Cummings
1891.		
Edson H. Patch, Mod. Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk	Henry Richardson George A. Duncklee Charles A. Patch	Martin L. Colburn

MODERATOR AND TOWN CLERK.

SELEOTMEN.

REPRESENTATIVES.

1892.

Geo. W. Cummings, M.
Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk

Edson H. Patch
Elias A. Bryant
Daniel B. Tobie

Martin L. Colburn

1893.

Geo. W. Cummings, M.
Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk

Elias A. Bryant
Charles A. Patch
George R. Smith

James T. Woodbury

1894.

Geo. W. Cummings, M.
Jas. T. Woodbury, Clk

Elias A. Bryaut
George R. Smith
John M. Morse


James T. Woodbury

CHAPTER XIV.

CUSTOMS AND HABITS OF THE OLDEN TIME.

As noted on another page, Francetown was settled by two different races of people—the Scotch and English. Near a half century earlier the latter had opposed the Scotch settlers in New England, and in some places had subjected them to considerable persecution. But at the date of the settlement of this town the Scotch had become so well known and so much respected that the two races lived together in complete peace. Yet, each race had its peculiar customs, and all are delightful now to look back upon. The Scotch were the first settlers of this town, and for many years were in the large majority. They were people very decided in everything; but especially in their religious convictions. All of them, without exception, could read and write, and all, both young and old, were constant readers of the Bible. They listened to the preacher, Bible in hand, and were quick to discern and censure anything that was not according to the Book. Every family must have its morning and evening worship at home, like that of which Burns gives a beautiful picture in “The Cotter’s Saturday Night.” They kept the Sabbath with great strictness, beginning Saturday night at sunset. No work of any kind was allowed except in cases of most urgent necessity; and no travel whatever except to go to the House of God for worship, save that in cases of *special* urgency or danger the doctor might visit his patients.

As soon as there was a meeting in town, it was the custom for all the family to attend, traveling on foot, and in the summer without shoes. The aged and feeble, and the mother with babe in her arms, came on horseback, sometimes three besides the babe riding on the same horse. Young ladies came to church barefoot when there was no snow, and thought nothing



of a walk of three or four miles for this purpose. In later days, when they became a little more stylish, they carried their stout, calf-skin shoes in their hands, and put them on just before entering the church. They had no cushioned seats, and no short sermons. Their worship had no characteristics of modern ease and comfort. It was their custom to worship all day, a two-hour sermon in the morning and a two-hour sermon in the afternoon, with prayers and other exercises of corresponding length. Mr. Bradford was noted specially for long sermons, often extending beyond the two hours. In the later years of his ministry a clock was put into the church, marked with the initials, D. L. P. At one time Mr. Bradford asked his hired man what those letters meant. He replied that he did not know, but he guessed it was "D'd Long Preaching!"

In those times they concluded that the Sabbath was "The Lord's Day," and they would spend it all for him. The old people used to say that "they got up early on Sabba' Day," and those certainly *had* to, who lived in remote parts of the town. The Scotch were particular about "catechising" their children; and in some places they had all under twenty-one years of age meet at nine o'clock Sabbath morning to recite the "Catechism" an hour before the regular service. In subsequent years the "Catechism" was taught in the common schools, a part of Saturday being used for that purpose. The children were universally taken to church. Mothers with babes in their arms were in the House of God every Sabbath, and nobody thought of it as noticeable or strange. As all had large families, a neighborhood meeting was made up of a few parents and a crowd of children. It had long been the custom to put children from about four to fourteen years of age, in large box-pews by themselves, and assign a "tithing-man" to keep them quiet during the long sermon. This custom it seems had begun to change before the close of the last century; and probably was never very strictly carried out in Francetown after the settlement of Rev. Moses Bradford, except in cases of unruly, or of orphan children. But there was here considerable enforced order (or disorder) at church, on account of tithing-men, dog-pelters, children, and thick boots and cow-hide shoes slamming on the uncarpeted floor! But some blustering, officious tithingmen,

like certain school-teachers I have had to deal with, made a great deal of noise in keeping people still, and much confusion in preserving order. Sometimes a brawling or frightened child would have its yell out in spite of these fearful officials, and much to the detraction of their dignity. Instances are given of tithing-men who were overbearing and not a little cruel and hard; which led in later years to the appointment of the most judicious men to this trust. Many curious incidents might be given from the experiences of these officers; but one, happening elsewhere, will not wound any sensitive person if given here. A certain tithing-man having

“been chose to wake ye sleepers in meeting, must need have a fox taile fixed to ye end of a long staff wherewith he may brush the faces of them y^t will have naps in time of discourse; likewise a sharp thorn wherewith he may prick such as be moste sounde. On ye last Lord his day, as he strutted about ye meeting-house, he did spy a farmer sleeping with much comforte, his head kept steady by being in ye corner, and his hand grasping the rail. And soe spying, he did quicklie thrust his staff along the rail and give him a grievous prick upon ye hand. Whereupon the farmer did spring upp much above ye floor, and with a terrible force strike his hand against ye wall, and also to ye great wonder of all, prophainlie exclaim, in a loud voice, ‘Cuss the woodchuck,’ he dreaming, as it seemed, y^t the woodchuck had bit him”

It is to be feared that many people nowadays “have naps in time of discourse,” and dream of woodchucks, and many other things, and sleep “moste sounde;” but alas! now we have no man among us who has “bin chose to wake ye sleepers!”

The people of ye olden time manifested considerable pride, as to their place in the meeting house. Front seats were highest in rank. Women were generally seated separate from the men. If a man was known to be in debt, it took off much from the “degrees” of his “dignity” at church. Persons of no special standing in the community were expected to take back seats. There was the pauper pew and there was the negro pew. If any question arose concerning supersedure or rank in the House of the Lord, the selectmen of the town were accustomed to decide it. In some places the selectmen were instructed to seat the people in the order of their “dignity.” As late as 1794 this town appointed at the March meeting a special committee for the Gallery to “see that Every one takes thare Seats

properly." But all these distinctions and rules have long since passed away. In this and other newer towns they were never very rigidly carried out, though traces of them remain in the "paupers' seat," and in the fact that in most churches, to this day, the best-dressed stranger is shown to the best seat!

The social habits of the first generations of the town were far different from those now in vogue. They had no newspapers and few books, and seldom met except on the Sabbath; but they were more "chatty" and "neighborly" than now. Hard work did not take the fun and cheer out of them. They were full of jokes and quick at repartee. They had their "log-rollings," and their "burnings," and their "huskings," and their "spinning-bees," and their "reaping-bees," and their "apple-pearing-bees," and many more. They had no pianos and no organs, but fife and drum and bagpipe and violin made lively music for march or dance, and tradition hints that some of the log-cabins, and in later days the large, old-fashioned kitchens, showed many gay scenes of laughing faces and "flying-feet." The dance, however, was never very common in this town, except in the kitchen at home; and even this was forbidden in many families. Mr. Bradford is reported as having "preached that it was a sin to dance," and the better class of people gradually set themselves against it. On one occasion the young people of the neighborhood, to the number of about fifty, had assembled in the northeast part of the town, in a large, old-fashioned house, and begun to dance, when the pious grandmother came out of her room with her broom in hand and said, "Ye are all going to the devil!" And when the grandfather followed her and said, "Let the young folks have a frolic," she promptly added, "You are going to the devil, too," and then, by vigorous blows with that distinguished household utensil, she "broomed them all out!" Who will say that "Woman's Rights" is a new thing under the sun?

"In ye olden time" the young men and fathers had for entertainments certain rough and severe exercises which would be considered as intolerable hardships now. The "chopping-bee," for example, was to them a great delight. This was the gathering of from thirty to fifty men to fell the trees on certain tracts of land. They put themselves under one leader,

and worked like giants. The constant blows of the axe, the crash of falling trees, the laughter and shouts of all the company, the rivalry of ambitious choppers, and the fierce calls of the leader, all contributed to a scene of wild and excited pleasure, immensely enjoyed by those tireless and athletic men! With the rivalry and spur of each others' company, the popular excitement, and a fair supply of rum, they accomplished almost incredible tasks, and reckoned it as an amusement!

Sometimes, under strict orders, they would begin on one side of a lot and cut all the trees nearly off, but leave them standing, and when all was ready, at a signal they would start those on one side and let the old, towering, ponderous, crowded trees of the whole tract go down at once! The thunder of the crash was louder than the roar of battle, and could be heard far away in other towns. The air was full of flying limbs and leaves and dust and screaming birds! And this was accompanied by the shouts of men and boys, from far and near, assembled to behold the startling scene! But it was a dangerous and difficult feat. If any wind should arise, or if any tree was cut too near off so as to go down before the signal, the risk was great. Several lives were lost in this way in neighboring towns. But the advantage of a "clean fall," and the excitement of the last scene, were so great, that occasionally the plan was tried.

After the trees on any tract had been down about six months, it was the custom to "burn over the lot," and generally, from the vast amount of material accumulated on the soil, the fires were fierce and long continued, and the ashes left were sufficient for enrichment for years. But after the best "burn" the huge trunks of trees were always left, and it was a vast undertaking to remove them. Oft times for this purpose they had what they called "piling-bees," just for a little innocent pleasure. This was the hardest, blackest, dirtiest kind of work, and had to be done chiefly by hand. But thirty or forty men and boys would go at it with shouts of laughter, and toss the huge, charred logs over the rocks like playthings! They made piles of logs thick as hay-cocks in a field, and some of them of enormous size, as the old growth on an acre was immense. Then, black and dirty as possible, they "treated,"

and "cheered," and went home. It was a peculiar kind of "amusement," and it would not have many charms for young men of the present day!

Of a milder, yet heroic, type were the entertainments of the other sex in those days. They were a jollier, happier set than the sickly, pining women of the present day, though even their pleasures would be counted pain by their grand-daughters. Apple-parings, quiltings, carding-bees and spinning-bees, were among their chief social pleasures. They took turns from house to house, or all went together to help any that were sick. The good mother would take her baby under one arm and her flax-wheel and flax under the other, and walk a mile or two to her neighbor's on a day agreed upon. They would do all the work up at home, and get together soon after sunrise. Then a dozen or twenty would set their wheels buzzing at once, and above the noise of their wheels their ringing voices kept chat and laughter rolling all the day! What pleasure it was! What a work they accomplished! Twenty babies and twenty flax-wheels! Then about sunset each would take baby and wheel, walk back home, get supper for a large family, patch the childrens' clothes, and go to bed thankful for such a happy day!

In those times all that the people wore was made in their own houses. Not a yard of anything else was to be found in the town, except in rare instances one might have a silk handkerchief, or in later days a silk dress. Of course all the girls were brought up to card and knit and spin and weave. Every house had its flax-wheel and spinning wheel and loom. Many girls were good spinners at ten years of age, and some at twelve would spin a "hank a day." A "hank," or three "skeins," was however considered a fair day's work for an experienced woman. Girls "went out spinning" at fifty cents per week, or eight and one-third cents per day, with board. The very smartest could make only one dollar per week, i. e. by doing a double day's work. Every family raised a "patch of flax," and every family had a few sheep. Hence they made all sorts of flannels and linens, and were accustomed to walk to New Boston or Amherst to sell them, and back the same day, a half-dozen together, as a mere pleasure-walk!

The maiden manufactured her own "outfit" in those days; and it was a fair test of her skill and her "saving;" and her "intended," as they used to call the rustic lover, was given ample chance to judge of her work beforehand. Perhaps sometimes the work made sale for the worker. Certainly the more skilful were proud to show what they had made. And generally the exhibit was very honorable. Many beautiful things were made all by hand. They did not embroider towels then, but they *wove* them in charming figures; nowhere in the world excelled even to this day. Blankets and table-cloths were all home-made, and were specially noticed as tests of the woman's skill. Every girl knew how to do every part—to card and spin and weave and color and warp. They wove linen in raised figures of stainless white, and they mingled colors and textures in many beautiful forms, which seem truly marvelous, in view of their simple means. All done with a hand-loom, in a log-cabin!

The women wore a plain linen dress in the summer, and a plain woolen dress in the winter, both woven and made up at home. Each woman colored her own dress to suit her own taste. In later days, but before the era of cotton mills, they bought "raw cotton" and spun it by hand, which they used for "filling," and, with linen "warp," made a cheaper and excellent cloth for common wear for both sexes. With linen "warp," and a coarse, "slack-twisted" cotton "filling," they manufactured cloth which they took to the fulling mill, where it was dyed, a "nap" was raised on it, and it was "pressed"—after which it was called "Fustian," though very different from anything now known by that name. It was considered "very pretty," and wore like iron. All-wool cloth was "fulled," and dyed, and "carded" to make a "nap" on it, and pressed, to be used by men for their best wear. The first "black coat" the writer ever had was woven by his mother and prepared in this way. And I helped "spool" the "quills" for it, and we all thought it was very fine! The men wore for common use what used to be known as "striped cloth," blue and white, and all home-made. The warp was generally all white, but the "filling" was first a "quill" of white and then a "quill" of blue, making stripes about an eighth of an inch wide. And

sometimes the stripes were put into the warp. This cloth was warm and good to wear, and was the common material for pants, "spencers," and frocks. This was universally worn by males when the writer was a boy. He used to wear a "striped frock" to school, and did not think of having anything nicer. Generally, the men, especially the Scotch, wore tow shirts in summer—a cloth made out of the coarser, poorer, cheaper part of the flax, while most of the "fine linen" was sold. This tow cloth would wear for years, was clean and healthy, but very rough to the skin. At rough work the men also wore leather aprons, which, like all the rest, were made at home. The "best" suit of clothes, both for men and women, lasted for years. Things were never made over to conform to new fashions. Old and young, men and women, all went "barefoot" at home. A pair of boots would last a man from six to ten years, as he only wore them Sabbath days and on special occasions, going barefoot all summer and wearing shoes in the winter. The writer can remember seeing men barefoot on the road when the ground was frozen. They wore "leggings" to keep the snow out of their shoes. These were sometimes knit or neatly made, but were often only old waste pieces of cloth, and in all cases were tied with strings around the ankles and over the mouth of the shoe. These were comfortable, though making a clumsy and bungling appearance. Moreover, what boots and shoes they did have were made at home. They carried hides to the nearest tannery to be tanned and returned, every family in town having its own tanning done. Then a shoemaker went from house to house, making and repairing for the year. Many of the people learned to repair shoes for themselves. A cobbler's shop was an unheard-of thing in the first half-century of this town. Old people can remember the rude "shoemaker's bench" which stood in some of the kitchens for use in occasional repairs.

Tailors or tailoresses (more generally the latter) went from house to house to do the cutting and making when required, working for about twenty-five cents a day and board, with long days, *beginning work at sunrise*. When Francetown was at her most prosperous period, there were several such "seam-

stresses," and they were accustomed to stay about two weeks each year with each of the well-to-do families, "clothing them up."

The methods of heating and cooking in the early days of this town were of the simplest kind. The log-cabin was generally built against a huge rock, which answered for a "fire-back," and then a rude chimney was built of stones laid in clay. This chimney was low, but very wide and large; and they kept a hot fire and an immense bed of coals glowing all the time from autumn round to spring. The log-cabins were far from tight, having many places for wind and snow to blow in, and the people must have perished but for the huge fires. The fire was never allowed to "get low." If a family moved out, they were expected to leave a rousing fire and bushels of glowing coals for the family moving in. Wood was plenty and almost at their doors, and the more they could burn, the better. They began with a big "back-log" in the morning, six or eight feet long and as large as a man could roll in. Then they piled before it and upon it as much smaller wood as possible, and so started in for the day. It was a most cheerful fire, which it would do our modern hearts good to see. In the coldest days they drew closer to the blaze, and warming one side would turn the other, and thus take advantage of the fire. In the earlier cabins, notches were left on the top of the "chimney-rock," or in the sides of the chimney, about four feet above the fire, and a stick of green wood, called the "lug-pole," was put in these notches, thus reaching across over the blaze. If in time it became dry and caught on fire and burned off, it was easily replaced by another. On this "lug-pole" they put iron hoops, and on these hoops they hung iron hooks of various lengths, on which their pots and kettles were suspended over and close to the fire. Then the kettles were lifted off with a wooden lever five or six feet long, it requiring no little strength to handle them in this way. In later days, when they became able to build solid and substantial chimneys, they had a huge iron crane, from five to eight feet in length, hung on the side of the chimney, so as to reach over the fire, but swing out into the room. This was considered a great improvement. It brought untold relief to the weary and

heated house-wife. She could now swing off her kettles from the fire, and examine and replenish them, and swing them back, without the labor of lifting them on the end of a lever!

Stoves were then unheard of, and likewise all modern culinary conveniences. Cooking was all done over the open fire, summer and winter. Potatoes if they were so fortunate as to have any, were roasted in the coals. Bread of every kind was baked before the fire, the dough being spread thin upon a maple board hewn out with an axe. When one side was browned, it was deftly turned to bring the other side to the fire. Subsequently the good wife was provided with a broad "tin," as it was called, which was set up close to the fire, with a small stone or stick of wood behind it. The writer can remember wheat cakes baked this way, and also the "Indian Bannock," made generally of only indian meal and water. And with all respect to the achievements of modern cooking, I believe I have never found anything so exquisitely delicious as the "fire-cakes" and the roasted potatoes just out of the ashes! And their methods of cooking meats, though laborious, certainly gave them a better flavor than they have now. The coon, the goose, the wild turkey, the pig, the quarter of bear or heifer, were hung before the fire by a stout cord fastened to a hook in the chimney above; and then a child, or the old grandmother, with a long stick kept the roast revolving, and when the cord was slowly twisted hard, it would slowly unwind itself, so that every part was perfectly cooked, and had a rare sweetness that modern palates never knew. A "Dripping-Pan" was placed beneath, to save all the juices. This was the old hard way, but oh! the sweetness, the relish! How we would like the old way again, at least for a day!

When the settlers became able to replace their log cabins with framed houses, and had brick chimneys, they built large, brick ovens, some of which remain in the older buildings to the present day. The brick oven was another blessed improvement for the house-wife. Yet it took a large amount of wood and a long time to heat it. The woman could not make any hasty use of it for company. Usually it required a hot roaring fire about three hours to heat it well; and then it was ready for the great baking of bread, beans, pies, and all things desirable. It was

the custom to "heat the oven" once a week. The old "fire-shovel," having a flat thin iron blade about ten inches square and an iron handle four feet long, was used to slide the articles into the oven, and draw them out at the proper time. The nimble hand would take an unbaked pumpkin pie full to the brim and slide it to the farthest side on the end of the shovel without spilling a drop!

After a time the "tin baker" was invented, it being a sort of hand oven to set up before the fire. It was placed on legs about six inches above the hearth, was closed behind, and opened like a tunnel toward the heat, was light, was made of tin and kept scoured and shining, and it did some excellent cooking. It was a quick way to cook, answering a fine purpose in any sudden call. It was generally introduced in this section about 1840, though known and used before. I remember the first one brought to my father's house, how it astonished us, and how great an invention it was declared to be. But it was soon superseded by the cooking stove. Stoves had long been in use more or less for heating purposes. As early as 1815 an article was in our town warrant to "purchase stoves for the meeting-house." It was, however, many years before they were used for cooking. The first cooking-stove the writer ever saw appeared about 1843, being a rude affair as compared with the elegant ranges of the present day. There was great prejudice against them, and even fear of them, and they gained very slowly their way to popular favor, not being in general use in this vicinity much before 1850. At first they were set up beside the old fire-place, and both were kept running at the same time, wood being so plenty that they cared not how much they burned. It seems strange when they had such rousing fires at home, that they got along so many years without warming the church. Then the minister in winter was accustomed to preach with his mittens on and his stout overcoat ("surtout") buttoned tight about him, while the listeners bundled themselves up in everyway to keep warm, having small resemblance to the sleek-garbed audiences of the present day. The mothers and older women were somewhat helped through the long services by the "foot-stove," when they could afford to have one. This was a tin box about ten inches square

and eight inches in height, set in a light wooden frame, and having a bail to carry it by as one would carry a pail. In one side of the box was a door through which they would slide in a small tin box holding three or four quarts of glowing coals, and when the door was shut the heat was retained for a considerable time. Sabbath noons these were replenished from the nearest house, or from the "noon-house." They were considered a great luxury.

The facilities for lighting their houses were of the simplest and most limited kind in the olden times, consisting chiefly of the old open fire alone. Few could afford to use candles. Lamps were rare, and poor inconvenient things at best. Pine torches were used to carry about. Oliver Butterfield said that in his day they took "pitch pine splits to light them down cellar." A pine knot, or a roll of birch bark, burning in front of the "fore-stick" made the only light for the girls to spin by, or the boys to read by. Many of us now living can remember getting our lessons in the chimney corner by the blaze of a pine knot. The men and boys of Francestown were accustomed to go about twice a year to the "Pitch-pine Plain in Greenfield" for a supply of "pine knots" and "splits;" and even these were sparingly used. Subsequently lamps were invented which would "burn any kind of grease" and these were counted a "great blessing," and were universally used. But they were dirty and dim, and oft had offensive odors, and were so poor that one such would not now be tolerated for an evening. Some improvements were made from time to time, though the common people could not afford them. At length the kerosene oil lamps came into vogue. This is the poor man's light, being the cheapest as well as the best light known. These last were introduced into New Hampshire about 1855. I bought the first of the kind that I heard of, at Dartmouth College January 1856.

It was the early custom to "keep fire in the family" with as much care as they kept food. Bushels of live coals were "raked up" at night, i. e. covered up with ashes a foot deep, to keep them for the next day. In the morning the "Bed of coals" was "opened," and a few dry chips and sticks, preserved for the purpose and kept standing "in the Corner" of the large fire-

place, were laid upon the coals, and then wood was piled above as high as possible, and soon a "roaring fire was a going." They burned green wood, and that of all kinds shapes and sizes, bringing it in out of the snow and never housing it, except enough for one day ahead. It was a long time before people thought of such a thing as cutting a year's stock of wood ahead; and even then it was left out-doors the year round. If by any mistake or neglect, the fire went out in any house, they would go to a neighbor's, sometimes a mile off, to "get some fire." In cold weather it was a serious thing to have the "fire run out." If no fire could be had from neighbors, then they had to resort to flint, steel and tinder, to start it, and it required much skill to succeed with these. Some families had each a "tinder-box,"—a nice tight little box containing flint and steel, and some very inflammable material like burnt linen or thin pitch-pine shavings. Then by skillfully striking fire with the flint, the shavings would catch and burn, though often many trials were necessary to succeed. Sometimes with the old flint-lock gun they flashed powder to set wadding or tinder on fire. Friction matches, at first called "lucifer matches," were not common in this vicinity before 1835, and were used very sparingly for many years. Only a few families thought they could afford to have them. The principle of starting fire by friction with phosphorus was introduced into London in 1680, but the friction match as we know it, was invented by an English chemist in 1829, and soon after began to be used in this country. It is said that now matches are used at the rate of about seven per day on an average for every individual in the United States. Many a smoker strikes dozens of matches per day whereas in the old time the pipe had to be lighted with a burning coal or the end of a stick drawn out of the fire!

Many old people can remember when women and girls worked in the field at all sorts of work done by men. They would do up their house-work and often then "do as much as a man" in a day,—shovel, plant, hoe, reap, split wood and drive the team, with aptness and energy enough to put their male competitors to shame. Women always "took care of the barn," more or less, and were skilful at it. They raised their own flax, took care of the garden, milked, raked hay, held the plow, and chop-

ped wood at the door; and all this was not counted strange, and they took pride in it. They were not "tailor-made-girls," not parlor dolls, but strong healthy, fearless, and ambitious to be good for something.

With few exceptions the settlers of this town began poor, as was the case in all the adjacent towns. Those who had plenty of means in the old country or in the lower towns, were not the ones to strike into the hardships of a new settlement. Many who came here ran in debt for a lot of land in the forest, cleared a spot, put up a cabin, and after a struggle of years, succeeded in paying the debt. Some began without a dollar. Heroic and noble girls married and went with their young husbands into the cabin in the woods to begin life, having no adornments and no conveniences. Cases are reported where the whole outfit of the couple starting for their forest home was a small bundle of sheets and quilts, a fry-kettle and an axe! And then in spare time they hewed out wooden plates, split a thin piece out of a log and put legs into it for a table, made wooden bowls and wooden spoons, and stools to sit down upon, and thought themselves quite well furnished!

But let it not be supposed that these much-enduring hearts were without happiness. They found a certain wild romantic delight in this kind of a life. Healthy, brave, strong, brought up to habits of endurance, deeply religious and full of hope, they met all their hardships and privations joyously. All were poor but all were confident. They were of the persevering kind, and they worked patiently and hard and continuously, year after year, till they worked themselves out of debt, built comfortable homes and left well-improved farms to their children.

Of course in those old days they had no carpets and sofas and pictures and easy chairs! Sweet parlors and exquisite bric-a-brac had not yet visited the dreams of the young housewife! In the log houses there was no "spare room." At the present day there is not a dwelling in Francetown without engravings, or flowers, or some efforts at ornamentation even if in some cases cheap and small. Now the piano, or organ, may be found in almost every house. Now the neat parlor, stored with keep-sakes, choice books and fancy needle-work, all taste-

fully and delicately arranged, is the joy of every woman. Not so with the early mothers of Francetown. When they came to be able to have a "best-room," it was without carpet, or paint, or picture, and its furniture was scanty and plain. The "best room" always contained a bed, and two or three high, straight-backed basket-bottomed chairs, and a "light-stand," and that was all. And that was considered quite high-toned and stylish!

We have not space for all that might be said concerning the habits and customs of the early days of the town, but must add a few words as to the use of liquor. For more than three quarters of a century after the settlement of Carson it was the universal custom to drink "spirit" more or less, both with the Scotch and English parts of the community. The minister was "treated" at every house where he called, and the apologies were most profuse and humble, if by any miscalculation they happened to be out of rum! Sometimes, in cases where the minister made many calls, it was whispered that he arrived home at night in considerable mental confusion, and was even perplexed to find the door of his own house! They condemned drunkenness, but they approved of drinking! It was considered a pleasant and proper habit! Women took their drink with the rest, though generally a less amount. Many now living can remember when it was the "fashion" for all to drink. It was the special act of courtesy to a guest. And long after "treating" ceased to be universal it was thought indispensable on every special or important occasion to have "spirit" on hand. If a neighbor was called in to help in a job of planting or chopping or butchering, the bottle was sure to be passed round. I remember as late as 1845 that among the best of people rum was distributed to help in the field in haying-time, and almost nobody thought of getting hay without it. This history shows on another page that when the meeting-house was raised, and when the minister was installed, rum was provided free by the town. In the day of our grandfathers a guest thought himself misused if he was not supplied with rum. All the "trainings" and "huskings" must have plenty of rum. Store-keepers gave a glass of rum to those who traded with them, and a store without rum was a thing unknown. Rum or, if it could be afforded, brandy, or gin, was freely supplied at weddings and

funerals, as will be seen in the description of these ceremonies on a later page. In those days it would not have been considered so extravagant for a farmer to buy a barrel of rum as to buy a barrel of flour. And then there were a few men in every town too poor to buy, who would hang round the stores and taverns to get a "drink" on some pretext or other. One such in this town thought himself a great "speller" and sought opportunities to "spell for the drink." He was ignorant enough, but was willing to expose that ignorance for a drink, to the amusement of lookers-on. At one time, amid a crowd of giggling men and boys, a stranger promised him a drink if he would spell a certain word. The word was "cocked-up-hat," and when it was given out the boys laughed and the speller scratched his head, and said "That is an awful hard word!" But just then an idea struck him and he spelled it without any noticeable approach to correctness. The crowd shouted with laughter saying, "Not right," "Not right" The speller, however, according to the idea that struck him, replied, "you did not say, if I spelled it *right*, but if I *spelled* it, I should have the drink!" That turned the laughter onto the other party, and the poor clown "got his drink!" Such were a small class of hangers-on at the rum-shops, even within the memory of the living. Those accustomed to their drams and unable longer to get them, were often called to artful games and strategies "for a drink." In 1833 a large tall man in the south part of the town dislocated his shoulder and the doctor ordered it to be "bathed in spirit." An intemperate neighbor heard this and resolved to drink at the injured man's expense. So he went and asked for "a quart of rum as quick as possible." The answer was, "I sent him a quart yesterday—is that all gone?" But the thirsty man replied, "The Doctor says he is so *tall and large* a quart a day is not enough!"

Often in the old days liquor was taken at meals, and was thought to be important to stimulate and strengthen the system. It is said that Jonathan Patch went to reap rye for Capt. Driscoll and they all had for dinner simply old-fashioned hot hasty Indian pudding, with a mixture of rum and molasses for sauce! I remember hearing an old man say about 1844, "a gal-

lon of rum will go as far as a bushel of corn in my family!" And I used to think he would "go as far" after the rum as almost anyone!

Especially cider came to be used at the table, and as a "luncheon" in the field. Of course at first there were no orchards and it was a long time before cider became common. But about 1790 to 1800 every farmer had his orchard in bearing condition, and the chief use of the orchard was for cider. The plan of raising apples to sell had not been tried, and grafted fruit was almost unknown. Almost every farmer had his "cider-mill," and kept it in use most of the fall, for "early-cider" and "late-cider." I remember nine of these mills in my father's neighborhood, though some of them were in a state of decay. These mills were very rude affairs. They consisted of two cuts of a hard-wood log about twenty-two inches in diameter, and about two feet long, set upright and made to revolve or roll against each other, cavities being morticed into one, and projections which they called "nuts" being set in the other to fit these cavities, and draw in the apples. The apples were poured into a "hopper" so arranged that their weight would press them against the revolving surfaces. From the top of one of these vertical rollers, extended a wooden crank twenty feet long, ten inches square at the wheel and tapering to five, and so crooked as to reach nearly to the ground at the outer extremity. To this small end a horse was hitched, and supplied the motive power by walking round and round in a circle. It required a man and two small boys to run the thing to advantage. One small boy was to follow the horse and keep him from stopping, and the other was to "scrape the nuts," while the man "poured in the apples," bringing them a bushel at a time upon his shoulder and dodging under the "crank" as it swept slowly round. The mill only crushed the apple, and generally the crushed apple would stick to the nut and must be scraped off. I have "scraped the nuts" many a day, a work not difficult, but exceedingly monotonous for a small boy. The grating creaking noise of the cider-mill could be heard for half a mile. The process was slow, a cart-load of apples going through in about three hours. Then the "trough" must "stand over night," and then it was put into a "press" and the juice

squeezed out. Afterwards it was "cut up," soaked with water, and pressed again. The last result was called "water-cider," and was considered strong enough for boys and women to drink!

The process of making cider was laborious and hard. But the amount of cider made in this town from 1790 to 1840 was enormous. Most well-to-do farmers put from twenty to seventy barrels in the cellar each year to drink. Always when a neighbor called the "boy" was expected to "draw a mug of cider" and pass it round, the "mug" holding about two quarts. I have seen a man drink or guzzle down a quart mug full of cider at one draught; not breathing or taking the mug from his lips till the last drop was down. Everybody drank cider long after the temperance crusade against brandy and rum. Most farmers took a large "jug" of cider into the field forenoon and afternoon, and into the woods for drink in winter. Then the cider was icy-cold, but it was said to "warm-up" the drinker!

The old-fashioned cider-mill has now almost ceased to exist. They began to decline about 1830. I played with the ruins of one in my father's barn in 1840. Not one twentieth of the cider made seventy-five years ago, is made in town now. At that time cider was distilled by some, making what was called "cider-brandy." I often heard old people speak of it. Sometimes farmers swapped their cider for the brandy, the rate being a barrel of cider for a gallon of brandy. They also had "cider-wine," which consisted of the brandy reduced with clear cider. This was counted the most merry-making draught of all, and a tumbler-full of it would so "set up" a man as to make him feel large enough for any office. And these drinks, together with "flip," "sling," "punch," "toddy" and "egg-nogg," besides common rum and brandy, would seem to be sufficient for all ordinary needs!

The first building raised without rum in Francestown was a barn erected by Aaron Draper, in 1834, pronounced at that time the best barn in town. Dea. Oliver Holt of Greenfield was the carpenter. It had always been the custom to have rum and cider free on such occasions; but when this frame was nearly ready to raise, Draper said, "Deacon, I'm a temperance man and this barn must go up on temperance principles." The

Deacon replied that he did not believe it could be raised without liquor, and advised him to furnish cider. "No," said Draper, "if it cannot go up without liquor, it shall never go up at all." "Well," said the Deacon, "I'll help all I can!" So men were invited to the "raising," and told that they would be furnished with coffee and food, but no liquor. Every man came and the building went up in perfect order. When all was done except putting the old-fashioned heavy ridge-pole in place, and the men were on the top of the roof holding it, a messenger came on horse-back and shouted, "Mr. Ames, your little boy is drowned." Ames who was helping hold up the timber, let go, and springing from beam to beam, reached the ground and was away, while the others, losing his help, with most desperate efforts were barely able to swing the long timber into place. When all was over and all got down safe, the good old Deacon said, "If they had been half-crazed with liquor as is frequently the case, there would have been a terrible accident." And from that time liquor was provided less and less frequently on such occasions, until the practice ceased altogether. This raising was on the "Draper place," now unoccupied; and this barn was taken down about 1880 by Mason H. Balch and re-erected on his home-farm. It was so well-framed and well-raised without the rum, that it was difficult to get it apart after nearly 50 years!

From the earliest days of New England attempts were made in all the colonies and states to regulate the sale of liquor by legislation, the object being, not to prevent selling or drinking, but only to prevent drunkenness. The Assembly of the Colony of New Hampshire seems to have passed an act as early as 1733, requiring all retailers and taverners to procure a license, and pay a small tax per gallon on their sales. Previous to this all persons had been forbidden by law to "sit tippling more than two hours or later than ten o'clock at night." The number of taverns was limited by law. In 1791 the state passed a more rigid license law. This continued, with certain amendments and changes from time to time, till 1849, when a Prohibitory Law was submitted to the people and adopted by a three-fourths vote. This was confirmed and improved in 1855, and

with few amendments has remained the law of the state to the present time.

We see the progress of temperance by looking back upon the past. When the Turnpike was in its best days there were in this town four taverns on that thorough-fare, all licensed to sell liquor, besides the stores where it was sold or given away. In other parts of the town licenses to sell were occasionally asked for,—all which has been stated in the body of this work. But Francestown was one of the foremost in agitating the temperance reform, and gradually, and earlier than in most towns these excesses came to an end. For many years there has been no open sale of liquor in this place. Probably no community could be found in the state more free from drunkenness and disorder than ours to-day. Not even cider is made for drinking purposes now, to any great extent. Not so much is put into all the cellars in town as was put into one cellar in 1810. Here the day of strong drink has gone by, and the people are every way healthier, richer, happier, and better without it!

CHAPTER XV.

THE HARDSHIPS OF OUR FATHERS.

Much has been said or suggested in this work already with reference to the trials and inconveniences which the pioneers of the town had to contend with; but I must risk being censured for some repetition for the sake of impressing on those who may succeed us some just views of what it cost to procure our privileges and comforts. The first log cabins had but one room, one small window, (which window in cases where glass could not be afforded was only an opening to let in air and light), a chamber small and dark reached only by a ladder, and a small dark cellar which they crawled into through a trap-door in the floor. These log houses were cold, and low and often entirely covered with snow in winter, so that the smoke would seem to be issuing from the ground instead of from a human dwelling. It was in many cases ten, and in some cases twenty or thirty years, before these rude cabins could be replaced with anything better. And even when they built their framed houses these were loose and cold; the large bare kitchen could not possibly be warmed in the coldest weather; and hence, by hanging up quilts and blankets they made a smaller room, a semi-circle round the fire, within which they were enabled to keep warm. Families that could afford it had a "settle," which was a bench long enough to seat four or five persons, with a plain, straight, board back, reaching high above their heads, and this they would draw up before the fire, and in it they could be comfortable in a cold day, and they called it a luxury, though bare and hard. The small children were expected to crawl into the "chimney corner," i. e. into the end of the large fire-place, and of course the warmest spot. I remember one such (then near 100 years old) from which while the fire was blazing I could "look up chimney" and see the sky

above. But often at the best there was great suffering from the cold, and the poverty-pinched household huddled close about the green-wood fire on which actually depended life itself. There were no roads, and neighbors were far away, and snows fell deeper than in modern winters, and if any were sick they were expected to suffer it out, as no physician could be obtained. Men carried their grain to mill on their shoulders, to New Boston, Amherst, or Peterboro', until a "corn-mill" was built here. The luxury of riding was out of the question. Even horse-back riding was rare for a long time. Few could have horses, and those who could have them reserved them for the infirm and old. When they came to have meetings almost all walked to meeting, even as late as 1820. It is said that at *that* date, when the people were let out of church and started down the turnpike, the long procession looked like an army on the march. What would young ladies think now of walking three or four miles barefoot to church? When horses came to be common, they were all used for riding to church, and horse-blocks began to be placed at the church door, and subsequently at stores and public houses. In some towns the selectmen were instructed to "set up horse-blocks." These were blocks of wood sawed off from a log of chestnut or oak and set upon one end, and were allowed to be nearly two feet high, the object being to assist old men, small boys and women in mounting the horse. The horses were "led up to the block," and thence the individual could easily rise to the horse's back. It was considered quite an honor to be appointed to "assist" the matrons in mounting, and especially any fair damsel that might be privileged to ride. Nor was it a small matter to do it handsomely. It required both skill and politeness. Sometimes an evil horse would "shy the block," i. e. knew too well what it meant and wished to keep off; and this increased the difficulty of lifting the fair ones to their place. Always however the "horse-block" was a great help. Private houses soon began to have them. I well remember the old chestnut one at my father's door. But when wagons came, these gradually disappeared.

In what has been said in the preceding chapter about their methods of heating and cooking, the hardship of it appears very manifest to our modern eyes. It would now be deemed

unendurable. Then the cook's face was red with heat from the roaring fire over which she was compelled to bend and reach. It was a hard thing to lift the pots and kettles off the fire, holding them at arm's length; and it was a difficult thing to keep the smoke and cinders out of them. I have seen four pots on the "crane" at the same time, with the "spider" full of meat frying on the coals at one side, and the coffee-pot on coals at the other side, and a big "Johnny-cake" baking in front, all at once! Of course the woman had to be on the lookout, to keep everything cooking, and everything from being burned or smoked. Skill and practice were required. Often the close woolen dress would catch on fire. (No "hooped skirts" in those days!) It was quite a feat to turn the "short-cake," and "bannock" and "Johnny-cake;" and if the young wife dropped it, or broke it, or tumbled it into a heap, in the process, she felt greatly humiliated. It was hot and laborious to "fry doughnuts over the fire." But doughnuts are comparatively modern and could neither be procured nor afforded in the earliest days of the town. Tea and coffee were absolutely unknown in many a log-house for years. Fish and wild game were plenty, and largely supplied the early settlers with food. A constant dish also was broth, corn broth, bean broth, barley broth, and sometimes for a rarity a mixture of these. "Hasty-pudding" and milk was the ordinary supper. Cases are known of high-toned evening parties with "hasty-pudding and milk for supper." The old Scotch people had a dish called "sowens" which was very "popular," which consisted of oatmeal, sifted and left in water to sour, and then boiled down to a jelly, eaten in milk, and sometimes with sauce. If no milk could be had for hasty-pudding or sowens, a little salt was made to answer the purpose, and it was not counted strange, and they did not grumble. Their cheap and humble food was healthy, and as the "appetite makes the feast," they enjoyed it perhaps as much as costly and dainty meals are enjoyed now.

For many years dishes and household implements were scarce, and sometimes the good house-wife was at her wits' end to know what to do. At first some cabins had only a piece of a log sawed off and set on end for a table. Oft at the hasty-pudding supper only two or three could eat at a time for lack of spoons.

An easy chair was a thing unheard-of, and even the cheapest wooden chairs were few. Most of them were narrow and small, with a "basket-bottom" and a straight high back. Pewter plates were counted quite "high-toned," while wooden plates and wooden bowls and wooden spoons were in common and daily use, china ware and nice earthen ware of all kinds coming much later. Some of these wooden dishes long continued in use. At the ordination of Dr. Richards in 1827 an eccentric man from out of town was present, and, being asked if he had had a good dinner, replied, "yes, as good as heart could wish. And water to drink in a wooden dish."

The wooden dish to dip water with was called a "noggin." It had a handle about ten inches long, held in later days about a pint, and, when new and clean, was very welcome at well or spring.

Children generally stood up at mealtime, and always in case company were present, standing back in silence and taking in their fingers what was given them! No nice knives and forks, no glittering china-ware, no table-cloths, no cake, and no dainty cake-basket!

For many years the patient mother had to carry every pail of water from five to fifty rods. Wells were dug when they became able to have such luxuries, but were generally at some distance from the house. Meantime they went to the nearest brook or spring, and the tired woman lugged her pail of water through rain or snow. And when they succeeded after long waiting in securing a well near the house, she hung her pail upon a hook on the end of a pole, and stooping down with it so as to reach the water, she drew it up full by main strength. The "well-curb" and "well-sweep" were most precious inventions and came later, being luxuries in their time, though now passed out of use. The pump came much later and few could afford it for a long time. More recent still is the water-pipe, bringing water into the house. Many can remember when there was not such a thing in town.

I have asked myself what the housewife of 1780 would have thought of a complete modern kitchen, supplied with cold water and hot water, grained floor, delicately tinted ceiling, extension-table, screen-windows, fine drawers, polished ranges, cane-

seat chairs, silver-ware, and choice bric-a-brac! Would not the dear grandmother have been frightened? Would she not have credited the oil-stove to the devil? What *would* she have thought of the egg-beater, and the clothes-wringer, and the "lightning-apple-parer," and the sewing-machine!

It is said that sometimes the pioneers of the town suffered the pinch and hardship of scanty living, which has been already referred to, in connection with Carson the first settler. Only very small stores could be laid by for winter. Through fierce storms, or ill success in hunting, sometimes families were reduced to very narrow supplies. Children were sometimes put to bed without their supper. The family would get along with almost anything that would support life. Often the good man would go to the woods with a cold boiled potato, or a piece of frozen bean-porridge for dinner! At best times they had oat-meal, corn-meal, and rye-meal to use, but no wheat flour for common use, that being of recent date, the first "barrel of flour" ever sold in Francestown being brought here in 1820. Some wheat was raised in town at a much earlier date, but the wheat flour was kept for company, or for special occasions, as they could not otherwise afford it. Even potatoes could not be afforded for ordinary use for many years. I have heard my grandfather (who was a small boy in New Boston when Francestown was a part of that town) say that during the Revolution a well-to-do family thought itself nicely off, if it could have a barrel of potatoes for winter use. And these were kept for rare and special luxuries and a choice honor to a guest! But potatoes flourished so well in the new soil that as early as 1790 they became a staple article of food; and roasted potatoes and a little wild game, or "roasted potatoes and salt," made a frequent meal! Sometimes a baked pumpkin was made to answer for a family a day or two, in a pinch. They cut out a square piece from the top large enough to let the hand in, then scraped out all the seeds and loose parts, then put in a piece of pork, and then, replacing the part cut out, they baked the whole thoroughly in the oven. Then all would gather round and eat out of the shell, as they would eat out of a pan. I remember some of the hard baked shells of pumpkins, supposed to have been prepared this way, which were tied up to the wall by

strings as "rag-bags" or receptacles for seeds and herbs. Occasionally they filled the pumpkin with milk instead of pork, but baked and ate the same way. Many considered this last a welcome dish. All these things, however, were of the cheapest order of living possible, and the humble and hardy people did not grumble at their lot!

I have already mentioned the scarcity of money for business transactions for many years. The settlers were not only poor, but the lack of any circulating medium was perplexing. At times "corn at one dollar" was made a basis of trade. Their calculations were made in pounds, shillings, pence, and farthings; and we should now count it quite a hardship to be obliged to reckon that way. Few people now would understand the terms. A woman now living in the village (Mrs. N. C. Draper) was asked some years ago what she would do a small job of work for, and replied, "Two-and-three-pence" (37½ cts.), when the other said, "That is too high; I thought I could get it done for fifty cents!" About the same time a fashionably educated young lady went to the store to get an umbrella, and was told jokingly that the price was "five-and-nine-pence, about 96 cts." She replied, "I don't feel able to pay so much, but I'll give you a dollar!" For a long time there was much confusion between the two ways of reckoning money, many clinging to the old methods till they died. The old coins, "nine-pence" and "four-pence-hap-penny," (ha' penny, or half-penny) so called, were common as late as 1850. The latter coin (worth 6½ cents) was the first money that came into the writer's possession, and was the most valuable piece of money that he has ever owned!

For the first half-century of Francetown the people experienced much difficulty in "keeping time." They could not make exact appointments, but would agree to meet "about sunrise," or "about noon." This made a fine excuse for the tardy man, and for those always late at church! People in those days set their houses "square with the sun," or as near to it as they could, and then put a "noon-mark" on the window-sill, which would give them the time once a day in fair weather. Or by going out of doors they could tell very nearly when it was noon by the shadow of the sun on the sides of the house. A very few

families had "sun-dials," which answered a good purpose when the sun was shining, and required no attention to keep them in order. The "sun-dial" consisted of a plate or disc of pewter (sometimes of wood) about twenty inches in diameter, with hours and half-hours marked on the circumference, and with a perpendicular piece of wood about two feet long and an inch square rising from the centre of the plate. The shadow of the erect piece falling upon the circumference indicated the hour. The "sun-dial" was set on a pedestal or table near the window, so that the movement of the shadow could be more readily seen. It was considered quite fine and aristocratic in its day. Of course these things were of no service in cloudy weather, or when the frost covered the windows, or in the night hours.

There were a few houses where the hour-glass might be found. Physicians had these to time their medicine, lending them, or leaving them with the prescriptions in critical cases. This was very good for an hour's time, but had to be instantly turned when run out, in order to give two or three hours correctly. It had no marks and, strictly speaking, did not indicate time, but from the moment of starting it took just an hour to "run out."

Similar in principle was the clepsydra, sometimes called the "water-clock," but it used water instead of sand. It was, however, far superior to the hour-glass, in that it would run from one to twenty-four hours; and it was good in cloudy weather and in the night. It consisted of an erect cylinder of glass, of various heights and various diameters, and filled with water, which would empty itself out in a certain number of hours, by a very small orifice at the bottom. Hours and half-hours and quarter-hours were marked on the side of the cylinder, beginning at the top, and the time was shown by the fall of the surface of the water. It was often quite accurate, and was very ornamental and stylish. But it involved considerable expense, and a great deal of work to fill and set it; it was liable to be clogged by any small substance in the water, and to be destroyed by freezing in cold weather, and never was in any general use in this country. A few were in use in New Hampshire 125 years ago and some in the adjoining towns.

Clocks were first used in Europe about 1120 A. D., and were introduced into England about 1288, but were costly and rare for several centuries. Few were ever brought to America; but they began to be made this side the water at an early day. Brass clocks were manufactured in New England as early as 1720, and in New Hampshire as early as 1730. Clocks were made in Weare before the close of the War of the Revolution, and in Antrim a few years later.

Because of the difficulty of keeping time, evening meetings used to be "given out," as they called it, or appointed, at "early candle lighting." Every one would know when it began to be dark. But they would have one advantage in those days in *this*, that they could not be looking at their watches nor turning round to see the clock, before the prayer-meeting was half done!

The clocks of those days cost from forty to a hundred dollars, so that even within the memory of people now living many families could not have them, and had to go to the neighbors to find the time of day. The clock of the olden days stood in the corner of the room, was tall and large, and ticked away with great dignity, and seemed almost like a creature of life, speaking and keeping guard. They were handed down in families from generation to generation, and after being used a hundred years, many of them are more valuable now than when they were first sold. The cheap clock is an American invention, and, though quite recent, may be found all over the world. A very good time-keeper, with the "alarm," and "illuminated face" and very neat and ornamental in form, may now be bought at the country store for two dollars. What would our fathers and mothers have thought of that?

The hardships of our ancestors in respect to transportation from place to place, though already referred to, deserves further notice. The first wagon in Frankestown was brought here about 1812 by Samuel Hodge, (Ichabod Gay brought one here from Deerfield, Mass., about the same time,) but it was many years later before wagons were common. At first they were heavy and low, with the body placed on the axletree, and of course jarring and painful to ride in. The axletree was of wood only, and the wheel was fastened on with a "linch-pin,"

the end of the axletree projecting about two inches beyond the wheel. "Thorough-braces," were a later invention and were a great improvement to relieve the jar of riding. Steel wagon-springs came into use in this vicinity about 1845. I well remember the old thorough-brace wagons, and the first "spring-wagon" that was driven to church. Ox-wagons were brought about some years earlier. To those who had never seen them it was a great puzzle to know how they could be turned round! But the "chaise" was in use by a few rich people in New Hampshire as early as 1802. It was a sort of light cart, with long thills for the horse instead of "spire" for the oxen, and with a heavy, uncouth top as square as a box. And all these vehicles of every kind were of rude and clumsy build, and hard for horse and driver. The tires of wheels were not whole, but were in pieces about two feet long, and were nailed on, and sometimes riveted on, of course "breaking-joints" over where the "felloes joined together." The whole tire came later into use. It is not known when the first chaise or gig was brought here. It is said that a certain man in the north part of the town was once asked the age of his son, and he replied, "I know just how old he is, sir; he was born the year old Dr. Crombie bought his new gig, sir." But at this late day it is difficult to tell when the Doctor made this notable purchase, it being certain, however, that the chaise was used in Francestown much earlier than his settlement here, and probably about 1810. Previous to this last-named date nearly all riding was on horseback. This was not a hardship when people were well and strong, and had good horses, and could afford it; but it was tedious when they had to ride *double*, the man before, and the woman on the "pillion" behind him, with a baby and a few bundles to carry! Of course progress must be in such cases very slow. Yet there was a large amount of transportation of light articles on the horse's back. The large old-fashioned "saddle-bags" were generally stuffed full of sugar, butter, eggs, rum, and all sorts of merchandise, while the rider's hands and arms were filled with various wares. It was no unusual thing to see a woman on horseback, driving the horse with one hand and carrying her "flax-spinning-wheel" in the other. Families are known to have "moved" forty or fifty miles in one day,—

the husband taking the bed and household utensils and farming tools on a horse with him, and his wife taking the baby and clothing and keep-sakes on another horse with her, and following after, and the two jogging along together all day! People always "went to mill" on horseback after they became able to have horses. Women and boys were often thus employed. I can remember being put on the old horse's back top of a bag of corn and sent to mill in this way in 1844.

Boys and girls in those days would spring onto a horse with great agility and ride anywhere without fear. It is said that Keziah Stanley (dau. of Richard, then living on the Adoniram Dodge place) was on horse-back with a willow stick for a whip, and dismounting near the house of Daniel W. Duncklee, stuck the stick into the ground. Starting off in a hurry she sprang onto the horse and forgot the stick. It is now standing, a large and growing tree. But the laughing maiden has passed away!

Even after wagons became common it was difficult to transport merchandise and took a long time to make a journey. Railroads had not entered into the dreams of men, and "going west" was a large and laborious undertaking. Dea. Willard Everett, then sixty years of age, moved from Francestown to Metamora, Ill., in 1843, starting with his family and household effects with a four-horse team! And one of the horses was thirty years old! Were there not courage and strength and patience in those days? Long journeys were sometimes made even with an ox team. Who could endure such things now?

Of course, as elsewhere intimated, in the earliest years of the town travel was on foot and utensils were carried on the shoulder. Even a cart was costly and rare. It was long before people could have horses. In the winter they travelled largely on snow-shoes, with which they could go across lots anywhere, skimming along on the surface of the snow. Sometimes the snow-shoe was made large for a heavy man, but ordinarily it was about a foot wide and three feet long. A tough piece of oak or ash or walnut, was shaved an inch square and six feet long, and bent into an elongated oval form, and the ends riveted together, and this last or riveted end was the heel of the shoe. Then two cross-pieces were framed into this "rim," and from rim and cross-pieces a stout net-work of leather straps was

woven and drawn tight. A loop was fixed on top of the forward cross-piece so as to slip the foot into it and have the weight of the person come on this cross-piece. The foot was not tied in, the forward pressure always keeping it in place. The heel of the shoe was the heavier part, and was expected to trail in the snow, only the forward part being lifted when the person stepped. In walking with the snow-shoe it was necessary to swing out the foot as a boy does skating, and, as with the skater, this process aided the forward movement, and enabled a strong and skilful man to make rapid progress over the pathless snows. Every family was supplied with snow-shoes. Physicians used them, travelling where no horse could go, and where no human being could go without them. Women would put them on and go across lots alone through blinding storms to minister to the sick. Many went to church in the winter on snow-shoes. Soldiers made winter campaigns against the Indians, marching sometimes thirty or forty miles a day where there was no road or path, and carrying provisions and weapons upon their backs!

In the first fifty years of this town it was difficult to get many desirable things even for money. People knew they must get along without these things, and patiently endured the privation. There was no such thing as a "general furnishing store," and no such thing as "ready-made clothing." It required long time and much calculation to get up a suit of clothes. The wool must be raised, washed carded, spun, and woven at home. Then the cloth must be carried to the fulling mill, washed, bleached, fulled, "napped," colored and pressed. Then the tailor must be engaged to come to the house, and cut, and make—which last process required about two weeks for a suit! Tailors then went from house to house cutting and making for men and boys, and thus visiting well-to-do families once in two or three years. Female apparel was generally made by the wearers. No "dress-maker" was known in Francetown until a time within the memory of those now living. The "fashion" had not then gained supremacy in these country towns. No luxuries were for sale. The stock of goods in a country store was small, and limited to a very few articles. Rarely could any tool of any kind be bought there. No "hardware" passed

over the counter. No boots or shoes could be bought there. Children went "bare-foot" and "baby-shoes" were unheard of. No women's shoes were for sale. Shoe-makers went, like the tailors, from house to house to make shoes for the men and women. Shoes for women and girls were made of cow-hide" with thick soles projecting entirely round to protect the leather—projecting enough, as the old people used to say, "for a mouse to run round on the rim." In later days women who could afford it had "calf-skin shoes," and these were thought to be the height of things nice! What *would* they have thought of "gaiter boots" and "French-kids!" Or of a store where man or woman or child could be fitted out in fifteen minutes with every thing wearable, from the top of the head to the sole of the foot, any day in the year, and in the latest style!

"In ye olden days" there was no sale for farmer's produce here, and the farmers were accustomed to go to Boston or Salem with loads of produce for sale, going generally with an ox-team. As all were not able to have oxen, they clubbed together, and carried their stores of hogs, butter, cheese, poultry, wool, flax and furs, which they exchanged for salt, sugar, powder, shot, and other necessary articles. Only a small part could be received in money. These "barter" journeys were usually made in the early part of winter. The main roads to Boston were crowded with such teams. On the road there was a hotel for nearly every mile, with large open fire, good accommodations and plenty of rum. It generally took a week to make the round trip. Teamsters were not always sober when they got home, but the oxen, being wiser, knew where to stop. Sometimes storms and drifting snows came on, and teams were delayed days and even weeks. On one occasion it took an ox-team two weeks to get from Lowell to Francestown on its return. From 1800 to 1840 a very common farmer's team consisted of one yoke of oxen with a horse ahead. There were some that made a business of this teaming, loading both ways, and making regular trips. These "teamsters" in due time came to do the "bartering" for country merchants. At one time Aaron Draper and William Barnes "went down to Boston" loaded with pork and grain, and stopped at "Hard Scrabble" (South Merrimack) for the night. A man from Greenfield not

reputed to be any too honest also stopped over at the same tavern. By and by a stranger came along with a sled loaded with bags, and also put up for the night. Very early the next morning the Greenfield man went out and emptied one of the bags on the stranger's sled into the cribs of his horses, supposing it was a bag of oats. When they all went out together to "harness up" and "yoke up," they found the Greenfield man had baited his horses with shoe-pegs! It is not told us how much damage he had to pay, but his horses went hungry that day, and he did not fail to hear often of the stolen oats!

Many of these drivers were jolly, rollicking, fellows, up to practical jokes, generally full of drink, and sometimes quarrelsome and ugly. Commonly an ugly, half-drunk driver would take the whole road and fight any one that remonstrated. At one time while on the road to Boston Dea. James Fisher met a man who shouted ahead to him, "turn out or fight!" Very quietly the Deacon replied, "I am not a fighting man; but here behind me is Billy Moor, who would as soon fight as not." The man came along and looked at Billy, "and thought best to get by without fighting!" "Billy Moor," then living about sixty rods north of the Old Brick Academy, was a fearless "giant of a fellow," and was "always master of the situation."

Our fathers endured many hardships from exposure to snow and rain as well as to cold and heat. Rubber coats and parasols and umbrellas were unknown among them. The umbrella in its present form was invented about 1785, and introduced into England from France, for general use, as early as 1790. But in some ruder form it had been in use for ages, specially as a protection from the sun, as appears from old paintings of the Greeks and Romans. Slaves carried them to shade the Greek women, and Roman lovers held them over the heads of their fond charmers. Generally, both in England and this country, umbrellas were considered an effeminate and questionable innovation. Some called them marks of sinful vanity. Some called them childish and silly. Some said they could never be of any practical use. Some denounced them as wicked interferences with the kind Providence which sent rain upon the earth! In some places there was much opposition to them; and as the price was five or six dollars, they were very slow in

making their way into these country towns. Log-cabins could not afford such luxuries. The first umbrella ever owned in Francetown was brought here by Polly Fairfield. And in due time a few others ventured very timidly to try the same experiment. Now they have become so common that some people possess them without buying them!

Probably in no one thing was the hardship of the old days more manifest than in the tools used at that time. These were heavy, clumsy, and poor, and it took a giant's strength to wield them. Some of these uncouth implements, now preserved in our antiquarian rooms, excite our wonder. "Labor-saving machinery" was entirely unknown. I have heard my grandfather say that when he was a boy all the manure was carried out in a hod on a man's shoulder, and that previously it had always been the custom with the settlers. It was then almost impossible to procure a cart, and stumps and rocks were so thick as to prevent its use. Their forks were rude iron bungling concerns, made by the nearest blacksmith. They had only wooden shovels. These were split out of red-oak logs, into pieces fourteen inches wide and two and one-half inches thick, and about three and one-half feet long. Then, at one end, the shovel was "hollowed," as they called it, and the opposite end was all cut off except enough for a large, straight handle in the middle, and then the end of the blade was "shod," as they called it; i. e., edged with steel. Some of these "shod-shovels," being shod over and over as the old wore off, were handed down for generations, and came to be used in our day to shovel grain or apple-pumice or snow. I have used them many times, and owned a fine specimen a few years ago; but I never could see how any ordinary human strength could do much with it at a manure-heap or a bank of earth. It is said that steel or iron shovels were first seen in this vicinity about 1808. Hoes were made by common blacksmiths, out of the cheapest iron, but were sometimes "edged" with steel. They were thick and very heavy, had an "eye" at the top, into which a stout handle was inserted and wedged, and were used largely to cut off small roots and tear up the new soil. Plows were not used in town for many years after the settlement, the ground being dug up by hand, and the planting

being a work of extreme and trying severity. It is to be said, however, that when they had dug a hole and in it placed the manure and covered the seed, but little had to be done by way of hoeing, as there were no weeds. Their only hoeing was to "knock" the "sprouts" off the stumps! But when the roots had rotted in the ground, and they became able to purchase plows, these useful implements gradually came into use. These were all made in town, or near by. There was not a plow factory in the world. It was customary to hire the nearest carpenter to make the "wood-work" and the nearest blacksmith to put on the rest. Some plows thus made did admirable service, and would "turn" the furrow better than any cast-iron plow ever invented, as I do know from personal use; but some of the earlier specimens were fearfully bungling and unhandy things. At first the handles were large and long, and so low that one had to stoop all the time in holding it. The "beam" was about seven feet long, made of oak, five inches square, rounded and tapered toward the team; there was a wooden "frame" and a wooden "mold-board," and all these together formed what they called the "wood-work." Then the blacksmith put on the "share," and the "point," and the "wing,"—these three together being called the "plow-irons." Over the wooden mold-board they nailed strips of tin or sheet-iron, to prevent its being worn by the furrow. When the "irons" became dull, they would send them to the blacksmith to be "sharpened." Of course, these plows were too heavy to be lifted or moved without great effort, but they *did* go with remarkable steadiness among the roots and rocks, and they were not easily injured or broken.

In the early days of the town the cost and difficulty of procuring nails were so great that houses were made without them as far as possible, the timbers being fastened together and the boards fastened on to the roof with wooden pins. Every tack and every nail, even every shingle nail, had to be hammered out by hand. It is said that at the beginning of the present century 60,000 men were employed in Birmingham, Eng., alone in hammering out nails for sale. A "cut nail" was not known in this vicinity before 1805. Of course the nails made by the blacksmith were irregular in size and

form, and somewhat difficult to use. It required great labor to make nails enough to shingle a house. Every nail for every purpose came from the anvil. Every bolt, or hinge, was hammered out by hand. The blacksmith's apprentices hammered away from dawn to sunset making nails, while he himself made scythes, axes, hoes, hinges and knives. The scythe-snath was then simply a straight stick, or some natural bend picked up in the woods, while the blacksmith put on the "nebs," and made a stout ring and wedge by which to fasten on the scythe. As late as 1805 no such thing as an "ox-swing" was known in town. Blacksmiths went from farm to farm to shoe oxen. They would catch the ox, lead him into the barn, "cast" him down on his back on some straw, cross his legs and tie them, and then and there nail on the shoes.

From all this we see what a hard way our fathers had to do everything. Theirs was a day of hardships. They were compelled to do everything by "main strength" and at constant disadvantage. But they were schooled to "endure hardness," and they were ready for any toil. No labor could dishearten them. On every side and at every turn they encountered difficulties. They had a vast work to do, and poor implements to do it with. Under the circumstances what they accomplished seems almost incredible. I cannot further dwell upon their hardships without writing at too great length, and with some repetition; but I must express my renewed wonder and admiration at the work and the courage of the settlers of this town!

CHAPTER XVI.

THE SCOTCH AND ENGLISH IN THIS TOWN.

The American people of the present day have become so used to the admixture of foreign elements in our population and foreign accents in our speech, that they expect such things and pass them by without comment, except in case of something specially remarkable or offensive. But the student of early New England history finds here a dominant, dignified English race who though themselves foreigners of recent date, were not slow to manifest jealousy and dislike toward any comers to this vicinity who were not *with* and *of* themselves. Brogue was to them suggestive of intruders and enemies. They were as suspicious of a foreigner as of an Indian. Almost all foreigners, except the English, that came at that day to New England were Catholics; and the Puritans remembered Roman Catholic ignorance, bigotry and persecution too well to allow any of that following to secure a foothold in their domain. Hence, when the Scotch people who came here from the north of Ireland, sought a place of settlement, they were supposed to be Papists, and bitter prejudices were aroused against them. They came from Papal Ireland, and in their customs and language they were so different from the English, that the latter were almost moved to eject them by force of arms. This last was actually the case in Worcester, Mass., about 1740, where a small colony of Scotch Presbyterians were driven away by violence. Everywhere efforts were made to prevent their obtaining titles to land. They were opposed and annoyed on every side. A small company of them were obliged to winter in Portland harbor (then a part of Massachusetts) and fell short of provisions, and in a proposition to help them they were termed "*poor Irish people.*" The petition of the Londonderry colony for incorpora-

ation was indorsed, (1719) "In behalf of a company of *Irish* at Nutfield," much to the mortification and anger of this Scotch colony.

In view of all this the question may rise in some minds, why did the Scotch and English dwell together in such harmony and affection in Francestown? The answer is that in the course of thirty or forty years the Scotch came to be known as Protestants, and as a brave, hardy and noble race. It took several generations to wipe out prejudices and obscure peculiarities, and traces of accent and nationality may be observed yet; but the Scotch settlers soon so far won their way to the confidence of their neighbors as to live together with them in peace. The Scotch, here as elsewhere had sharp and conspicuous characteristics. In writing in this connection concerning their peculiar traits, I shall quote freely from my own words in another volume. It is just that some special notice be given them here, as they were the pioneers of this town, and labored with a most unselfish spirit for the common good. They were not Irish. Not a drop of Irish blood was in their veins. Their fathers came from Argyle and Ayr in Scotland, and settled in the north of Ireland; but were never amalgamated with the natives of that land. In language, habits, tastes, education, religion, history, spirit, ambition, appearance, and manner of life, they were always distinct from the Irish. It is said that, a century and a half ago, a stranger riding through Ireland could pick out the Scotch communities by their general thrifty and prosperous appearance, while poverty and squalor marked the Irish who still occupied the best part of the island. This distinction is still more obvious at the present day. Then and now in that land the Scotch prided themselves in being unlike the Irish. To call one of them a "Paddy" was to make sure of being knocked down before the words were fairly out! A hatred of the Papacy, and bitter memories of Catholic persecution and murder, and a general disgust at Irish unthrift and ignorance and bigotry,—all united to make them sensitive when the name was applied to them. But a word would set them on fire. So great was their feeling on this point that Rev. James McGregor, their first minister in New Hampshire, took up the matter promptly and with much spirit protested to the

Governor against their being "termed Irish people." The Scotch settlers of Francetown, like the Scotch everywhere, were men of bold strong individuality. They were as high-spirited, decided, independent a set of men as could be found. They *would* do their own thinking. They could not be controlled by a priest, nor be driven in any way. They had opinions and convictions; and they were not ashamed to tell what they believed, and were never afraid to declare what they meant to do. They stood for individual rights to the death. Brave, skillful, ready, quick, keen-minded and determined, they were not men to be opposed or trifled with.

In another place I have spoken of the religious traits of this element of our early population, but I may add here that while the Scotch were so intensely independent toward men, they were most submissive and humble toward God. Never were there more devout worshippers than they. Tolerant of all sincere convictions in others, for themselves they were stiff Presbyterians, and could always give the reason why. But it speaks volumes for their real broadness and nobleness of faith that, notwithstanding their strong preferences, they could agree with the Congregationalists to give up both church organizations and unite to form a new one out of both, for the future harmony and good of the town.

The Scotch settlers here, as elsewhere, were generous-hearted, though not having much to be generous with. Carson's cabin was a shelter for many weary feet. And he was not the only one that opened the door to the hunter or pioneer. Every cabin in the town was a place of refuge. It was the custom to "have the latch-string always out," so that friend or stranger could enter at any hour, night or day. Some families were actually *kept poor for generations* by the free entertainment of every friend or stranger that came along.

And this generous-heartedness, blunt and honest, explains their civilities and manners towards others. Sometimes they gave rough greetings, but they were always hearty and honest, and meant just what they seemed to mean. Their politeness was the simple politeness of the heart. They put nothing on for show. There was no make-believe in their intercourse with men. Etiquette might lift up her little, showy, empty, silly head,

and say these fathers and mothers were rude and unmannered. But they had kind and generous feelings, without which there can be no value to outward forms of friendship.

The Scotch have been called quick-tempered, and hard-tempered,—and the charge is true. Their anger was instant and fierce, but it was soon over. They resented an insult on the spot, and in the boldest way, and with tremendous force, like the shock of battle. They despised secret enemies, and they could not endure any abuse behind one's back. If one felt hurt by his neighbor, he went to him openly, no matter who he was, great or small, and he went with his head up and with a defiant air, and demanded an explanation with a loud voice, and on the spot. It was no unusual thing for the parties to come to blows. Instances of this kind are mentioned in the records of the town. Some are handed down in tradition, but most have been forgotten with the actors that have passed away. These conflicts were like a shower in a sultry, summer day, fierce, frightful, and dark, but clearing the sky and bringing fair weather afterwards! Hence, they had few long-continued enmities. They settled things up at once.

Closely connected with this disposition was the tendency of the Scotch to take the law into their own hands at times when the ordinary process seemed too slow or too uncertain. Occasionally they inflicted penalties which the court did not direct, and which the Bible did not name. And in all such cases their English neighbors were quite willing to look on and “enjoy the fun,” and sometimes to “lend a hand.” Nor were the women lacking in such matters when their indignation was aroused. It is related that about 1790 a drinking Scotchman lived near the east line of the town, who, when in liquor, abused his family, in spite of rule and remonstrance. Accordingly, in due time, about twenty-five of the neighboring men, disguised as women, accompanied by some indignant wives and mothers, met to give the aforesaid Scotchman a “ride on a rail,” and marched in orderly silence to his door. Stationing themselves in the darkness on either side of the way, they sent a small boy to get him out into the road. Years afterward he told the story this way:

“The boy cam in greeting (crying) and said the old mere had kicked up, and thrown the bags off, and I jest got stepping oot to put them on, when the weemen cam spooting oot frae one side and spooting oot frae toither side, and they put me on a brae round pole, and carried me up to Maj. Holmes’ tavern and gave me some grog, and I sang them a sang, and I jest got stepping hame again!”

This is rather a lovely description, but the reality was not over-agreeable, as the man was roughly handled, frightened, and jeered at by men and women! The cure seems to have been quite effectual, as nothing more was heard of trouble in that family. The writer has seen cases of more recent date where he thought a similar discipline would be highly useful!

The Scotch part of the people had at first some funeral and wedding customs different from the English. In case of death, all work in the family was immediately stopped, except cleaning and cooking; and also all the families in the neighborhood stopped work. Friends and neighbors watched with the body all the time, night and day, until it was buried. At these night-watchings they read the Bible, and prayed long, and warned each other, and wept, and talked over the virtues of the departed, not forgetting to pass round the liquor freely. Some would volunteer to “watch with the dead,” as they called it, for the sake of getting the drink. Occasions have been known, not a thousand miles from Francetown, where parties grew somewhat hilarious before the morn! Yet it was not an “Irish wake.” Generally it was most orderly, solemn and religious. They thought it heathenish and contradictory to all the ties of love not to “watch with the dead.” Nothing would induce them to omit it. I can recall instances in my own day of this faithful watching with the silent, cold faces under the winding-sheet from eve till morn, and sometimes the watchers’ faces were pale with fear, and they watched tremblingly, and every sound alarmed them, and it seemed as though each hour grew into a score of them and the long night never would pass away!

At the funeral service all the Scotch part of the people, far and near, were sure to be present. As soon as they were ready for the public service to begin, liquor was passed round to the minister and mourners and invited friends, and, if the parties

were able, to every person attending. Sometimes it would take a half hour to distribute the drink. Then they had prayer and singing. Then the minister preached and "talked to the mourners," often speaking minutely of the dead, and always warning the living personally and by name. Each relative was separately "spoken to," and in the "long prayer" that followed, each relative was separately "prayed for." Then they passed round the liquor again, before lifting the body. Then, closing the uncomely coffin, which was hurriedly made, and smelled of new paint and varnish, they formed a long procession, always on foot in the early years of the town, and marched to the grave. Thence they all marched back in the same order to the house, where for the third time liquor was passed to every one. Then those who could remain were sumptuously fed, and this ended the last ceremony in honor of the dead. It will be obvious that these services would involve considerable expense and much work, and would occupy nearly the whole day.

At first, in this and other towns, the English inhabitants looked upon the Scotch burial services as bits of papal superstition, but gradually they fell in with most of them. Drinking liquor at funerals became universal in this town, and continued so for many years. Some customs were modified in the lapse of years, and the two races became as one in the outward semblances of their griefs and farewells!

On occasions of marriage also the Scotch had some peculiar methods. With them a wedding was a great event. All the relatives of both groom and bride, and all the near neighbors, were invited. Guests had to be "invited in good season," generally a week or ten days in advance, a short notice being considered an insult. On the day of the wedding "spirit" was used abundantly and frequently. The "day" was introduced by firing guns at dawn, a custom perpetuated by the pride of the Scotch, who while sojourning in Ireland, had been permitted to retain their arms, while the Irish were deprived of theirs. Also this accounts for the fact that our ancestors in all the older Scotch communities of New England, were married with swords by their sides. On the wedding morning, the bridegroom, with his near relatives and friends, started on horse-back and with

considerable pomp, for the house of the bride, each one being armed. At the proper time a similar party of the bride's friends, armed and equipped in the same way, set out to meet the approaching company. When they met, they saluted each other with great formality, and then each party deliberately chose one of its own number "to run for the bottle" to the house of the bride. Then followed an exciting race by the two mounted champions to determine which should "carry the bottle." Soon the two returned together, but the victor "carried the bottle," and was saluted with special honor; the waiting companies formed as one cavalry regiment before him; he gave a toast; drank the bridegroom's health; and then "passed the bottle" to every one. This done, they "fired a salute," and proceeded on the way to the bride's residence, some one discharging a pistol every half-minute or oftener. The people of the houses which they passed came out and saluted the bridal party with the firing of muskets. An enemy would fire "squibs" as the company passed by, in token of derision. When all were assembled and everything was ready for the ceremony, the bridegroom was first led into the room, formally introduced by name, and put into the proper position before the minister. Then the bride was led in and placed at the bridegroom's right hand. The groomsman and bridesmaid quietly took their places immediately *behind* the pair to be married. The marriage-service was very solemn and somewhat lengthy, was never read from a book, always commenced with prayer, and always included the affectionate exercise of "joining hands." Nor could they be gloved hands. Hence, to increase the precious formality of the occasion, the minister, having asked them to "join right hands," waited with imposing dignity; and they, turning half round and their faces toward each other, each reached back the right hand to the attendant behind, to remove the glove. This was very elaborately and very gracefully accomplished. Of course the two gloves must come off so as to free both parties at the same instant of time. This was a matter of nice and large importance. Then the hands were "joined," some very wise remarks and comments were made and advice given by the clergyman in his "address," and assent was acknowledged to a solemn marriage-covenant. The whole was closed by a second

prayer, after which the minister requested the husband to kiss his newly-made wife,—which authoritative order was gracefully complied with. Then the minister proceeded to do the same thing. After him, the gentlemen in the company kissed the bride, and the ladies the bridegroom. Then they sat down to dinner, with untold abundances to eat and drink, and lingered long at the board. “The marriage-feast” being over, there followed a jolly, rollicking “good time,” finishing up the day and evening. Often the great old kitchen was cleared for the dance. All rules of order were dispensed with, and the laughing fun-loving guests, young and old, took matters into their own hands and had their own way, sometimes carrying their jokes and pleasantries to such absurd extremes as could not receive approval at the present day!

The lapse of years has ‘changed these methods very much. Perhaps, however, we have lost by making less and less of the marriage ceremony. Perhaps we make it a too easy and unimportant step to get married now. The old-fashioned Scotch wedding was a grand affair. No doubt these ceremonies were carried out to completeness many times in Francetown, though two reasons operated to modify them here; one being that exceptions to the old custom had become quite common before the settlement of this town; the other being that this was a mixed community almost from the earliest settlement. At first a private marriage was considered disreputable among the Scotch; but in time such marriages increased in number, and occasionally couples went quietly to the minister and were married, after which the man and wife, both mounted upon one horse as they came, rode to their proposed home. In such cases, if known, they were generally honored by the firing of muskets at every house they passed, and were often serenaded at night with uproarious, if not melodious, mirth. At the present time the formal wedding is quite rare, and couples run off to be married in haste, and divorces follow. Ought not efforts to be made in the line of impressing and deepening the religious solemnity of the marriage-covenant?

As said in another place, the Scotch were first on the ground in this town, and were the only occupants for several years. For a long series of years they outnumbered the English.

They owned the best part of the town, and held most of the prominent offices. They were chiefly the soldiers of the field, the committees of safety, the military leaders, and the men to be consulted on affairs in general. They were characterized by a force and fearlessness, calculated for pioneers. Carson, the Dickeys, the Quigleys, McMaster, Parkinson, James Fisher, William Starrett, and most others of the town's foremost men, were of the Scotch race. The Lewises, and some other excellent men, were English, but they were few in number. At the close of the Revolutionary War, however, men of the English race began to come here more numerous than before, so that at the time of the union of the two churches (1790) the two races were about equal. Men who served in the army from Massachusetts came here to make a home; some of them before the close of the war. By 1800 the English far outnumbered the Scotch, but by that time the two races in this town had become so united, by intermarriage, business intimacy, and church fellowship, that the distinction of races was little noticed.

It has been said that while the two races were blending together in this town, the Scotch mothers, being talkative and gossipy, did specially retain those characteristics, and that the "old noon-house" (a Scotch institution, by the way), where they retired to warm themselves and eat a bit of lunch Sabbath-days, could witness to conversations not over-religious for holy time. One is handed down thus: "My son John is a nice young man; he reads three chapters in the Bible every day, and makes beautiful shoes; does your hens lay?" But how would it work to report the Sunday conversation of the present day? Would it all be appropriate to the house of God? Then they had some excuse, since they had no papers, and the Sabbath was the only time when they were together. Nor could the gossip-talent be monopolized by the Scotch. We have no evidence of any lack in their English neighbors in this respect. And the descendants of both have developed all necessary talent in this line up to the latest date!

CHAPTER XVII.

MILLS AND MANUFACTURES IN FRANCESTOWN.

This was never to any large extent a manufacturing place, and never had great water power. Yet, in the first half century of the town, the water power was probably twice what it is at the present day. In several places there were mills well provided with power half the year where now no water runs except in the wettest times. The same is true of all the surrounding towns. With the loss of the old forests, either less rain falls or it evaporates more rapidly from the ground. New England is drier than it was a hundred years ago. There were more brooks, more meadows, more marshy, water-covered land than now. This helps to account for the settlers locating on the high ground, since many low valleys and "runs" now valuable were then under water a large part of the year.

Changes of population and changes in methods of manufacture have also contributed to carry all kinds of "mill business" away from this town. For half a century there were several small but vigorous tanneries in operation here, which were all swallowed up or driven out of the field by immense establishments below, which, doing business on so large a scale, could do it cheaper. All over New England and in all kinds of business, small factories have been swallowed up by large ones. And railroads have helped along this change.

There was also, in former years, more of strictly home manufacture than now. Families made many things out of their own material for their own use. People bought less than they do now. They depended more upon themselves. Every house was in some way a factory. I find in the Amherst Cabinet, 1824, that Mark Morse received the award of the "County Agricultural Society for home-made blankets as fine as any imported."

Below is given a list of mills of various kinds that have had a place in town at one date or another. It is difficult to give exact dates, and it is not claimed that this list is arranged in the exact order of time, except for three or four first named:

1. *The David Lewis Saw Mill.*—This mill was the first mill of any kind ever built in Francestown. It stood on the main stream of the town, near the south east Part, and was commenced as early as the fall of 1768. It was running in 1770. The New Boston records speak of "David Lewis' Mill" in 1771 as well known at that time. It was a small, low, old-fashioned saw mill, with the ancient "mill-crank" and perpendicular saw. More is said about it in the body of this work in the reference to David Lewis 1763. It was on the spot now occupied by George G. Sargent's saw mill.

2. *The Butterfield Saw Mill.*—This was built by William Butterfield, (grandfather of the painter William) about 1772, on what has at times been known as the Taylor farm. It was in the south-west part of the town, and was a great aid in developing that section. Lumber for buildings in that part of the town and parts of Greenfield adjoining, was prepared in this mill. It was in vigorous operation for about forty years and became extinct not far from 1813.

3. *"David Lewis' Corn Mill."*—This was on the same stream and near the same spot where the first saw-mill was built. It was probably begun in 1772, and was running, to the great joy of the people, in 1773. The record speaks of "David Lewis' Corn mill," and tells us that the "Dam was broak" by a spring freshet in 1774.

The old mill was rebuilt by John Fisher about 1840, and was burned in 1865.

The present mill on this site is occupied by Hiram P. Clark in the manufacture of pails and fancy boxes, and was built by him.

In the "Old Corn Mill," in the days when bags and everything else were home-made, was posted the following notice :

"Gentlemen All—It is a good thing to make and *Mend* your Bags well, and keep a good string."

4. *Cram's Oil Mill.*—This mill was built by Stephen Cram about 1800.

Oil mills of various kinds were in operation in this vicinity from 1795 to about 1835, and for the first half of this period were very profitable. A large one in New Boston gave name to Oil Mill Village in that town. Oil was made in these mills from various kinds of seeds, but chiefly from pumpkin-seeds and flax seeds. This was the only oil mill ever in operation in Francestown and flax-seed or "lin-seed" oil was the only kind manufactured here. The flax-seed was put through four processes; . e. driven between rollers to crush and break the seed; then it was "ground," as grain is, between wheels of stone; next the ground substance was put into a huge iron cylinder laid horizontally and made to

revolve slowly over a fire till sufficiently heated; then the oil was pressed out in a way similar to the method of pressing out cider, and ran down into a tank below. Old people say the general price was about \$1.50 per gallon. After the oil was pressed out the hard "cheese" that was left was ground over again and then made a dry meal, which was sold for "feed" for stock as cotton-seed meal is sold now. And all this was an excellent thing for the people, as every farmer raised flax, and the seed sold better than eggs or butter at the store. Every country store bought flax-seed, and sold it in turn to the manufacturers. All this went on finely till cotton came into market and superseded flax, after which flax seed could not be procured, and the mills stopped of necessity. When Cram went out of the business, the mill was transformed into a carding and fulling and cloth factory and occupied by Clark Ames. In recent years Geo. G. Sargent has run a grist mill and shingle mill on the stand of the "old oil mill."

5. *Dodge's Carding and Grist Mill.*—Oliver Butterfield's record states that this mill was built by Simeon Dodge, Jr. Was built about 1816. It stood about a mile south of the village near the road from Greenfield to New Boston, on place now occupied by Mrs. Eliza Presby.

6. *Thorndyke's Carding Mill.*—This mill stands just above Mill Village, and was built by Willard Thorndike about 1816. This was a prosperous and popular mill of its kind for a long time. Subsequently this mill was owned and occupied by Issachar Dodge; and after the decline of the carding and fulling business, it was used as a planing mill and grist mill. It is now used as a shingle mill and wheelwright shop. Is owned by Mrs. Laura G. Wilder.

7. *The Grist and Saw Mill in Mill Village.*—The original "saw and grist mill" on this spot was built by John Carson about 1785. It was referred to as "Capt. Carsons Mill" in town records of March 1793. At first the broad stone dam was used by the town as a highway. This was mostly carried off by a freshet about Apr. 1796, and a controversy arose as to which party should restore it. A town meeting was held Sept. 19, 1796, to see if they could compromise, and an arrangement was soon made, Carson giving the use of his dam, and the town giving 38 pounds to build the bridge. The present mill, replacing the old, was built by George Dean. It is now owned by Charles Williams, and a new part was added in 1889 for sawing soap-stone.

8. *Scoby Mill.*—This was a saw and grist mill, erected about 1780. It stood at the outlet of Haunted Lake. Became extinct about 1860. For half a century it did considerable business; but subsequently it was run by Daniel Fuller only for himself and a few neighbors until it became unfit for use and was abandoned.

9. *The Nail Factory.*—This was erected by Daniel Bixby (son of Asa) near his father's house, at the foot of Ewell Hill. Oliver Butterfield's record says it was built as "a Chair and Bobbin Shop," and that afterwards he and "his cousin Levi (son of Thomas) got up a machine

and worked at cutting and heading nails." This mill was built about 1817; it has been gone about fifty years. One says it was "taken down about 1840."

10. *Bixby's Wheelwright Shop*.—Built by Dean Bixby about 1830.

It stands in Mill Village, on the opposite side of the stream from the Carson mill, drawing water from the same pond. Is now owned by Daniel Moody, who carried on the wheelwright business in it many years, closing it in 1890.

11. *Sleeper Saw Mill*.—Now gone. Stood at the mouth of Pleasant Pond. Built by John Sleeper about 1820. Was in operation fifty years. Now only the site and ruins remain.

12. *Fisher's Saw Mill*.—Now owned by Samuel E. Bryant, was built by David Fisher about the year 1800. He died in 1827. This mill stood about two miles north of the village toward Deering. Bryant put up a new mill in place of the old in 1890. The stream is called Fisher's Brook.

13. *White's Saw and Shingle Mill*.—Built by Levi White about 1855. It stands about three miles north of the village, close to Deering. Is now owned and run by Perley White, son of Levi.

14. *Dutton's Grist Mill*.—Known as the Fairbanks Mill, and later as the Hovey Mill. Now gone, was built by Israel Fairbanks in 1810. Stood near the home of the late Dea. B. Fairbanks, about two miles south-westward from the village.

15. *Mitchell's Grist Mill*.—Now gone. Stood near the school-house in the north-west part of the town. Was built by Thomas Mitchell about 1790, and was kept running about sixty years. No sign of its existence now remains except a part of the broken dam.

16. *Willard's Furniture Shop*.—Was said to be in the village, though on the brook a few rods east of the street and back of the Willard house. Was built by Joseph Willard about 1806. Willard's name first appears in the tax-list of 1807. This shop is now gone. It became extinct about 1850.

17. *Bixby Box Shop*.—This is the large Shop in the village, now owned by Dr. Geo. H. Bixby. Was built by Daniel Bixby about 1821, for the manufacture of furniture. Afterwards used for the manufacture of fancy boxes by Daniel Bixby, and James T. Bixby till about 1880. Was used for a Creamery 1886 to 1889. Is now used as a planing mill, cutting out finishings, &c.

18. *The Clark Bobbin Mill*.—The Record of Oliver Butterfield speaks of it as where "Warner Clark, son of Daniel & Grandson of Daniel, built & worked at making bobbins." Was built about 1829. Has been gone many years. The writer remembers how it looked, and how astonishing it was to the small boy in 1846. It stood on the north side of the turnpike, just east of the Lynch house, and on the Piscataquog South Branch.

19. *The Starrett Bobbin Mill.*—Built about 1846 by Milton G. and Frank B. Starrett. Burned in 1861. It stood in the south-east corner of the town, about a mile east of the Dea. Rand place. Was not rebuilt.

20. *The Axe Shop.*—This was a small shop just east of the Meeting-house, and was built by Hammon Starrett about 1831, for manufacturing axes. Subsequently he worked in the north part of the village near where the brick blacksmith shop now stands. For the most part he worked alone at the business, and no great number of axes were turned out.

21. *Vose Hat Shop.*—Josiah Vose put up a building about 1802 “where Robert Bradford’s House stands,” for making hats. The business was continued by his son Elisha Vose, and was for a long time a profitable line of business. The last hat manufactured in Francestown was probably made in Feb. or March 1847.

22. *Haseltine Hat Shop.*—As early as 1812 James Haseltine manufactured hats in a shop that stood at the corner where the Daniel Bixby house now stands. This business was continued many years, Francestown being quite noted therefor. Jonah M. Davis succeeded him and carried on the business for several years, employing from three to six hands, till he left town for New Orleans about 1834. Then Charles Howard took the business, and pushed it successfully till the return of Davis about 1838, who then resumed the work.

23. *True’s Tannery.*—There were four tanneries in successful operation in Francestown at one time. Of course these were not large, but they added considerable life and value to the town. Butterfield’s record tells us that this tannery was built by Thomas Bixby, Jr. (probably about 1805) and afterwards passed into the hands of Dea. John True. It stood about a mile north of the village near the house now occupied by Samuel Newton, where the ruins can still be traced. The small brook was then a considerable stream. Ceased operation about 1830.

24. *The Gibson Tannery.*—This stood near the famous Gibson tavern in the north part of the town, the small stream of water being then sufficient for the purpose. It was on the west side of the road, a little to the south of the present barn. Old people say that a “big business” was done in this tannery. Is said to have “ceased running in 1827.”

25. *Ewell Tannery.*—Butterfield’s Record says that “Perez Ewell built and worked at tanning where William H. Farnum’s Barn now stands.” This was afterwards carried on by Amasa Downes, sr. The bark was ground by horse-power. Butterfield says he worked there for Downes in 1811, his part being to “break up the bark with an old axe, shovel it into the hopper and keep the horse going.” The last business in this tannery ceased in 1850.

26. *Farnum Tannery.*—Butterfield’s Record says that “Peter Farnum, father of Peter, worked at tanning where Charles Parker now lives (now Mrs. Rhoda B. Parker’s) at the crossing this side of the Starrett

place." Was carried on many years by Mr. Downes, father of the present Downes Brothers. Business ceased in this Tannery in 1860. These four were called "Large Tanneries" in the Gazetteer of 1817.

27. *Musical Instrument Shop.*—This was in a small building which stood a few feet north of where the Bank Building now stands, and the business was carried on by Ezra Barrett. It was in vigorous operation in 1817.

28. *Potash Factories.*—A small building was put up about 1790 on the place now owned by Mary J. Bailey in the south-east part of the town, for the manufacture of Potash. This was owned and operated by Peter Clark.

Soon after a similar "Potash Factory" was built and carried on by Peter Woodbury. It stood on his farm a little east of the village.

A third concern of the same kind was on the Ebenezer Pettee place in Mill Village. These all ceased operation about 1835.

29. *The Earthen Ware Factory.*—Such a factory was started in this town by Peter Clark as early as 1800, and the business was pushed vigorously for a time, but ultimately failed on account of the "poor quality of the clay," it is said. A good business was done here in this line in 1817. The factory stood on the west side of the road between the Sargent-Mills Bridge and the present factory of H. P. Clark (No. 3 above.)

30. *Brick-making Establishment.*—For more than half a century a Brick-yard was in operation in this town. Date of starting not known. Was in the south part, and was owned and operated for a long time by Saville Starrett. But it ceased to be remunerative and was closed up about 1860.

31. *Everett's Mill.*—Eleazer Everett built a saw-mill about 1799, on the South or Main Branch of the Piscataquog spoken of as "on the Lyndeboro' line." On this site Phineas Kidder has now a "carding and threshing and cider, mill," built by him in 1876. As now built, the pond is in Francestown, but the buildings are chiefly on the Lyndeboro' side of the line.

32. *The Whip Factory.*—William Anderson manufactured whips in a building near the Gibson Tavern for about a dozen years, (1833-1845.) The quantity was not large, but the quality was of the finest. These were mostly sold to the trade in Boston, and the "Francestown whips" had quite a reputation.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE SOAPSTONE QUARRY.

This has attained so much note and name as to demand a chapter of special notice. The material itself is known in different places by different names, as talc, steatite, soapstone, potstone, French chalk, etc. In this section it was called "freestone" for many years, it is said because it could be freely cut by ordinary tools. It is called saponite, or soapstone, because feeling soapy or greasy to the hand. It is found in more than a dozen localities in the United States. There is a soapstone quarry in Pelham, this State, and another in Keene, but neither of these last named is of a character adequate to being profitably worked. The deposit in Francestown is considered the best in the world. Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the distinguished geologist, testifying as an expert in a law case, said: "The Francestown stone, for color, beauty, and evenness, surpasses all other soapstone known." For years it sold for \$36 per ton in Boston, while the best from any other place could not be sold for over \$24 per ton. It has no flaws, no grit, no hard spots, no rusty streaks. It can be sawed, or planed, or bored, or cut, like wood; or it can be ground up, like grain, and from its greasy nature can be used to lubricate machines, or to mix with other material and solidify into various forms. Soapstone has been used for making stoves, ovens, hearths, floors, pencils for slates, sinks, mantels, and various other purposes. It is not affected by acids, and hence is used for "sizing-rollers" in cotton mills, and things in that line. When cut and smoothed it receives a most beautiful polish, and retains it for a long time.

Merrill's Gazetteer of New Hampshire (1817) speaks of "two quarries of free stone, one in the easterly and one in the southerly part of the town." But really there were never two

quarries, that in the southerly part of the town consisting only of a few boulders of soapstone which were discovered near the south base of Crotched Mountain, about 1813. Several of these were partially imbedded in the earth, and there was quite a craze about them for a time, as though they were indications of an immense deposit. But these hopes were soon disappointed, and work soon ceased in that place.

The discovery of the soapstone quarry in the easterly part of the town and its increasing value, awakened much interest and led to close searching for similar deposits in other places in the vicinity. People now living can remember when much money was spent in digging here and there by those who hoped they were on the way to a quarry of their own. Old excavations look as though they began to build a railroad through the town and suddenly stopped. Nothing of importance, however, has ever been found since the first discovery. The main quarry lies about a mile east of the village. Its discovery, as the family say, came about as follows. Daniel Fuller, (who came here in 1786, and was chosen highway surveyor in March 1787) and Joseph Guild (who came a little later) together bought a tract of land of some three hundred acres, including the present quarry. They put up a small house in 1789. The next year Fuller married, and Guild boarded with him. After a time Guild wanted to marry, and wanted to divide the land. It is said that Guild gave Fuller \$100 for choice of parts, "to get rid of the rocks"—which he did,—little dreaming of their value. Fuller kept the "rocks," but was not very successful in business. He had much sickness in his family and was obliged to mortgage his farm to keep along. He grew despondent and began to talk about giving up his home. One morning about the first of May 1808 he and his son John were talking the matter over sadly, and the two started out to mend the fence, and "went on talking in a sad strain of the outlook," when absent-mindedly the elder Fuller dropped his axe. He had taken great pains in grinding it, and it fell edge down, much to his vexation. But, to their surprise, the axe was not dulled, though it had fallen hard enough to cut a chip out of the ledge. Then they examined the ledge, cut into it, and Fuller said, "It cuts like old cheese." Before the year was out they began

to work the quarry, and soon Fuller's debts were paid, and he had cleared enough to build the large Fuller house in 1811. A hearth and fire-place are still in use in New Boston, which were taken from this quarry in 1810. It made Fuller rich in a few years, and a large amount of money has been made out of it since his day. The stone sold in 1817 for seventeen dollars per ton, twelve cubic feet weighing a ton, being very uniform in weight and character. It was carried by ox teams to Boston, and sold in a store on Milk St. It took six days to go to Boston and back with this team, which was generally loaded with something for the return trip. People came long distances to get pieces for foot-stones for use in cold weather, as it retained its heat for several hours. These were well heated, and then used to keep the feet warm on a journey, or to warm fingers and toes at church, or to make more comfortable the bed in the spare chamber in a frosty night. More or less each summer the quarry continued to be worked to some extent. It passed, after the death of the discoverer, into the hands of Daniel Fuller, Jr.

Other versions of the discovery of the quarry have been given, and the statement has been made that its existence was known much earlier, but I have stated the facts as told by the Fuller family, who certainly ought to know them as well as any. If its *existence* was earlier known, certainly its *value* was not.

After the death of Daniel Fuller, Jr., in 1857, the quarry remained unworked for a time, until an organization was formed for its further development. The Frankestown "Soap Stone Company" was incorporated by the Legislature, June 22, 1865, its corporate members being Frederick A. Barton, Frank H. Kelley, Abner B. Woodward, Harrison Eaton, Gilman Wheeler, and John West. At once the work was opened, and it has been pushed ever since. In a newspaper article of October, 1869, it is said that they had reached a depth of eighty feet, and that

"the company employ about 30 hands. The stone is worth \$35 a ton in the yard, and they calculate to get out about 4000 tons per annum.

Four six horse teams are running all the time and convey about 20 tons daily. All the hoisting, pumping, and loading teams is done by a steam engine of twelve horse power."

The same article speaks of "revolving ovens, nine feet in diameter," used in large bakeries, for which much of the soapstone was required at that date. It is just reported (1891) that the "Francestown Soapstone Co." have now worked to a depth of 134 feet, and find no signs of failure of the stone, and that they now employ about 60 hands. The company has officers now as follows:

President—Charles Williams.

Clerk—Charles H. Bartlett.

Treasurer—A. H. Williams.

Directors—Charles Williams, J. L. Stevens, A. H. Williams.

This company has its factory in Nashua, whither all the stone is carried by rail from Greenfield.

Though this quarry has been worked so long, there has been singular immunity from serious accidents. Frank Dumas lost a foot in 1884, and by a premature explosion Daniel R. Henderson lost both hands Oct. 5, 1886.

"The Union Soapstone Co.," another organization similar to "The Francestown Soapstone Co.," works an arm of the old quarry on the northeast, and does a large business, employing about 50 workmen. Of this company, Charles H. Burns is president, and Geo. W. Cummings, secretary and treasurer. They have a fine, new factory at Greenfield, and have sales to the amount of \$50,000 per year. This company was organized in 1884, with a paid-in capital of \$8,000, which has been increased to \$50,000. This company quarries more than 2000 tons annually. It also operates another quarry, and has another set of mills in Chester, Vt.

CHAPTER XIX.

VARIOUS CORPORATIONS AND SOCIETIES IN FRANCESTOWN.

Statements concerning the Academy and the various religious societies of the town have been given in the previous chapters. Others will be given here, as far as known. "The Soapstone Company was incorporated in 1865 and is referred to in the Chapter on the Quarry. As nearly as convenient these are given in the order of time.

1. *"The Moral Society."*—This was organized in Francestown as early as 1810. I cannot find its records, nor trace its work to any great extent, but find it referred to in old papers. Titus Brown was a leading spirit in it. Its best days were about 1818–1820, and it seems to have disappeared about 1828, most of its members uniting with the churches that year, and transferring their religious work thereto. The object of the "Moral Society" was to "restrain profanity, Sabbath-breaking, and intemperance," which shows that these sins existed to an alarming extent at that time. Its members were generally not members of the church, but anxious to maintain good morals. They pledged themselves to abstain from profanity, and to respect and keep the Sabbath, and "not to drink too much!" Similar societies were formed in many other towns in the State. Like the bridge part way across the stream, they were "good as far as they went." They were said to have restrained some from gross sins, and to have started others toward the Christian life. They might be called the "Christian Endeavor Societies" of that day.

2. *The Social Library.*—This was incorporated by Act of the Legislature, June 15, 1805, under the name of "Proprietors of the Social Library of Francestown," said "Proprietors" named being Moses Bradford, John McIlvaine, David Lewis, and William Starrett, and their successors. They had an excellent library, though not large. It was kept for many years in the office of Hon. Titus Brown. It was a source of information and pleasure, and not a little town pride as being the first of the kind in this vicinity. It was burned in the great fire of 1855.

3. *The Musical Society.*—"The Francestown Musical Society" was incorporated June 20, 1817, and consisted of Eleaser Everett, Peter

Woodbury, Uriah Smith, Mark Morse, William Dodge, Mark Fisher, Daniel Fuller, 2d, David Bailey, Phinehas Butterfield, and Isaac Guild. This society was very popular for years, but ceased at the death of its original leaders. It did much, however, to elevate the musical standard and taste of the town, and its good impression still remains.

4. *The Flowage Company*.—This Company was incorporated by Act of the Legislature June 27, 1821. David Lewis, Jabez Fairbanks, Phinehas Butterfield, John Sleeper, their heirs and successors, were empowered "to flow or drain" Pleasant Pond. This company made great plans and great talk, but never did any thing but plan and talk. An old resident said "Their mighty scheme went off down stream!"

5. *The Engine Company*.—"The Francestown Engine Company," consisting of Peter Woodbury, J. W. Haseltine, Peter Clark, Herbert Vose, Isaac Guild, Sydney Bingham and Daniel Bixby, was incorporated July 1, 1829.

This was kept up vigorously for several years. Its records are now lost and its corporate existence has ceased.

The present Fire Company has the following officers:

Engineer, Reed P. Ordway.

Assistant, Martin L. Colburn.

Sec. and Treas., Martin L. Colburn.

6. *The Hotel Company*.—The "Francestown Hotel Company" consisting of Daniel Fuller, Paul H. Bixby, Daniel McCaine, Mark Morse, Herbert Vose, Hiram P. Clark and Samuel D. Downes, and their associates was incorporated at the June session 1856. The object was to build a Hotel in the place of the one burned, and to control it, and make sure of a temperance house. The present hotel was built by this company in 1856. Subsequently Alexander Wilson bought up all the stock and became sole proprietor of the property. For a time he leased it to Samuel B. Hodge, Esqr. It is now (1891) owned by William H. Farnum, and occupied by Arthur H. Spalding.

7. *The Francestown Bank*.—This was incorporated at the June Session of 1851, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars. The Grantees were "Paul H. Bixby, William Parker, John M. Collins, Mark Morse, Daniel Fuller, William Bixby, and their associates, successors and assigns." The first meeting of the grantees was held July 26, 1851, at which Daniel Fuller, William Bixby, Mark Morse, Herbert Vose, Thomas B. Bradford, Israel Batchelder and John Aiken, were chosen as the first Board of Directors. Then the Directors met and chose Daniel Fuller, President, and Paul H. Bixby, Cashier.

The Bank was a great convenience to the community and went on with unbroken prosperity, till the spring of 1863. At that time, under the pressure of the war, the currency, which had been chiefly issued according to the laws of the several states, was taken into the control of the General Government. Congress passed an Act Feb. 25, 1863, entitled "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge

of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption of the same." Under this Act nearly all the state banks either prepared to go out of business or to become national banks. On the 4th of May, 1863, this bank was reorganized according to the new law, under the title of "The First National Bank of Francestown," with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The new Board of Directors were Thomas B. Bradford, Israel Batchelder, Abner B. Woodward, Joseph Kingsbury, Kimball W. Emerson, David Atwood, and John G. Morse.

Thomas B. Bradford was chosen President, and Paul H. Bixby, Cashier. It is now more than a quarter of a century since this became a national bank, during all which years it has never ceased to prosper nor lost the confidence of the public. Its present officials (1890) are:

President—Mortier L. Morrison.

Cashier—George W. Cummings.

Directors—Mortier L. Morrison, Hiram P. Clark, George S. Peavey, Hiram Patch, Gilman P. Fletcher, Charles S. Peavey, and George W. Cummings.*

8. *The Francestown Savings Bank.*—At the June session, 1868, a charter was granted by the Legislature, according to the terms of which

Paul H. Bixby,	Oliver Butterfield,
T. B. Bradford,	Robert Bradford,
John West,	Joseph Kingsbury,
Hiram Patch,	Luke W. Preston,
George S. Peavey,	William Butterfield,
David Atwood,	James T. Bixby,
Thomas E. Bixby,	Daniel Bixby,
Israel Batchelder,	D. P. Bixby,
Charles A. Vose,	Luther Chaney,
E. K. Batchelder,	George Kingsbury,
Samuel B. Hodge,	and Issacher Dodge,

were "constituted a corporation to be known by the name of Francestown Savings Bank."

A meeting of the grantees for organization was held, according to the provisions of their charter, Sept. 16, 1868, at which time they chose Thomas B. Bradford, Joseph Kingsbury, George S. Peavey, John West, Hiram Patch, Robert Bradford, James T. Bixby and Paul H. Bixby as their first Board of Trustees. Subsequently the trustees made choice of Thomas B. Bradford as President, and Paul H. Bixby as Treasurer. This bank was at one time embarrassed with losses and

*The Francestown National Bank voted, October, 1891, to "discontinue business and close as soon as practicable." This was accomplished in due time, and the bank has ceased to exist. It was understood that this step was taken, not because of any losses, but because the funds were wanted for use elsewhere.

reverses, but rallied from them, and has kept on its way with increasing deposits and increasing helpfulness to the community. Its officers at this writing (1890) are as follows:

President, Hiram Patch.

Treasurer, Samuel D. Downes.

Trustees:

Hiram Patch,

Samuel B. Hodge,

Charles A. Vose,

Niel McLane,

F. B. Starrett,

Samuel D. Downes,

Augustus H. Bixby.

9. *The Masons.* The Pacific Lodge (No. 45, A. F. and A. M.,) was instituted in October, 1826, Daniel Fuller being the first Worshipful Master, and Charles Whitmarsh and Daniel Fuller, Jr., being the Senior and Junior Wardens. This lodge flourished and increased until the anti-Masonic, semi-political excitement which, commencing in New York in 1827, gradually swept over the country and was prominent in the presidential election of 1832. The opposition to Masonry became so great and so general that few joined the order, and this lodge, never being large, yielded to the pressure of public opinion and ceased to hold meetings about 1835, and finally, in 1840, gave up its charter. The records, regalia, jewels, and property of the lodge, were burned in the Parker Hotel in the great fire, Dec. 12, 1855.

No attempt was made to revive the order in this vicinity till the winter of 1867-8, when a "dispensation" was granted to brothers,

Daniel F. Frye,
•Augustus H. Bixby,
Thomas E. Bixby,
Garry Morgan,
John West,
Samuel B. Hodge,
Willard D. Chase,
G. C. Terhune,
R. F. Lovering,
Benjamin F. Woodbury,
John Atwood,
R. P. Huntington,
Samuel Baldwin,

William B. Walker,
John Carkin,
John W. Flagg,
Alonzo T. Andrews,
A. B. Woodward,
Samuel D. Downes,
John G. Morse,
Aug. E. Morgan,
Nathan Farley, Jr.,
S. S. Bailey,
Henry P. Wheeler,
Bartlett Simons,
and Walter Woods,

"to meet as a regular Lodge in Francestown," and "appointing Augustus H. Bixby to be the first Worshipful Master."

On the 30th of July following (1868) this lodge received its charter and was organized under it, taking its old name, "Pacific Lodge, No. 45," with the following as officers:

Augustus H. Bixby, W. M.

Abner B. Woodward, S. W.

Alonzo T. Andrews, S. D.

Samuel B. Hodge, J. D.

Thomas E. Bixby, J. W.

John West, Treas.

Samuel D. Downes, Sec.

John G. Morse, S. S.

Benj. F. Woodbury, J. S.

Solomon S. Bailey, Tyler.

This lodge has attained to a large membership for a scattered community like this, and continues its work and prosperity. Its roll of Past Masters since reorganization is as follows:

Augustus H. Bixby.

Abner B. Woodward.

Garvin S. Sleeper.

George D. Epps.

David N. Butterfield.

Otis N. Holt.

Eben B. Bartlett.

George H. Chandler.

Perley E. Bartlett.

Clarence H. Dodge.

George F. Eastman.

The officers of the lodge at the present time (1890) are:

Herbert D. Gould, Worshipful Master.

Charles S. Paige, Senior Warden.

Arthur J. Todd, Junior Warden.

George D. Epps, Treasurer.

Augustus H. Bixby, Secretary.

Martin L. Colburn, Senior Deacon.

Lyman H. Belcher, Junior Deacon.

Sidney H. Dodge, Senior Steward.

David C. Butterfield, Junior Steward.

Samuel D. Downes, Chaplain.

Nelson J. Wheelock, Marshal.

Edward F. Roper, Tyler.

10. "*The Y. M. C. A.*"—The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in Francetown in 1869, and has continued its good work until the present time. In the stormy days of the church controversy (1875-1880) this Association was of special value, keeping on in its peaceful work and way through all oppositions and changes. By the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Whiting the Association received \$500 in 1889. W. A. Richards was its first President. At this writing (1890) its active members number 18, and its associate members 28. The following list gives its presiding officers from the first with the years of their service.

W. A. Richards, 1869, 1870.

Dr. J. F. Fitts, 1871.

George E. Downes, 1872, 1879, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888.

George W. Flint, 1873.

Nathan R. Marden, 1874, 1875, 1878.

John P. Richardson, 1876.

Samuel D. Downes, 1877, 1880, 1881.

R. C. Cochran, 1882, 1883, 1884.

Daniel R. Henderson, 1889.

Hiram Patch, 1890.

11. *The Home Circle*.—This Society was organized about Jan. 1, 1851. It originated in the mind of Mrs. Jesse Woodbury; but Joanna Cressy and Hannah W. Duncklee were the “active agents” to solicit membership, the terms of admission being a “signature” and a “fee of 25 cts.” It was started as an auxiliary to the Academy, specially to provide means for purchasing maps, books, &c., as needed. Most of the leading and younger people of the town, of both sexes, joined in this enterprise, as also did the older students here at school. In the spring of 1852 there were 136 members, and much interest was manifested. The ladies sewed and prepared articles for sale; had fortnightly meetings at the dwelling-houses of members; had occasional “sales,” (now called *fairs*); and all the meetings had literary exercises of a high order. The minister, Principal of the Academy, the Physicians and teachers of the town, were all enthusiastic members. The writer well remembers the stirring, charming meetings of 1854-5. In the course of years the Home Circle, having done much for the Academy, and having considerable means, began to purchase some books for themselves. These accumulated on their hands, and ere long began to assume the appearance of a library, though of small proportions. The organization was kept up, and considerable interest continued to be manifested, the library being steadily increased, until the feeling became general that it ought to become a free town library. Finally the town voted (March 1873) to accept the “Library of the Home Circle” on condition of assuming its debt and appropriating \$100 per year for its support. The debt was \$229.91. The library then contained about 1000 vols., and has now (1890) about 2000 vols. It is in charge of three trustees chosen by the town (one chosen each year), and is open every Saturday and free to all. The present trustees are,

James T. Woodbury.

Augustus H. Bixby.

George K. Wood.

12. *Grand Army*.—In 1867 the John A. Rawlins Post of the G. A. R. was established in Francestown, and was called No. 9. Its commander was Maj. Augustus H. Bixby, who after two years was succeeded in command by Geo. D. Epps. This Post, though able and devoted to the cause, was necessarily small, and its members were so scattered that, with increasing infirmities in the case of some of them, it became difficult to maintain its meetings; and for this reason the Charter was surrendered in 1871, and the Post disbanded.

13. *The Francestown Cornet Band*.—This Band was organized Jan. 8, 1889, and has been much praised for superior excellence. The names of its members are as follows:

Orren S. Waldo, Leader and President.

James H. Starrett, Vice-President.

James W. Merrill, Secretary.

Charles F. Stevens, Treas.
 Samuel E. Stevens.
 John J. Henderson.
 Perley Holt.
 Eddie B. Starrett.
 Warren Ordway.
 Frank Belcher.
 Christie Belcher.
 Fred Peters.
 Charles Wells.
 Ernest P. Bixby.
 Arthur E. Starrett.
 John B. Livingston.
 Fred White.
 Charles W. Jellison.

There was a previous Band in this town organized about 1835 and flourishing for some years, and coming into use in the exciting political contests of that time. This Band led the processions of 1844, and perhaps later. The leader was Milton G. Starrett. The members were as follows:

Milton G. Starrett.
 William A. Starrett.
 Frank B. Starrett.
 Shepherd W. Richmond.
 Charles A. Roper.
 Charles Howard.
 George W. Hodge.
 Tyler Tupper.
 Charles O. P. Wells.
 Amps Flint.

14. *Oak Hill Grange*.—This was a Branch of the "Patrons of Husbandry," so called, an organization instituted in the interest of the farmers, and quite popular at the present time all over the country. This Grange was organized in June 1874 with thirty charter members. The first Master was E. W. Colburn, his successors in office being Geo. D. Epps, Geo. F. Pettee, Henry Richardson, and Edson H. Patch. For some years the membership increased, till Oak Hill Grange, with 112 members, was the largest in the State; and high literary and social privileges were enjoyed, with full meetings and much enthusiasm. Some unfortunate litigation in connection with the "Grange Store," and other causes, weakened the organization for a time, and diminished its numbers; but it now enjoys "the reputation of a live and prosperous Grange."

15. *The Francestown Water Company*.—This Company was incorporated by the Legislature of January 1893, "for the purpose of bringing water into the village of Francestown and into Mill Village."

This "body politic" consisted of William H. Farnum, Edwin W. Farnum, Charles A. Vose, Samuel D. Downes, George E. Downes, Amasa Downes, George W. Cummings, James T. Woodbury, Samuel B. Hodge, Augustus H. Bixby, Daniel R. Henderson, Hiram Patch and their successors and associates.

CHAPTER XX.

THE VILLAGES.

Francestown village was a place of large business for a half century following 1795. From three to six ample stores were in vigorous operation all the time. The County Courts for this part of the County were mostly held here. The "second New Hampshire Turnpike" ran through this village, and for years "through stages for Boston" and heavy teams without number, and a large amount of general travel poured through this place. All this, with the several factories elsewhere noticed, and the Academy, made the village seem lively and enterprising. And for situation and character it has been justly considered one of the most attractive villages in the state, so that the sons and daughters of the town may be pardoned for looking back with large pride on their early home.

The village is located on a high level, and its tall spires are seen at a great distance, and it looks from other towns as if placed on the gently-sloping side of the great mountain, though in fact there are valleys and streams between. The appearance, however, from the east, is that of a beautiful village sleeping on the mountain side, with buildings and spires rising above leafy gardens, and with the grand old mountain standing behind and above, as a mighty defender, guarding against the winds of the north. The village consists principally of one street, about half a mile long, a wide and shaded street, with venerable buildings,—concrete walks,—neat and clean,—and with an air of quiet retirement. Several small streets branch off, one toward Greenfield, one toward Mill Village, and one to the north-west, on the "old County Road," and one to the north-east part of the town. The first building put up in what is strictly the village, except the church, was built where the

Hotel now stands by Zachariah Richardson about 1777, It was a small one-story farm-house, and was also made to answer for a tavern. (See No. 18).

The second house in the village was in the north-west part, and is now known as the Lewis house. It is not positively known who built it, nor when it was erected. It is now the oldest house in the village, the previous one having been removed. Built as early as 1780.

The third house was built by Peter Woodbury in 1787. He came here quite young and opened a store in a room in Maj. Holmes' tavern, but not long after built a small store on the spot now occupied by the north end of the Woodbury house. An old person who remembered it said (in 1850) that it was a "shanty one-fourth as large as the present low part." It had but one room; yet in it he opened a store and also lived until he could build larger, which by his energy and prosperity he was enabled soon to do.

The fourth house was built by Aaron Townsend about 1788, and was afterwards known as the "Old Vose House." Townsend was a merchant and cabinet-maker, and had a store and a cabinet-shop in a part of his house. Sold to Josiah Vose about 1800.

The fifth house in the village was built by Dr. Samuel Lolley, on the spot afterwards known as the "P. H. Bixby place." The date of its erection was also about 1788. Dr. Lolley soon after built the house now known as the "Stevens house," and had a store in it, and kept tavern here for a time. He bought his land of Zachariah Richardson in 1787, and probably built the following year.

The sixth house in the village was what is now known as the *Willard* house. It was put up by James Witherspoon about 1791. Remains about as it was built, while all the older ones have been changed or replaced by others.

The seventh house was built (says Col. Bixby in notes taken down in 1850) by Aaron Townsend, Jr., about 1792. Afterwards it was enlarged by James McIlvaine, the tailor, who lived there and carried on his business there many years. It is now known as the "Dea. Weston house," and is now occupied by Solomon Bailey and son, near the northwest extremity of the village.

It will be noticed that before 1795 the village was of very slow growth. The people nearly all lived on farms; and when Francestown had a population of a thousand, (more than its population now) it had almost no village. In 1810 the population of the town was 1451, but the village was less than one-fourth its present size. An aged inhabitant gives the dwelling-houses in 1812 subject to possible errors of memory, as follows, beginning at the south end.

1. *The Uriah Smith house.* (This was the house now occupied by Daniel Henderson. Smith then had a store where the Unitarian parsonage now stands).

2. *Robert Nesmith*, Postmaster; on spot where Amasa Downes now lives.

3. *The Woodbury house*, then occupied by Peter Woodbury.

4. *The Hotel*, then occupied by James Wilson.

5. *The Willard house*, then occupied by Joseph Willard.

6. *The Bixby house*, now occupied by Hiram Patch.

7. *Dr. Crombie house*, now occupied by Dr. Root.

8. *Hon. Titus Brown's*, (this house was moved away and is now the residence of N. R. Marden). The large brick house was built in its place.

9. *P. H. Bixby house*, now occupied by Maj. A. H. Bixby.

10. *The Aaron Townsend house*, then occupied by Mr. Vose.

11. *The Israel Batchelder house*, now occupied by Mrs. Dean.

12. *The Copeland house*, where now is the elegant residence of Hon. Geo. W. Cummings.

13. *The Burge house or Lewis house*, near the brick blacksmith shop.

14. The house where Solomon Bailey now lives.

15. *The Fiske house*, where was afterwards built the Haseltine house in which Thomas E. Bixby now lives.

16. The house now known as the Dr. Lolley house or *Stevens place*.

Thus there were only sixteen houses in the village in 1812, mostly small one-story buildings and several of these were new and half-finished. Others, however, were built soon after; for in 1817 (see Gazetteer of that date) there were twenty-five houses in the "compact part of the town," which means the village together with its immediate neighborhood. The same authority tells us there were then, 1817, also "a handsome meeting-house, several stores &c." There were also in the village at that time (1817) a blacksmith shop, a shop for making musical instruments, a school house, a noon house, and one tannery, (Ewell's), at the south end. This last was called one

of "*four large tanneries*" then in town. And even then it appears they were proud of their village, as being smarter and more attractive than others in the vicinity.

But, could they return at this day, they would not know the large and stately village that has taken the place of the old. Now we see the Old Academy, and the New Academy, two attractive churches, a chapel, a Library Building, (Masonic Hall), the Bank Building, the Box Factory, &c. &c., besides more than double the number of dwelling houses found here by the writer who pictured the place in 1817. And the houses now are much larger and finer than at that date. Perhaps it may please present, as well as future, inhabitants, to find below some items concerning every dwelling-house, public building, shop, and store now standing in the village (1890). Almost every house has its comely barn and out-buildings, adding to the apparent size of the whole. This description begins at the extreme north, goes down the west side of the long street, and thence back on the east side.

1. **BUXTON HOUSE.**—It was formerly called the "Old Woods House." Was moved down from the "Mountain District" about 1840. Now owned and occupied by widow James Buxton, who lived in it in her childhood, when it stood on the former site and was owned by other parties.

2. **THE FOOTE HOUSE.**—The former house on this ground was moved here by Franklin Ordway in 1852, and was burned in 1881. The present house was built by Thomas F. Foote in 1886 and is owned and occupied by him. The one burned was the "Old Abner Fisher House," and formerly stood on Oak Hill.

3. **THE OLD PARSONAGE.**—Built for Rev. Austin Richards, D. D., in 1829, and was occupied as the parsonage of the Congregational Church for about fifty years, when it was sold by the "Society." It is a spacious and attractive home, beautifully situated on the height of land, overlooking the village, and retired a few steps to the west of the main street. It is now owned and occupied by Jesse P. Woodbury.

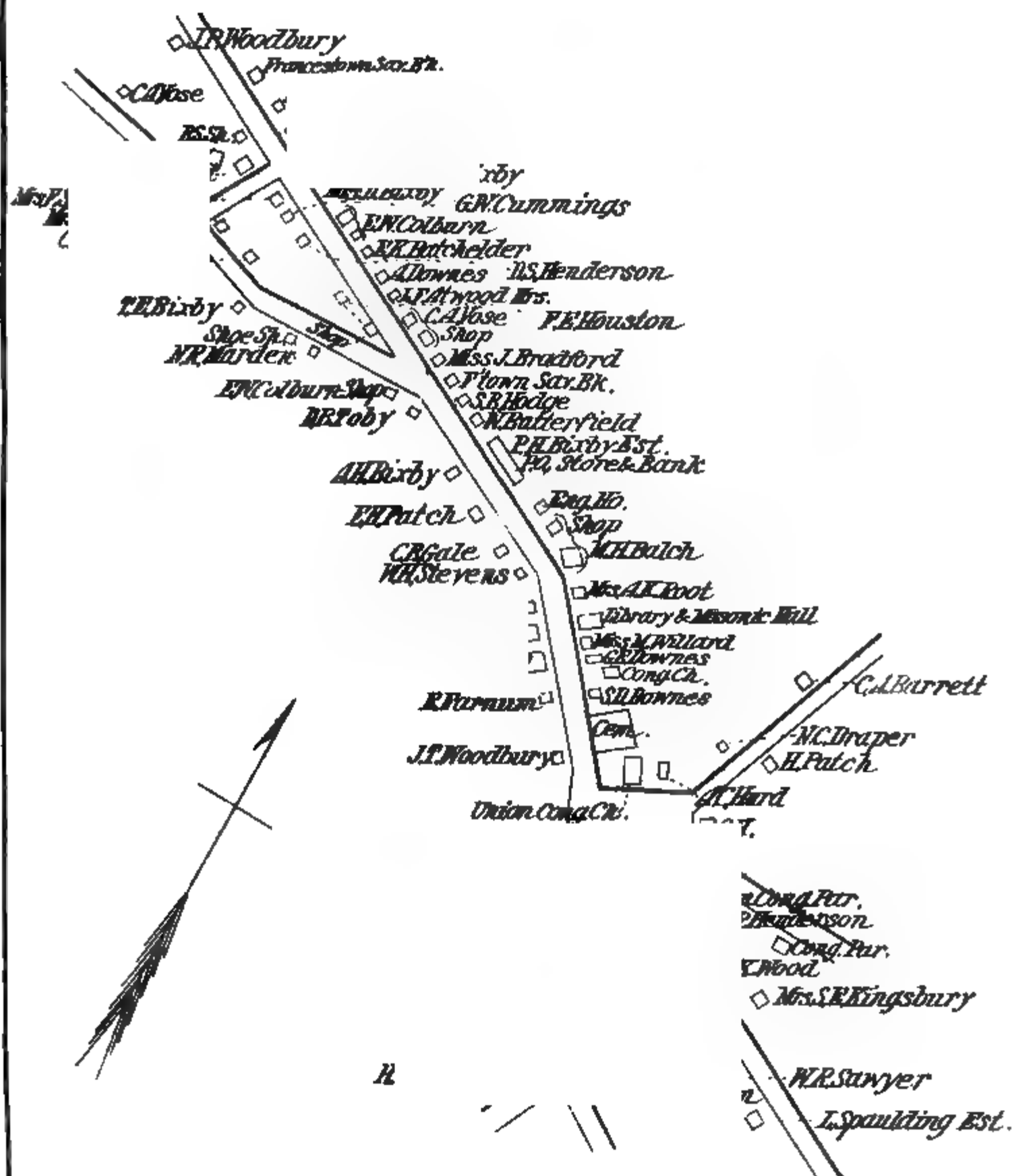
4. **BLACKSMITH SHOP.**—Built by Samuel Burge about 1820. This shop has been occupied by various parties in recent years. At one time axes were manufactured in it by Hammond Starrett. Now owned by Mrs. P. L. Clark. Oliver Butterfield writes that, previous to building this, "Burge had a shop where P. L. Clark's House is."

5. **DUNCKLEE HOUSE.**—Built by Jesse Duncklee about 1830. Now owned by Mrs. J. W. Bryant and occupied by John F. Chase.

Francestown P.O.

TOWN OF FRANCESTOWN

HILLSBOROUGH CO.



6. **MRS. WILSON'S.**—Built for Mrs. Elias A. Wilson in 1873. Now occupied by Mrs. Frank E. Shattuck.

7. **COPELAND HOUSE.**—Built by "Hatter" Haseltine about 1824; improved in 1828; remodelled and enlarged into its present elegant form by Hon. G. W. Cummings in 1888, who now owns and occupies it.

8. **PUNCHARD HOUSE.**—Built by Joseph Punchard about 1813. Now owned and occupied by Daniel S. Henderson.

9. **BATCHELDER HOUSE.**—Not known who begun on this spot. Remodelled by Dr. Farley about 1830. Was many years the home of Israel Batchelder, Esqr. Now owned by his grand-daughter Mrs. Houston, and occupied by Mrs. Benj. F. Dean.

10. **"THE OLD BATCHELDER SHOP."**—Built by Israel Batchelder about 1835 for a wheelwright shop, and used many years for that purpose. On or near this spot there previously stood a small dwelling-house in which Dr. S. I. Bard lived and had his office.

11. **THE GAY HOUSE.**—Built by Mark Morse in 1814 for a store and was used for that purpose by Morse and others, and by Timothy Gay who moved his business afterward to Boston. This store was enlarged by John Gibson who owned it for a time. Changed into a dwelling-house by Robert Bradford. Now owned and occupied by Daniel B. Tobie.

12. **THE P. H. BIXBY HOUSE.**—This was built by Samuel Hodge, Esqr., in 1807. The first house built by Dr. Lolley (fifth in the village) was on this spot, and was moved a few rods north and stood some months "in the orchard." It was moved in 1808, to its present location and is house No. 27 below.

In the new house erected by Hodge, Hon. Paul H. Bixby lived many years. The writer remembers it as being considered one of the finest in the village forty years ago. It is now owned and occupied by Maj. A. H. Bixby.

13. **THE R. G. COCHRAN HOUSE.**—This was built by Uriah Smith in 1819, for his own use. But he died in a few years, and the house passed into the hands of his son-in-law, Rodney G. Cochran, who held it for half a century. It is now owned by Hiram Patch and occupied by Nelson J. Wheelock.

14. **"COCHRAN'S BLOCK."**—This was built in 1822 by Rodney G. Cochran for a store, and was used for that purpose for some years. Afterwards it was fitted up as a house for rooming and self-boarding for Academy students, and was quite popular for a time. The writer remembers it well as always full in the better days of the Academy. It was then called "Cochran's Block." In those days it had a jolly set of occupants, and, though always respectable, it was not noted for perfect silence or the strictest decorum at all times! It is now a neat and commodious dwelling house, and occupied by the Post Master, Charles B. Gale.

15. **THE LOLLEY HOUSE.**—Built by Dr. Samuel Lolley about 1792, and now occupied by William H. Stevens. Part of the original structure has been removed, in which at one time the “Academy was kept” and in which there was a store for several years.

16. **THE CAPT. WILLIAM BIXBY HOUSE.**—Not known who built the first house here. It was occupied by Hon. Samuel Bell several years. Taken down about 1812.

The second house on this spot was built by Mr. Bixby when a young man, and was burned in the great fire of 1855. It was a large, fine-looking home, with spacious barns and out-buildings, all of which were consumed. The present house was erected by Capt. Bixby in 1857. Is now owned and occupied by Hiram Patch, Esqr.

17. **THE BRICK STORE.**—The first store on this spot was built by William Bixby in 1814, and burned in the great fire of Dec. 1855. I remember helping carry out the goods while the upper part of the building was burning. The present store was erected in 1856 by “Starrett & Downes,” who were occupying the former one at the time of the fire. This fine store is now occupied by Dea. Amasa Downes.

18. **THE TAVERN.**—On this spot was the first house in the village, referred to above as being built by Zachariah Richardson in 1777. About 1795 this small house was removed, and the spacious hotel, long known as the “Parker Tavern” was erected by “Kingsbury & Newton” (Nathaniel Kingsbury and Giles Newton). This was burned in the great fire of 1855. The Francestown Hotel Co. put up the present building in 1856. It is now owned by William H. Farnum and occupied by Arthur H. Spalding.

19. **THE “COTTAGE.”**—This stands just south of the Hotel; built by William H. Farnum in 1872; now occupied by Mrs. Allen Nutting as a dwelling house. Was built for a store.

20. **THE WOODBURY HOUSE.**—Here was the third house in the village. It was a small affair built by Peter Woodbury, to answer for store and dwelling, and afterwards enlarged. See third house in village as first given.

21. **THE ACADEMY.**—Built 1847. See Chapter 10, on the Academy. The lower story is used as “the Town House.”

22. **THE DEA. AMASA DOWNES PLACE.**—The “Old Nesmith House” stood on this spot, being a small one-story house built by Robert Nesmith about 1800. It was taken down in 1880 to give place to the present beautiful home. It is on the main street, a few rods eastward from the Academy, and is one of the finest residences in this vicinity.

23. **THE PATTERSON HOUSE.**—Built by David Patterson. Now owned and occupied by William R. Sawyer.

24. **THE LEONARD SPALDING HOUSE.**—The first house on this place (the last in the village on that side of the main street) was built by James Fisher, son of Dea. James, who occupied it several years “and worked at silver smithing.” Subsequently it was rebuilt by John Fisher.

It was a large, unpainted, two-story house, cold, bare-looking, old-fashioned, and most of the rooms were occupied by Academy students for years, being then owned by John W. Bean. It was taken down to give place to the present neat structure, by John Fisher in 1856; soon after it passed into the hands of Willard Carter, who occupied it till his death, soon after which it passed into the hands of Leonard Spalding, who died here in 1889. It is now occupied by Frederick Aiken.

25. **THE KINGSBURY HOUSE.**—This is the first house on the opposite of the street from the Spalding House. It was built by George Kingsbury in 1857. Now owned and occupied by his widow and daughter. One of the finest places in the village.

26. **THE BREWSTER HOUSE.**—This was first a part of the "old Dr. Lolley House," was moved to the present location, enlarged, and fitted up for a dwelling; long occupied by Samuel N. Brewster. Is now owned and occupied by George K. Wood and sister. This is the second house, as we turn and go back up the east side of the main street.

27. **THE "SAVAGE HOUSE,"** so called.—This house was built before the present century by Dr. Lolley (some think by Martin Wells), and stood near the present residence of Maj. A. H. Bixby, from which place it was moved to its present location in 1808. It is now occupied by Daniel R. Henderson.

28. **THE UNITARIAN PARSONAGE.**—This stands on the east side of the common and nearly opposite to the Academy. It was built by Uriah Smith for a store about 1800, and was used for that purpose many years. Transformed into a dwelling-house about 1840, and was willed to the Unitarian Church for a parsonage by Mrs. Amy A. Starrett.

29. **THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.**—This is sometimes called the "Old Church," as it was the Orthodox Church for three-quarters of a century. It is a stately structure, at the north side of the common, and conspicuous as a landmark far and wide. See Chapter on Ecclesiastical History.

30. **THE HOUSE OF SAMUEL D. DOWNES.**—This stands next north of the "Old Cemetery." Was built by Lindley K. Brown in 1851. Now owned and occupied by Mr. Downes.

31. **THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—In the Chapter on Ecclesiastical History may be found the facts concerning it. Built 1884.

32. **THE HOUSE OF GEO. E. DOWNES.**—Built, owned and occupied by him. Built in 1862. On this site stood the "Old Dane Store" built by Giles Newton about 1795, and the Fuller shop, so called, all of which were burned in the great fire of 1855.

33. **THE WILLARD HOUSE.**—This was the sixth house in the village; was built by James Witherspoon about 1791; part used a few years as a small store; subsequently long owned and occupied by Joseph Willard; now occupied by his daughter Mary Willard.

34. **MASONIC HALL.**—Built in 1868, on the site of the old cabinet shop of Joseph Willard, and dedicated by the Pacific Lodge, (Maj. A.

H. Bixby, Master,) July 30, 1868. In the lower story are the town library rooms and the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

35. **THE DR. CROMBIE HOUSE.**—Now owned and occupied by Mrs. Dr. M. N. Root. Was built, or made into a dwelling-house, by Dr. James Crombie in 1819, and was occupied by him the following year.

36. **THE BROWN HOUSE.**—Built by Hon. Titus Brown in 1827. The construction was superintended by his wife while he was in Congress. It is "the Large Brick House." Now owned and occupied by Mason H. Balch.

37. **"THE MILLINER SHOP."**—This stands next north of the fine large barn attached to the "Brown Place." It was formerly the law office of Hon. Titus Brown. It has recently been occupied by Jennie M. Bradford as a Millinery Store.

38. **"THE LONG STORE."**—Built by Peter Clark in 1814. A store has been maintained in this building with little break for three quarters of a century. The lower floor is occupied by The First National Bank, the store of Clark & Gale, the Post Office, and the shop and store of the Jeweller, Edward F. Roper. The upper story is occupied by the Francestown Savings Bank, and by Samuel B. Hodge, Harness-maker. A long open shed extends from the store southward, attached to which is the "Engine House" of the fire company.

39. **THE SAMUEL HODGE HOUSE.**—Now occupied by William Butterfield. Built by Samuel Hodge, Esqr., in 1826. On this spot, or a few feet south of it, stood the "Manufactory of Musical Instruments" which was in operation in 1817..

40. **THE MCLANE HOUSE.**—"The daughters of Dr. Lolley previously lived here." The old house which stood on this spot was enlarged and remodelled in 1881 by Samuel B. Hodge, Esqr., by whom it is now owned and occupied. Probably built by Rufus Fuller.

41. **THE HERBERT VOSE HOUSE.**—Built in 1827 by Herbert Vose, and long occupied by him. Now occupied by James H. Whitfield and Sewell Brown.

42. **THE ROBERT BRADFORD HOUSE.**—Built in 1851, and occupied by Robert Bradford; and now occupied by Jane M. Bradford. It is on the site of an old building, part of which was a dwelling-house and the other part "Vose's Hatter shop."

43. **"THE HATTER SHOP."**—This was a small one-story building; was moved about 1850 to about the spot where the new church stands, and was burned there in the great fire of 1855.

44. **"THE OLD VOSE HOUSE."**—Fourth house in the village. Built by Aaron Townsend, a cabinet-maker, about 1788, who sold to Josiah Vose. The present structure was built (or built over) by Elisha Vose, son of Josiah in 1821. Now owned and occupied by Charles A. Vose.

45. **DODGE HOUSE.**—"Cottage-Brick." Built 1837. Long owned and occupied by Porter Dodge. Was subsequently many years the resi-

dence of the Town Clerk, L. F. Atwood. Now occupied by Reed P. Ordway. A former house on this spot was built about 1822, and burned in 1836.

46. SEARLE HOUSE.—Built by Mrs. Betsy Searle about 1830. Now occupied by Charles H. White, and Mrs. Thomas B. Bradford.

47. THE DR. FARLEY HOUSE.—Built by Dr. Luther Farley 1830. Now owned and occupied by Elbridge K. Batchelder.

48. THE BRIGHAM HOUSE.—This once stood near the "Brick Cottage" (No. 45) and was moved to its present locality in 1825. Owned by E. W. Colburn. Occupied by Frank Crosby.

49. ANDA WALLACE PLACE—This is now owned and occupied by E. W. Colburn, who enlarged and remodelled the same in 1861 to its present fine proportions.

50. BOX-SHOP AND CREAMERY.—Built by Daniel Bixby about 1821 for a cabinet shop. Partly burned 1857. Was used for some years as a Creamery. Is now owned by Dr. Geo. Bixby. Stands a few rods off eastward from the street. See chapter on mills.

51. THE DANIEL BIXBY HOUSE.—Now (1890) occupied by his widow. Built 1855, on the site of the J. M. Davis Hat Shop."

52. THE JAMES T. BIXBY HOUSE.—Built by Jonah M. Davis about 1830. Owned and occupied by Mrs. Mary A. Bixby.

53. "THE OLD DANIEL BIXBY HOUSE."—Now occupied by Andrew J. George. Built by Daniel Bixby about 1820.

54. THE ALEXANDER THOMPSON HOUSE.—Built by him about 1840. Now occupied by P. L. Clark.

55. JAMES COLBURN'S HOUSE.—This was the "Old Bullard House," and stood on the Bullard farm up near Crotched Mountain. Was moved down by Peter Clark. Is the northernmost house in the village on the east side of the main street. Is occupied by Charles P. Cook.

Having now noticed the several dwellings and important buildings on the Main Street, we will notice the several side streets in the same way. Commencing on "the North Back Street," which was the original street, and part of the "Old County Road," and commencing with the northernmost building, we have,

1. THE LUTHER BOUTWELL HOUSE.—Put up 1820 by Luther Cowen and long owned by Col. Wm. Bixby, and willed by him to Luther Boutwell. Is a small house, and stands on the east side of the street. Is now owned by Charles A. Vose.

2. THE "LEWIS HOUSE."—So called. This is believed to be the house called "second in the village." but now the oldest.

This house was long occupied by Samuel Potter, a nail maker, all nails then being made by hand. Now owned and occupied by Albert N. Whitfield.

3. THE SOLOMON BAILEY PLACE, or Weston Place.—Built by Aaron Townsend, Jr. and was the seventh house in the village. It was subsequently owned and enlarged by James McIlvaine, the tailor, who

carried on his business in it for years. Afterward Dea. Caleb Weston lived and died at this place. Is now owned and occupied by Solomon Bailey and son. It is the northernmost house on the west side of this northwest street.

4. **THE ORDWAY HOUSE.**—Is the next house southward on the east side of said street. Built by Reed P. Ordway in 1874. Is now owned and occupied by Samuel E. Bryant.

5. A small house, also on the east side, formerly Merrick Roper's carpenter shop. Is owned by Hiram Patch who made it into a dwelling-house in 1885. Occupied by Mrs. Margaret Winn.

6. **THE HASELTINE HOUSE.**—West side: Built by Hon. James W. Haseltine in 1827. Owned and occupied by Thomas E. Bixby. Delightful situation. A few feet north of this on same side of the street stood the Jonathan Fiske house, demolished about 1860. This last was a small structure, built at a very early date.

7. **N. R. MARDEN PLACE.**—West side. This house was formerly the dwelling house of Hon. Titus Brown, and was moved to its present location in 1827 to give place to a more imposing structure, (No. 36). Has long been owned and occupied by N. R. Marden.

8. **COLBURN'S CARPENTER SHOP.**—Built by E. W. Colburn, 1874. Is a high and spacious shop, on west or southwest side of street and quite near to No. 11 on the main street.

Passing now to the Greenfield street, branching off southwestward from the main street near the Woodbury homestead, we have on the west side,

1. **THE PEREZ EWELL PLACE.**—Ewell built here about 1798. Here was the Ewell Tannery. Place now owned and occupied by William H. Farnum and son.

2. **THE DEA. JAMES FISHER PLACE.**—This is on the west side next south of, and somewhat removed from what was called the village and was not commonly included in it. The old house here was erected by James Fisher, some years earlier than any strictly within the village limits. Here stood the barn in which meetings were held before the church was built 1770-1775. The present house, replacing the old one, was erected by Issachar Dodge in 1859. Is now the home of Harlan P. Downes.

3. **RICHARDSON HOUSE.**—Built by John Richardson in 1850. Owned and occupied by his son, Dea. John P. Richardson. Is east of Greenfield road, and somewhat out of the village.

4. A small house, on east side of the road and north of Dea. Richardson's. Was moved from the Taylor place, south of the mountain in 1810. Was called the "Old Butterfield House." Has just been taken down (1890).

5. **"THE BUTTERFIELD BLOCK."**—This building was put up by Oliver Butterfield about 1846. He was a long time in building it. It was full of Academy students for many years. Is on Greenfield street, but very

near the Academy. Was kept lively by the students under Brickett, Hayward and others. Owned by S. D. Downes, and occupied by various parties.

On the street running toward Mill Village there are three Buildings.

1. "THE OLD ACADEMY."—See Chapter on Academy. It is now the District School House, arranged for graded schools. The old people called it the "Brick Academy." It stands on the east side of the common, and has survived many changes. Enlarged and improved 1891.

2. THE WILLIAM SEARLE HOUSE.—Stands on north of street a few rods east of the "Old Academy." Was moved to its present locality in 1847 by William Searle who lived and died here. Was formerly "the Musical Instrument Factory of Ezra Barrett, and then stood a few feet north of the Bank Building ("Long Store") on Main Street.

3. THE CONGREGATIONAL PARSONAGE.—Built in 1883 by Mrs. Issachar Dodge. Bought by the Cong. Society in 1889.

On the street leading northeast from the common there are,

1. "THE OLD CHAPEL."—This stands on the common, very near the now Unitarian Church. Was built by subscription as a chapel for the church, before the division, in the year 1867. Was for a time the study of Rev. A. C. Hurd, and looked like a place of delight to a man of intellectual tastes, neat, roomy, with plenty of books and pictures and all to one's self!

2. MRS. DRAPER'S HOUSE.—On north side. Was formerly Jacob Preston's blacksmith shop. Fitted up for a dwelling-house by Herman Starrett 1880. Now owned and occupied by Mrs. Nancy C. Draper.

3. THE MOOAR HOUSE.—On south side of street. Occupied by Oliver St. John. Was once a blacksmith shop and stood on the turnpike below the village. Moved to its present location, and fitted for a dwelling house by Gardiner Mooar in 1842.

Between Mrs. Draper's and the horsesheds there stood for many years what was known as the S. I. Bard House. When occupied by Dr. Bard as dwelling-house and office it stood where the Batchelder Wheelwright Shop now stands on the Main Street (No. 10). Was moved about 1835, to its last location, and was used as a school house. Was afterwards fitted up for a dwelling and occupied by G. A. Barrett. Was taken down 1885.

The "Old Engine House" long a landmark in the village, stood just across the street south of the Old Academy. It was taken down in 1888. Also the old people will remember the once-noted law-office of Hon. James W. Haseltine. It stood between the Downes store and the Hotel, was afterwards used awhile for a hatter's shop, and was moved away in 1850.

MILL VILLAGE.

This little village grew up around the Carson Mill. It is so near the main village that some have classed them as one village. We will notice Mill Village, however, by itself, to avoid confusion. Until 1820 there was only one dwelling-house in Mill Village. Commencing on the street between the villages, at the northeast corner of the cemetery, there are (besides barns and sheds,) buildings as follows:

1. *The Hearse House.* This is a small, humble building of the kind, used for the cemetery now nearly full. It stands in the corner of the ground, and has served for nearly the last time, as burials are now elsewhere.

2. *The Bean House.* Built for Robert Todd in 1829. Is next east of the hearse house, on same side of the street. John W. Bean lived here some years. Now occupied by Mrs. John Fifield.

3. *The Huntington House.* Next east of No. 2, and raised the same day. Occupied by J. M. Huntington. Built by Jabez Fairbanks.

4. *The "Fairbanks Cottage."* Built about 1820; owned by Martin L. Colburn; occupied by Emory Labonte.

5. *The Kingsbury House.* Built by Jabez Fairbanks about 1825. Next east of No. 4. Is the only 2-story house; except the Taylor house, in Mill Village. Was many years occupied by Joseph Kingsbury. Now owned and occupied by George E. Vose.

6. *The Amaziah W. Wood Place.* Two or three rods to the south-eastward of Kingsbury house. Was the first house in Mill Village. Was built by John Carson, Jr., about 1792. Long owned and occupied by Amaziah Wood. Now owned by his heirs, but occupied by Fred. Vallier.

7. *The Mill House.* Was formerly an old shop standing in the main village, near where is now the home of George E. Downes (No. 32), and was moved to its present locality and fitted for a residence by Jos. Kingsbury, in 1850. Now occupied by a French family.

8. *The Carson Mill.* Built by Capt. John Carson (formerly John Carson, Jr.,) about 1790. The old mill was enlarged several times and was built over by George Dean, and burned about 1870. Was at once rebuilt. The whole is now owned by the Francestown Soapstone Company, and used for sawing soapstone. (See chapter on mills.) It is proper that this should retain its old name, "The Carson Mill."

9. *Bixby Wheelwright Shop.* At the opposite end of the dam from the Carson mill. (See chapter on mills.)

10. *The Moody House.* Adjoining the wheelwright shop. Owned and occupied some years by Daniel L. Moody. Now occupied by a French family.

11. *The Taylor House.* North of the street and west of the pond. Built by Dean Bixby, about 1845. Now owned by Mrs. Thomas E. Taylor, and occupied by Charles Aiken.

12. *The Blacksmith Shop.* This is next across the pond westward from the Taylor house. Occupied by H. W. Spalding.

13. *The Preston House.* Long occupied by Luke Preston. Was formerly the Talbot house, on the mountain. Moved and fitted up by John Lord, about 1830. Occupied by H. W. Spalding.

14. "*The Chandler House.*" Built about 1830 by Luther Cowen. Now occupied by Frank Gardner.

15. *Issachar Dodge House.* This was built by Willard Thorndike, in 1820, who built a fulling mill a little to the north. (See Mills.) Enlarged and modernized by Issachar Dodge, who lived and died here. Is 100 feet back from the street.

16. *John McIlvaine Place.* Now owned and occupied by John Shattuck. Is on the north side of the street, and a few rods west of the cemetery, and a little out of Mill Village, and nearer the church. The old house was erected very early by McIlvaine. The present fine residence erected in place of the old by Pacific L. Clark in 1870.

CHAPTER XXI.

SOME TOPOGRAPHICAL ITEMS.

Francestown is located northwest of, but not far from, the centre of Hillsboro' County; and is bounded on the north by Deering and Weare, on the east by Weare and New Boston, on the south by Lyndeboro' and Greenfield, and on the west by Greenfield and Bennington. It was said originally to contain 18,760 acres, or about twenty-nine and one half square miles; but some additions were afterwards made, slightly increasing this estimate. The "Improved Land" was given in the census of 1870 as 10,798 acres, this being considerably more than half of the whole, and a larger proportion than in most New Hampshire towns. (By the same census the "Assessed Valuation" was given as \$553,967, and the "True value" as \$830,950.) No serious controversies concerning the boundaries of this town have arisen, as with some others in this vicinity; but there has been occasional tinkering of lines. As originally laid out, the form was quite symmetrical, though now somewhat broken on every side. The east line of the town, commencing at the south-east corner of the Addition ran northward five miles and thirty-six rods to what was then considered the corner of the tract which became the town of Deering. This was supposed to run due north, but by perambulation Nov. 19, 1810, it appeared to run "north about five degrees west." As originally laid out there was no break in the east line of Francestown. But the map of the town shows a jog or corner cut out and added to the town of Weare. That town, as granted by Massachusetts in 1735, would have made no infringement upon this town. But after it was separated from Massachusetts by the settlement of 1740-1741, the "Lord Proprietors," referred to in the early part of this work as a company of men who had joined together to speculate in land, bought out all the rights of the heirs of Capt. John Mason (the "Masonians,") and immediately began to make grants of townships; and among

others they granted to Ichabod Robie what is now known as the town of Weare, Sept. 20, 1749. The former grant of the same by Massachusetts to Col. Robert Hale was called Hales-town, and the latter was called Robiestown. At once the "Proprietors of Robiestown" ordered a survey, (made by Joseph Baker of Pembroke, and called Baker's survey,) and, commencing at the northwest corner of Dunbarton, it ran west six miles, which was the limit allowed them. The grant was six miles square and no more, except that "two rods for every hundred were to be added as an allowance for swag of chain." But for some reason never fully explained, the surveyor pushed on west 250 rods beyond the east line of Society Land and beyond the Robiestown grant, and there marked a "Beech Tree" as the "northwest corner" of his survey. Then running south, he established the southwest corner in the same way, marking a "White Pine," this being where now the extreme point of Weare "jogs" into Francestown. Baker's Survey being completed, was accepted by the "Robiestown Proprietors" and by the "Lord Proprietors," and lots were sold and bounded accordingly, and nobody seemed to know for more than twenty years that any wrong had been done. Meanwhile, Francestown and Deering were incorporated, and were bounded on the east by the old east line of Society Land (as by survey of Robert Fletcher, 1753, given in this book). Thus, Deering and Francestown covered more than 3000 acres which were included in Baker's Survey and had been unknowingly recognized as a part of Robiestown, or Weare. It is to be kept in mind that the whole tract was a forest scarcely broken at all, and that these several grants and incorporations were on paper, while the survey of Baker taking in this large tract without any right, had its established and marked bounds. The Masonians, or "Lord Proprietors," who had granted the town of Weare, had deeded land "to Baker's line," supposing it to be in the right place; and hence, when suit was brought, in 1771, against the town of Weare,* it was lost because this line, though

*The suit was brought by Thomas Packer, who owned Division 12 in Society Land (now Deering), against John Atwood, who had begun a settlement, as he supposed, in Weare. Atwood had settled on Packer's land, and wholly within the limits of Society Land, but his title held, for the reason named.

wrong, had been fixed, "deeded to" and "recognized" by, all parties for more than twenty years. But, notwithstanding this decision, the towns of Deering and Francestown were incorporated as bounded on the east by the proper east line of the Society Land, and a long controversey followed between Deering and Francestown on the one hand, and Weare on the other. Deering led the way as having the most at stake, though this town seems to have paid its part of the expenses. It was decided in 1786 in favor of Weare, in agreement with the decision of 1771. The test case was one deciding the line between John Dinsmore of Windham (owning land in Deering) and Nathaniel Weed of Weare. This result, which a noted surveyor called "a theft of 2800 acres by the proprietors of Weare," accounts for the "jog" into Francestown. It took about 600 acres from this town. By the "perambulation" of 1847 it appears that the west line of Weare was thus moved west full 260 rods. Many documents explaining this controversy being too long to be given here may be found in the volumes of town papers in the town clerk's office, especially in vol. XI.

But it will be noticed on the maps that not only Weare "jogs" into Francestown, but also Francestown "jogs" into Weare. And, since both towns were incorporated with straight lines and no "jog," this break requires even larger explanation.

The original grant of Halestown (Weare), 1735, was first surveyed beginning at the north east corner of New Boston, and running west by New Boston line to the west side of Society Land, and thence far enough north to make the six miles square. This left a strip of land six miles long and 280 rods wide, belonging to the "Lord Proprietors" between Halestown, and Hopkinton and Henniker on the north. This was called the "Gore." But when the *Second* grant of Halestown was made (1849) Baker began his survey of it from the northwest corner of Dunbarton and ran west as before stated six miles, and then his 250 rods (with allowances making 260 rods), and from that point south six miles with large allowances, and then east to Dunbarton, then Stark's town. This of course left the "Gore" on the *South* of the town of Weare, and between it and New Boston. Indeed Baker made such

“large” allowances on this west line without making the same on the east, that he “swung” the north line of the Gore full 100 rods south at its west end. (The perambulation of 1847 makes the west side of the Gore only 174 rods wide, whereas in fact it should have been about 280.) This Gore, made by Baker about 200 rods wide at the west end and 280 at its east end, and extending from Goffstown to Society Land was for a time unclaimed by any town. The Lord Proprietors offered it to New Boston, but it was not received. In 1759 the “Proprietors had this Gore surveyed and run out into lots by Robert Fletcher of Portsmouth, and he measured it only as far west as the old east line of Society Land which he had himself established in 1753, six years before, and which was the west line of New Boston, old town. He paid no attention to Baker’s survey of 1749. And when Weare was incorporated (Sept. 31, 1764) this “Gore,” thus bounded, was received as a part of that town and is retained to this day. But it did not extend so far west as the rest of Weare by the “250 rods,” and hence Francestown makes the “jog” into that town, as the maps show. The corner thus taken out of Weare (i. e. not “stolen” by Weare on the “Gore”, as it was said to be on the rest of the west side of that town) was 260 rods (the 250 with a large “allowance”) from east to west, and 174 rods from north to south on its west side. (Measure of 1847.)

As incorporated Francestown had no break in its lines except on the south side. The north line of the town was the north line of Lot No. 10 of the Society Land and was supposed to run due west from Weare, though subsequently found to run two and one-half degrees north of west. The length of the north line of the town was five miles “to a Beech tree markt”. From that point the west line of this town ran due south three miles and two hundred and fifty rods to the “line of Lyndeborough” (now Greenfield). The west line of Francestown was broken in 1802 by the addition to us of several farms; and again by taking a large tract of land from us to help form the town of Bennington in 1842. The present west line of the town is so bent and broken that no attempt will be made to follow it here. The reader is referred to the accompanying map. On the south, Francestown as incorporated was bound-

ed entirely by Lyndeboro', then a very large town, including what is now Greenfield, a large part of Mount Vernon, and some now included in Francestown. From the southwest corner of this town the line ran east two and one-half miles to the west line of "New Boston Addition"; thence south by the line between said "Addition" and Lyndeboro' one mile and one hundred and ten rods to the southwest corner of "New Boston Addition;" thence east from the last named corner to New Boston, old town. This made one "jog" on the south line of our town at that time. Most of what is now Greenfield was then called "Lyndeboro' Addition", and among the several "Additions" and "Rights" and "Surveys" there was no little confusion. There was also a long dispute as to the north boundary of Lyndeboro' Addition, and concerning this dispute the curious may consult the records of the Lyndeboro' proprietors, and the volumes of town papers. I have thought best to omit a discussion of it here, as it is very lengthy, and it seems to have affected the bounds of certain farms and woodlots more than the interests of towns. The trouble arose by the "encroachments of certain persons purchasing under Col. Wallingford," who owned Lot No. 8 in Society Land, part of which fell within the limits of Francestown. When Greenfield was incorporated (June 15, 1791) the south line of Francestown adjacent was fixed without any reference to this dispute, which dispute was continued for several years after that date. Owing to several subsequent changes made for local convenience, the present line between Francestown and Greenfield is very irregular and broken. And after the incorporation of Greenfield, what was left of our line bordering on Lyndeboro' was moved south by the extent of the tract annexed to this town in 1792, but was not bent or broken.

By the survey of Robert Fletcher in 1753 Society Land was divided into fifteen lots, varying in form and size. Individuals bought these lots to speculate on them and they were known as the "*Rights*" of the owners. The eastern range of lots (i. e. east of the river) extended from Weare, New Boston and New Boston Addition westward to the Contoocook River. The east part of three of these "*Rights*" fell within the limits of this town. The north was "Pierce's Right" (owned by

Joshua Pierce) extending from Weare westward and including about one-third of our present area. The next south was the "Odiorne Right", (owned by Jotham Odiorne) which covered most of the mountain, and was bounded on the east by New Boston Addition, a part of it extending north of the Addition to New Boston old town, and originally into the Addition itself. The old records speak of this as the "Odeehorne Right". The South Right was the "Wallingford Right" (owned by Thomas Wallingford) extending from New Boston Addition westward by the line of "Lyndeboro' Addition". The old "Rights" are often referred to in the town records, and old deeds of land, and will be understood by a study of the map herewith annexed. The Wallingford Right, or what was then unsold of it, was sold under date of Nov. 5, 1766 to a company of seventeen men (most or all of them from Londonderry), who devided it up, cut a road through it, and offered it for sale. Several of them sent their sons to occupy portions of it. Col. Wallingford granted them "all his right and title" for consideration of "two hundred pounds sterling money of Great Britain." This tract contained "about 5000 acres more or less," one-third of which fell within the limits of Frances-town. The names of "the seventeen" were as follows: Samuel Dickey, Thomas Boyd, William Boyd, Edward Aiken, Jr., John Taylor, William Butterfield, Samuel Fisher, Adam Dickey, Isaac Brewster, John McKeen, John Senter (?), Robert Burnett, Hugh Montgomery, John Hall and James Betton.

RIVERS AND BROOKS.

The two south branches of the Piscataquog River rise in this town, being the only streams of much importance within our borders. The largest of these issues from Pleasant Pond, flowing nearly south, being joined by Collins Brook from the west, and then flowing through the long meadow northeast of the village, where it is deep and dark and broad. Thence, still flowing nearly south, it hurries over a rocky bed till its waters reach the Pond of the Thorndike or Issachar Dodge mill, and just below this it is again turned to account in Mill Village. It is decidedly a pretty stream, oft with pebbly bank, its waters clear, now bordered with meadows, now with patches of wood

and pastures green, and all the way receiving accessions of sweet rivulets. It crosses the turnpike at the Lynch place, and falls into the Clark Mill-Pond. There it receives Brennan Brook, and below the mills receives the Rand Brook, and assumes the appearance of a river. Thence it takes a northerly and easterly course, passing out of Francestown at Kidder's Mills. It furnishes the chief water power of the town, and it is also used over many times in New Boston.

The other Branch of the Piscataquog issues from "Haunted Lake" (Scoby's), soon passing into New Boston, and furnishing considerable water-power in that town. It falls into the southmost and Chief Branch of the Piscataquog at a point about two miles below New Boston village. It is sometimes called the "middle branch," as there is another of about the same size coming down from Deering and Weare and emptying into the stream formed by the other two at a point below Oil Mill Village.

It has been stated on previous pages of this work that in the early days of the town all the streams were much larger than now, and mills were successfully operated where now they could not be run seven days in a year. Some of these streams, then of considerable note, were as follows:

Whiting Brook, which empties into Scoby Pond, or "Haunted Lake," on the north, rises near Weare line, is about three miles long, flows nearly south, has at one place a broken fall, somewhat remarkable, of 15 feet, has broad pools of clear water, like the White Mountain streams, and, after having crossed the New Boston road and received the Pettee Brook, it really becomes quite a pretentious stream, cutting a wide channel through the meadows. For a quarter of a mile before entering the Lake, it is deep, dark, sluggish, over-hung with banks, and resembles a small Florida creek, alligators and cypress excepted. And for this distance the fisherman rows his boat up the stream, and counts it a favorite place to drop the line. There are no mills on this stream, and it has been noted for suckers in spring and trout in summer.

The Brennan Brook rises in the high lands southeast of the mountain and flows eastward through woods and alder thickets and brush-grown pastures. It is so shaded as to be protected from drought, flowing in fair volume when larger streams go dry. On this stream was Bixby's Nail Factory and Bobbin Shop. Among the hills above the site of the Factory, it has a remarkable fall of 20 feet, often visited by ramblers and romance-lovers. No trout ever pass this water-fall. After flowing eastward across the Greenfield Road, having just previously received

the "Taylor Brook," it forms two small ponds very dark from shade and mud. Thence issuing it has a rough and rapid descent for some distance. Here was Joshua Dodge's Carding Mill. Not far below these ponds are the remains of an old reservoir-dam, to supply said mill. The Brennan Brook falls into the Clark Mill Pond. Was named from Edward Brennan who once lived west of the village.

The Taylor Brook, so named from William Taylor who lived near by, also rises south of the mountain and flows southward and eastward until it joins the Brennan Brook, near the Greenfield road. This was a considerable stream before the forests were cleared away. On this was built the William Butterfield saw-mill. It receives a rivulet coming from the north, sometimes called Manahan Brook. Both are quite small at the present day.

The Mountain Brook rises near the Russell Place, in the extreme southwest of Erancestown, among the heights, and flows southward and eastward into Greenfield. There it receives the "Savage Brook" from that town, and a short distance below re-enters this town. Thence it is called the Rand Brook. Here, not far from Greenfield line, is the site where once stood the Jacob Dutton, or Fairbanks Mill. It is spoken of as a considerable stream, with broad and pebbly bed, with occasional long and rock-roughened rapids, and then broad, deep pools. On this brook was the Starrett Bobbin Shop, in the southeast part of the town; and it flowed into the South Branch of the Picataquog at a point northward of the Dea. Moses Fisher place.

The Collins Brook rises in Bennington northwestward of the Mountain, and flows easterly into this town. It is joined by the Dinsmore Brook which flows northward down from the Mountain and joins it near the site of the Dinsmore, or Collins house. On this Brook was the Mitchell Mill. It crosses the turnpike in its eastward course just north of the residence of Augustus Hurd, and then flows southeastward into the Dean Meadows where it receives several small rivulets, and thence taking a northeast course, through the "old deserted Kemp farm," joins the "Shattuck Pond Brook," forming the stream on which is the David Fisher Mill (Bryant's). This stream flows into the outlet of Pleasant Pond, (south Branch of the Piscataquog) in the meadows northeast of the village. The "Shattuck Pond Brook" is a short and small stream issuing from Shattuck Pond, and losing itself and its name in joining the Collins Brook as before stated.

The Bixby Brook, often called the "Ma'am Short Brook," rises on Oak Hill, and flows southerly past the village, into the Pond in Mill Village. On a part of this, once quite a brook, was the True tannery. On this stream, at the village, is the Bixby Cabinet shop, and below this is the site of the Willard cabinet shop.

The chief bodies of water in Francestown are "Haunted Lake" and "Pleasant Pond." The former, which should be called "Haunted Lake," to preserve the romance of the early days in connection with the fancy of the present time, is situated about two miles east of the village, extending eastward nearly to New Boston line. This sheet of water was the first known and the first named in town. For the last half-century it has been often called "Scoby Pond;" and more recently the sentimental ones have named it "Scoby Lake;" but the original and first name was "Haunted Pond." Now let all the residents and friends call it "Haunted Lake." This is a name both historic and becoming.

There have been several traditions concerning the origin of the name "Haunted," all showing its early date. One is that a fire once raged on its shores so fiercely as to consume every living thing; and only the trunks of the largest trees were left standing, charred, ashy, desolate and frightful, causing the early surveyors and even the roving Indians to turn away in fear, and presenting at night an appearance wierd, strange and startling in the extreme. No doubt there was for this a basis of fact, and no doubt it tended to confirm the early belief that the place was "haunted."

Another tradition is that the "Scoby Boys" were given to frightening certain "liquor-laden loafers," who, having imbibed enough to put the mind into a very meditative and susceptible state, were accustomed to pass by the "dark shades and wierd waste of bog-land and water" adjacent, in the "wee sma' hours," and were "*helped*" to see various "ghosts" and "visions" that were both real and "unco wild." And no doubt this also had a basis of fact, the state of mind of these belated travelers, and the cunning of the "Boys," combining to set afloat various "dreadful representations of dreadful things," so that timid people became half-afraid to pass that way even in clear sunlight. Many people fully believed the whole vicinity to be "haunted." But this tradition, after all, does not account for the name, since this was known as "Haunted Pond" long before there were any "Scoby Boys" in this vicinity. They only took

advantage of the well-known name to help them carry out their "dreadful" jokes!

Another tradition, and the one which without doubt gave the name to the Pond was this, that a young man was murdered and buried near where the mill was afterwards built, and that his spirit haunted the spot with nightly groanings and cries. It was said that two young men from below started for Hillsborough to buy land for settlement, about 1741. Starting separately they fell in with each other, and traversed the forest on their way together, as they had the same destination. Here they halted for the night, in the dense forest, far from any human habitation; and here in a quarrel, perhaps intentionally provoked, one of them killed the other, and scantily covering the body with earth and the spot with sticks and limbs of trees, went on his way. A few years afterwards Hon. Matthew Patten, of Bedford, who kept the "Diary" so noted in our local history of that time, was employed to make a survey of this section, or as some say, to "make a survey of the Pond." He was employed to "run the boundaries of New Boston," in 1753, and also to make a "schedule of Lotts" in the "Addition"; and in this "schedule" a farm was laid out for the grantors "of four hundred and thirty acres, with allowance for what part of the *Haunted Pond it takes in*," showing that this was the well-known name of this body of water at that date.

At the time of this incident, whether in 1753 or a little earlier, Patten and his two chainmen, with their assistants, encamped for the night near the outlet of the Pond. Soon after darkness set in, there commenced groanings and shrieks as of a human being in distress, and these continued, most plaintive and affecting, till nearly morning. These chainmen were hardy fellows not accustomed to fear the face of man, but they had some superstition, and some alarm at "signs" and "bad omens," and they could not be persuaded to continue their work, even for an hour. They started at once, in the morning, for their home in Bedford. This event, of course, confirmed previous rumors that the place was "haunted," and established the name, "Haunted Pond." For more than a generation it was known by no other name. Some may think the alleged murder to be confirmed by the fact that more than

thirty years after its supposed date, David Scoby having erected a saw-mill at the outlet of the Pond, as they were dragging logs down over the bank onto the "ways," they laid bare a human skeleton of large size, and shown by the teeth and other evidences to be that of a young man!

There is another story handed down, which might possibly account for the skeleton exhumed, though no doubt subsequent to the fright of the "chainmen." Two hunters came up from Dunstable, Mass., "to hunt and trap" for the season. They located their camp west of the Great Meadows in New Boston, (Haunted Lake was also in New Boston at that time), and set two "rounds" of traps, both to the westward, one in the vicinity of this body of water and the other up the south branch of the Piscataquog. One taking one "round," or circuit, and the other taking the other, they visited their traps each morning, and returned to camp at noon. One day one of them did not return, and after waiting till satisfied there was trouble, the other started on his companion's route, and near this water was startled by the growl of a wild beast, and saw only a few feet ahead a huge catamount standing over the dead and torn body of his comrade. He loaded his gun and shot the savage beast, and then buried his friend as well as he could, and returned to camp. Knowing these savage animals roamed the forest in pairs, and as they were dreaded by all hunters, he returned the next day to Dunstable. There is no reason to doubt this story, whether it accounts for the "skeleton" or not.

"Haunted Lake" has been described as "circular in form," but recent surveys have made its map outline look more like a parallelogram. It is nearly a mile in length (east and west), and nearly five-sixths of a mile in width. Is spoken of as "rather shallow." No doubt in distant years the water was much deeper than now, and higher water then for ages may account for certain peculiarities of its banks as they appear now. The high dike-like deposit on the west side has been called "a lateral Moraine of the glacier period." On the north side there is a portion of what appears like the same moraine which has been described as a dike or "bar 20 rods long, six feet high, and three or four feet thick," and also parts of the same appear on the east bank. To many of us this "moraine"

explanation is open to doubt, as is any other yet advanced. This is not the place to discuss the matter; but the student of nature may find many things remarkable and suggestive in the environments of Haunted Lake.

Near the north shore there was found, in the early history of the town, a "very fine deposit of blue clay," which was used for making "clay mortar" of delicate tint, and was quite noted for many years. It was dug up from beneath mud and water, with long-handled hoes. And on the west shore of the Lake is "Shattuck's Grove," fitted up with buildings for summer pleasure-parties, and making a very desirable resort. For "fishing, scenery, delighful shade, and pure air," it compares favorably with many retreats of larger name and fame. Taking all in all, Haunted Lake may certainly be called an attractive place, a sort of "garden of waters,"

Where from life's crowding cares apart,
Whoever loves to feel the touch
Of nature's hand and nature's heart,
May linger long and profit much!

Pleasant Pond is situated in the north part of the town, and is a body of water not much different in area of surface from Haunted Lake, though much deeper, and more irregular in form. Its extreme length is about 350 rods, and largest width about 200. Much of the way, however, its width is scarcely half of this; and viewed from the hills on either side, it looks narrow and long, and remarkably placid and beautiful, half hidden by the forest. It would be hard to find so large a body of water so little ruffled by the wind. Probably this gave rise to the name "Pleasant Pond." It has always had this name so far as known. John McPherson was "fishing on Pleasant Pond" on the morning of the Dark Day, May 19, 1780. It is certainly an appropriate name. Seventy-five years ago it was sometimes called "Sleeper's Pond," from the prominent families of that name then living and owning land around it. It was once also occasionally called "Spot Pond," though this name and the reason for it have long since disappeared. The old name, "Pleasant Pond" will no doubt always be retained.

Efforts have been made to stock this Pond with "land-locked salmon," but to no great success, and the "Perch, Pout and

Pickereel" still hold sway in these native waters. It is said that "Pleasant Pond is full twenty-five feet deep along its whole eastern shore." It is a large body of water, and is fed by springs from the high surrounding hills, and by-brooks from the north and west. Thus the small streams from the hills in the south part of Deering, flowing into this Pond and issuing from it on the south, form the south and main branch of the Piscataquog River, while the small streams flowing from the hills in the north part of Deering give rise to the north branch of the same River, as before stated.

There are several other ponds in town of small area and not of sufficient importance to require extensive notice. Among these is "Shattuck Pond," northward of Pleasant Pond and near Deering line, named from the Shattuck family formerly living on the Whitfield place. It is a fine sheet of water, and is about one-third the size of Pleasant Pond.

Dennison Pond is a still smaller body of water, and is situated in the northeast part of the town near New Boston line. Its outlet is a small stream running southeastward and finding the Haunted Lake outlet in the Colburn Meadows in New Boston. This Pond is much grown over, and is a lonely and desolate place. A few years ago it was thought a man was drowned here, as a dog stayed on the shore many days, howling and running along the water's edge in distress. But nothing more was ever known about it, except that people said it was a fit place for a drowning scene.

Another pond without a name appears on the County Map of 1858, near the William Cochran place. It is a small affair covering less than half an acre, its outlet joining that of Dennison Pond. There are no other bodies of water in town that we need to mention here. There were once several good-sized mill-ponds where now both mills and ponds have disappeared. A small pond half-way up Crotched Mountain, being "always shallow and always full," was mentioned as a "curiosty" in the Gazetteer of 1817, three-quarters of a century ago.

MOUNTAINS AND HILLS.

Several of the adjacent towns are dotted with mountains, but Francestown has only one elevation that can be dignified by that name, and this has been always known as "Crotched


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Mountain." This is the proper spelling. In a newspaper article (1870) now before me, it is called "Mount Crotchet," and a like error escaped my eye in the proof of the Hillsboro' County History (1885). It was called "Crotched" Mountain undoubtedly because of its two or three forks or summits. I think that in boyhood I heard old people speak of it as the "Forked Mountain," conveying the same idea. The term "Crotchet" is both modern and meaningless. It was called "Crotched Mountain" in the Town Records of 1785. Also in the N. H. Gazetteer 1817 and that of 1874, (and probably in all the others), and in all surveys and references known to me prior to 1870.

The height of Crotched Mountain above tide water as given by Quimby is 2223 feet; and for comparison I may add that the height of the Uncanoonucks, is 1388 feet; Stoddard Mountain, 2200 feet; Pack Monadnock (Temple), 2385 feet; Kearsarge, 2742 feet; Monadnock, 3718 feet; Tuttle Mountain, Antrim, 1700 feet; Mount Dearborn, Weare, 1229 feet; Duncan Hill, Hancock 2003 feet; highest point in Deering 1300 feet; Lyndeboro' Mountain, 1500 feet; Joe English, 1100 feet; and Mount Washington, 6293 feet.

"Our Dear Old Mountain," as a former resident affectionately calls it, has two conspicuous summits of which the distinguished Levi Woodbury said in his early description, "One is covered with woods; the other is almost a solid ledge of rocks, affording a very extensive prospect to the southwest." It would require too much space to give an adequate description of the view from these summits; but it may be said that to the northward the villages of Bennington, Antrim Centre, South Antrim, Hancock, Deering, Hillsboro' Dunbarton, and others can be seen, while southward the villages of Dublin, Lyndeboro', Peterboro', Greenfield, and others attract the eye. In a clear day the White Mountains are visible to the naked eye, and north and west a vast thicket of mountains seem to blend and lose themselves together. The Temple and Peterboro' mountains seem to be strangely near, and grand old Monadnock looks more majestic than from any other position. Ponds and lakes dot the surrounding landscape like silvery jewels, and sheeny white streams thread a thousand valleys in one view. The variety of



scenery is more attractive than from Mount Washington itself. Less of dead, monotonous grandeur; more of sweetness and beauty and home and life! It gives a charming view of the Valley of the Contoocook, with the Dome of the State-house at its eastern extremity!

Some of the older people will remember seeing Crotched Mountain on fire. It was covered with dead pine trees among the living ones, and in a dry time "some rascals set fire to them at night," and soon the whole northwestern part of the mountain was in a blaze. A few hours earlier a fire set by farmers on the south side of the mountain got beyond their control and swept up toward the summit. Strange to say, a fire was burning on the east side, from a like inability to keep it within bounds; and soon these three fires joined forces in the mountain forests, and the result was terrific and grand. The flames shot into the air a hundred feet, roaring like some awful tempest and turning night into day for miles around with its lurid glare. It was veritably a "Burning Mountain." For two weeks the fire raged fiercely. Fine wood-lots were literally consumed. The very soil was burned off the blackened rocks. At one time a great wave of fire twenty feet high swept down toward the Wilson place, and huge fire-brands flew high in the air like dead leaves before the tempest. The buildings were saved only by keeping them wet or covered with wet blankets. Throughout the whole region the hot August air (it was in Aug. 1854) was freighted with smoke and cinders. The wild birds flew about as if frenzied, and in despair, and the poor squirrels and hedge-hogs and coons climbed the tall trees and clung to them only to go down with their falling trunks and fill the choked atmosphere with the smell of their burning flesh! The fire crossed the Brennan Brook and moved eastward, till the village was alarmed, and hundreds of men gathered "to fight the fire." By digging ditches, setting back-fires, and every possible effort and careful watching, its progress was stayed. But it burned away in fallen trees and in clefts in the rocks for more than two weeks, and was then extinguished by the autumn rains, some embers, however, smoldering almost till the snows of winter came. It was a fearful conflagration, and a magnificent and awe-inspiring sight. The loss was also great. Now, after nearly

forty years, the works and relics of that desolation may be found on every side. The forests have only in small part recovered their growth.

Crotched Mountain is noted in this vicinity as a sort of battleground with the powers of the air. In winter the winds are parted on either side as waters are parted by a rock. In summer countless showers, sweeping down from the North West, are divided, or turned aside, by this lofty breast-work of rocks. Behind this grand barrier the village has been counted a safer retreat for the timid souls who dread the electrical storms of New England. And no doubt the mountain is in many ways a protection to the town.

The old mountain is very easy of ascent on the north, though not cultivated very far up; but on the south side Robert Butterfield cultivated patches of ground quite near the summit, bringing his produce down the steep declivity on an ox-sled on the bare ground, it being too steep for wheels. He was said to farm after the manner of the "Swiss peasants among the Alps." But the soil was grandly productive. Now, after three-quarters of a century, the marks of his farming on the heights may be clearly seen.

The summit of Crotched Mountain was said to be "600 feet above the common in the village." Many old Gazetteers so give it. But a recent calculation makes it 733 feet; while Quimby makes its height "above tide water 2223 feet."

"In ye olden days the rocks and deep forests of the old mountain made a strong shelter for wild beasts, and various kinds of game. Bears, catamounts, coons, foxes, and smaller animals had here their haunts and hiding-places. Wild turkeys were occasionally seen here strutting about as if in defiance of civilization. Oliver Butterfield said that he had seen them in flocks on the mountain, and that Dr. Farley in 1815 brought down one from the top of the highest tree "with one shot in the eye." They were exceedingly cunning and wary and hard to secure. Bears, having their dens in the mountain, went out to commit many depredations upon corn-fields and stock. About 1783 a bear went into Robert Butterfield's barn-yard, (south side of the mountain) took a calf and started for his den in the forest. But Butterfield seized an axe and followed and suc-

ceeded in killing him, though at the risk of his own life. Many bears were killed in town, and many heroic adventures with them, being a common thing, were not considered important enough for record. One, however, the story of a woman's courage, is handed down. Mrs. John Mannahan, being left alone with her child, heard a tremendous commotion in her pig-pen. A bear had come down from the mountain after her pig. The child cried, the dog barked, and most fearfully the pig squealed in the clutches of the bear. The brave woman seized the gun and fired, and bruin dropped the pig and ran for the woods. The reception was too much for him!

From Crotched Mountain, as from Joe English, it has been an amusement from the first, to roll down every movable boulder, and watch the whirling, jumping frightful descent. Some forty years ago there was a huge boulder weighing more than twenty tons, that lay on the summit, as though left there by some icy chariot of the glacial times,—the ice melting away and leaving the boulder so nicely balanced that a man could sway it to and fro. A party of gentlemen from the city, visiting the summit "wanted to see the rock go down." Having plenty of leisure they secured levers and iron bars and pried the boulder a little out of its place, when away it went dashing and crashing, with the roar of thunder, far, far, down to the mountain's base! The rocks below smoked like a furnace as it leaped and fell upon them; the largest trees snapped off like pipe-stems as it struck them; the crash of breaking and falling trees was heard for miles; and the maddened thing cut a swath like a mower all the way down! It was an awful sight! The devastation was visible for years, and doubtless its track of ruin could be picked out to-day!

It may be said concerning our grand old Mountain, that all its romance is covered by the curtains of the silent past. It has no Indian history that can be definitely stated. It has no fearful cliffs, nor dark ravines, nor dreadful caverns, full of dead men's bones. With a lofty and independent look, it is still always an honest-seeming, well-behaved, unpretentious individual "among the mighty mountains of the old Granite State!" And yet there are some peculiarities worthy of larger mention than we can give them. Among these "Chaise Rock" may be

named. It is on the eastern side of the North West ridge and can be seen from many points eastward. Is near what is called the "Bear woods," where the bear was killed in the famous hunt of 1836. It is an immense boulder from which fragments have so fallen off from time to time as to leave a distinct form of the "old-fashioned chaise" that used to be so common. The "top" and "dasher" of the vehicle are wonderfully accurate.

Lower down and farther north is the "Barn Rock," which, seen from the Bryant house, would easily deceive one who might be looking about to count the buildings. It is a boulder closely resembling a barn in form and size.

The peculiar form of the summit, or summits, is not such as to show the glacial marks very distinctly. In coming from the southeast at a distance of a few miles I have noticed that the mountain seemed to have but one summit, and that, quite narrow and pointed. But in approaching from the northeast three summits are plainly seen; while from other directions two appear.

At the eastern base plumbago has been found, of good quality, but no effort has been made by way of mining it. Yellow ochre has been found, but not in paying quantity. Soapstone has been sought here, as stated in the Chapter on the Quarry. Large fragments of this valuable stone have been discovered near the southern base, but no vein has yet been found. Many, however, believe that the mountain is full of it.

It may be added that the 43d parallel of latitude is said to pass "through" this mountain.

But Francestown has no lack of smaller elevations, which may be mentioned. Oak Hill is the high ridge northwest of the village on which are the Dr. Fisher, Savage, and Campbell farms, so called from the magnificent forests of oak with which it was once covered. It is better known as a locality than as a hill. Samuel McPherson was the first to pierce its oaken shades (1767-8), having with peculiar fortitude located on what is known as the Savage place, at a distance in advance of any other settler, his nearest neighbor being James Fisher then living south of the present village. His nearest neighbor westward was James Aiken of Antrim. Oak Hill has always been frequently mentioned in the past of the town. "Oak Hill

Grange" was named for it. The two James McPhersons were called "Oak Hill Jimmy" and "Bog Jimmy," to distinguish between them.

The Bullard Hill was quite noted in the early days of the town. It is really a low branch or spur of Crotched Mountain, pushing boldly out from its eastern extremity. The old road from Samuel McPherson's (Campbell place &c.,) ran southward over the Bullard Hill to the Greenfield road. Some parts of this old road some one has said "have the steepest grade of any thoroughfare, deserted or in repair, in the Western Hemisphere." It is now in a wretched condition. The first settler on Bullard hill was Ebenezer Bullard, who has left his name attached permanently to the spot where he broke the forest more than a hundred years ago. There were once six houses on Bullard Hill, but now all are gone. Some of the best farms in the town were there. Now they are all turned to pasture, or covered with a young growth of wood. Nothing remains but the walls and cellars and dying orchards, with clumps of plum-trees and lilacs and rose bushes, close by the old threshold where are no foot-marks or voices now! Oh! voices of the past! They seem to come to one's ears in the silence! Oh! sheltered and sunny and happy homes! They seem to rise before the waiting thoughtful observer, with toiling mothers and laughing children, like sweet visions of the past! Never came to me a keener sense of the brevity of life and the mutations of this world than when standing by these door-steps of stone along which human feet would pass no more!

The Balch Hill is in the south-western part of the town, being a small eminence of no special note.

The Driscoll Hill, is to the southeast of Balch Hill, and might almost be called a part of it. There is an old road over it, rarely used. On this hill Capt. Driscoll lived in the early years of the town, and it faithfully keeps the name which otherwise would have been forgotten long since. This was the place where was the "Haunted House," and the "supposed murder."

On this hill to the southward of the Driscoll house was the Draper place, and on the south-eastern slope of the same was the Batten farm, where is still standing the apple-tree from

which were gathered the apples from which they made the "ordination pies" when Moses Bradford was settled Sept. 8, 1790.

The Ewell Hill is the one nearest the village on the west, and takes its name from Peleg Ewell who lived upon it more than a hundred years ago. It is now often called the "King Hill." Here the Bixbys settled. Is not a high locality, is easy of access, and has some good farms, but is now largely deserted.

The Woodbury Hill, as it is sometimes called, is the "southern extremity of the ridge to the eastward of the village."

With the exception of Crotched Mountain, by far the most conspicuous elevation in town is the great swell or ridge in the north-east part. This is broad and high, covering nearly a quarter of the whole town and containing its handsomest and best farms. It rises eastward of Pleasant Pond and its outlet, the Piscataquog South Branch. The western part of this great ridge is generally called the Bradford Hill; the eastern and northern part is generally called the Eaton Hill; and the southern and southeastern part is called the Ferson, or Emerson, Hill. These three parts are quite distinct, though not separated by any deep valleys. Some people apply the term Bradford Hill to this whole ridge. The southern part, or Emerson Hill, has a fine southward and westward view, has many wooded steeps and comely slopes, and is really a beautiful part of the town. But the northern section (more strictly the Eaton Hill) is truly an attractive locality for the student of nature. It is so situated as to give a better view than some places of twice its height. Probably at the residence of Charles F. Sleeper the best view can be obtained. One can see Pleasant Pond, "every cove and inlet and rock and lily;" the hills of Weare; the lofty wilds and fine hill-farms of Deering; a better outline of the "full broadside" of Crotched Mountain than from any other point; the Monadnock mountain, and many others; while the Sandwich mountains, and even the "scar" made on the "Tri-pyramid" by the "great slide," can be distinguished in a clear day. A ride or ramble over this part of the town is very remunerative. Dr. Bixby's fine summer residence is on the westward slope of this great ridge. The Whiting Brook is its eastward boundary. One hardly knows Francetown, who has not traversed and studied and enjoyed this high and charming part of our domain!

CHAPTER XXII.

CLERGYMEN, PHYSICIANS, LAWYERS.

This chapter is intended to group together the names of all who have held these positions in Francetown, and all professional men who have gone forth from this place to serve in other communities. Further notices of most of these names may be found in the Chapter on Ecclesiastical History or in the Genealogies of the town.

CLERGYMEN:

- Rev. Moses Bradford, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1790-1827).
- Rev. Austin Richards, D. D., (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1827-1836, and 1866-1870).
- Rev. Nathaniel S. Folsom, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1836-1838).
- Rev. James R. Davenport, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1839-1842).
- Rev. Jonathan McGee, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1843-1850).
- Rev. Lathrop Taylor, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1851-1857).
- Rev. Charles Cutler, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1857-1866).
- Rev. Charles Seccombe (Acting Pastor Cong. Ch. 1871-1873).
- Rev. Henry F. Campbell, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1874-1876, and of Unitarian Ch. 1876-1881).
- Rev. Henry M. Kellogg, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1880-1882).
- Rev. John A. Rowell (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1882-1887).
- Rev. A. C. Hurd, (Pastor Cong. Ch. 1887-1892).
- Rev. John Atwood, (Pastor Bapt. Ch. 1836).
- Caroline R. James, (Unitarian Ch. 1881-1882).
- Rev. Joseph Wassall, (Pastor Unitarian Ch. 1882-1887).
- Rev. A. J. Abbott, (Pastor Unitarian Ch. 1887).
- Rev. Moses E. Wilson, (Born 1786—studied at Andover).
- Rev. Ebenezer Everett, (D. C. 1813, d. 1877, aged 87).
- Rev. Samuel C. Bradford, (D. C. 1818, d. 1869).
- Rev. Moses Bradford, Jr.
- Rev. Ebenezer Bradford.
- Rev. Benjamin Burge.
- Rev. James T. Woodbury, (Harvard 1823).
- Rev. Charles H. Boyd, (D. C. 1858, d. Jan. 5, 1866, aged 29).
- Rev. Moses B. Boardman.

Rev. George I. Bard (University Vermont 1857).
Rev. Robert A. Bryant, (Princeton Theo. Sem. 1882).
Rev. Andes T. Bullard, (Methodist, d. Oct. 12, 1889).
Rev. Samuel M. Prentiss, (Free Will Baptist, d. Dec. 8. 1879).
Rev. Henry S. Ives, (Pastor Cong. Church 1893).
Rev. C. H. Bixby.

PHYSICIANS.

Probably the first physician that ever practiced in Frances-town was Dr. Matthew Thornton, who was one of the "Proprietors" of New Boston and bought and occupied a large tract of land on the Clark Hill in that town. He was of Scotch blood and settled in the practice of medicine among people of his own race, in Londonderry about 1739. At once he entered upon a large practice and became wealthy for those times. He seems to have established a home on his farm in New Boston about 1762, and to have remained there about eight years; and it is said he "greatly endeared himself to the people" in that place. Then he went back to Londonderry, and rose to great honor in the stirring times of the Revolution. He was successively surgeon in the army, Justice of the peace, President of the N. H. Provincial Convention, Delegate to Congress, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge of the Supreme Court. His New Boston home was scarcely more than a mile from Francestown line, and he came here on many an errand of ministry to the sick. He was succeeded in New Boston by Dr. Jonathan Gove who settled there in 1770, and had a growing practice in this community, which was still a part of that town and naturally fell to his care. He was an excellent physician, and an exceedingly genial man, and was greatly respected in all this vicinity, though he was a Tory; for he was a good-natured, peaceful, kindly man.

The first physician known to have *settled* in Francestown in the practice of medicine was Dr. Benjamin Drury, who came here about 1779 and remained about four years.

Dr. Drury was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Lolley who came here it is believed in 1783, and continued in practice till his death May 2, 1813.

Dr. Adonijah Howe was here from 1806 to 1812 and probably longer. He died 1815 aged 31. He married Polly Woodbury May 14, 1807.

, Below I give a list of physicians who, subsequently to the above, have practiced in town more or less. It may be mentioned that Drs. Atwood, Gambell, Whittle, Moulton, Fisher, Pierce and Todd were homeopathic physicians. Probably this list is not precisely in the order of time or succession, but an effort has been made to have it include every name; and in many cases the years of practice here are given.

James Crombie, (1820-1850).

Luther Farley, (1811-1840).

Nathaniel Howard, (1829-1832).

Simeon I. Bard, (1828-1831).

James H. Crombie, (1838-1850).

William J. Campbell, (1845-1849).

~~Moses~~ Moses Eaton, (1808, d. 1858).

Moses Atwood, (1829-1847).

Samuel Sanford, (1802).

J. F. Whittle, (advertised as "Homeopathic Physician in Frances-town," Feb. 4, 1844).

Martin N. Root, (1853).

Willard P. Gambell, (1847-1859).

Harvey G. Kittredge, (Dentist, 1876-1885).

Daniel F. Frye, (1853-1867).

Edward D. Cummings, (1850-1853).

Levi J. Pierce, (1859-1860).

Thomas E. Fisher.

Silas M. Dinsmore, (1874-1880—now of Keene).

Arthur J. Moulton, (1860-1863).

John Franklin Fitz, (1867, d. Oct. 19, 1873).

Herbert S. Hutchinson, (1880-1885).

Arthur J. Todd, (1885 to date).

John West, (1868-1872).

The following are names of Francestown boys who have gone into the medical profession, in this place or elsewhere, so far as known.

David Bradford, (Montague Mass).

Peter P. Woodbury, (Bedford).

James H. Crombie, (Derry).

Thomas E. Fisher.

William J. Campbell.

Geo. H. Bixby.

Nehemiah Rand.
Wheeler N. Rand.
Luther V. Bell, (Bowdoin 1823; L. L. D.)
John Bell, (Union College 1819, died 1830).
Joseph Scoby.
William Follansbee.
George W. Woodbury.
John Scoby.
Ebenezer F. Spaulding.
Henry F. Patch.
Charles W. Kingsbury.
Newell E. Kingsbury.
John P. Rand.
Thomas L. Bradford.
Oliver L. Bradford.
Harvey W. Eaton.

LAWYERS.

During the half century 1800-1850 Francestown was not without one or more resident lawyers. Before the day of railroads this town had more than twice its present population (1890) and was the centre of a large business. Nashua was a small village, and the City of Manchester did not exist at all; and Francestown, being near the centre of the county, was one of the best places for an office of the "green cloth." Terms of the County Courts were held here. For years two or three lawyers resided here at the same time, and any man in trouble had plenty of defenders. Nor were they second-rate or third-rate men; for some of the ablest lawyers ever known in the state have had offices here. The first lawyer to locate in Francestown was Samuel Bell, L. L. D. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1793, and was admitted to the bar in 1796, and at once opened an office in this town, being at the time twenty-six years of age. The Hon. Perley Dodge, who certainly could speak from knowledge, tells us that the people of the town "were greatly exasperated at his audacity" in opening a law-office here, and "pronounced him an invader upon their rights and threatened him with violence." But gradually his manliness and uprightness overcame their prejudice against the wicked lawyers, so that after an acquaintance of about six years, they ventured to choose him for Moderator of the annual town meeting of 1803. The young lawyer had carried the day!

And so much did he grow in their confidence that he was continued in the office of Moderator as long as he lived in town, 1804-5-6-7-8. He was chosen representative from this town 1804, 1805, and 1806; and for the last two years was Speaker of the House. He would have been continued longer as representative, but for the fact that he was chosen State Senator for 1807 and 1808; was President of the Senate both these years; and all this while a resident of Francestown. He moved to Amherst 1808, and thence to Chester 1811, and subsequently was Judge of the Superior Court, Governor of N. H. four years, and United States Senator twelve years.

Levi Woodbury, L. L. D., was another lawyer of Francestown who acquired great distinction. Born here in 1789; graduated Dartmouth College 1809; admitted to the bar 1812; practiced in Francestown 1812-1816; town clerk and chairman of selectmen 1815; Clerk of N. H. Senate 1816; Judge Superior Court 1816; Governor New Hampshire; Speaker of the House; U. S. Senator; Secretary of Navy; Secretary of Treasury; Judge U. S. Supreme Court. See genealogy.

Other lawyers who have practiced in Francestown are named below.

Titus Brown, (1816-1849).

James Walker, (D. C. 1804, died Dec. 31, 1854; practiced here 1807--1814).

Perley Dodge, (1827-1832).

James W. Haseltine, (1810-1849).

Samuel Smith, (D. C. 1827; died 1837).

Cornelius V. Dearborn, (1855-1859).

Albert H. Crosby, (D. C. 1848; pr. here 1851-1854; d. 1886 aged 58).
Stephen Crosby.

A. M. Holbrook, (1850-1853).

Samuel M. Wilcox, (1852-1856).

William H. Grant, (Justice in Francestown 1853).

The following are names of Francestown boys who have gone into the legal profession, here and elsewhere:

Levi Woodbury.

Samuel Smith.

Peter Clark, (D. C. 1829).

John L. Clark, (D. C. 1832).

James Clark, (D. C. 1834).

Samuel D. Bell, (Harvard 1816; Chief Justice of New Hampshire).

James Bell, (Bowdoin 1822; U. S. Senator).

Daniel Lewis.

James W. Haseltine.

CHAPTER XXIII.

POST OFFICES, POST MASTERS AND POST RIDERS.

A writer in earlier days said that "for a few years subsequent to 1812 Francestown was a place of more business than any other in Hillsborough County;" and of course this was one of the best Post Offices in this part of the state. It startles us, however, to think, that a hundred years ago there was not a post office within a day's ride of this place, except an humble station at Amherst. Letters for this whole vicinity were marked,—“To be left at the Post Office in Amherst.” Yet the population of this town was considerably greater in 1790 than it is in 1890.

But far less was thought of postal conveniences in the early days than now. Not one-tenth as many letters were sent as now, and much less than one-tenth as many papers were taken. The Post Offices in this vicinity were generally in private houses at first, and were considered by many good people to be of small account. Francestown seems to have been among the first of the neighborhood to have a Post Master, Giles Newton having been appointed to that position in 1801, while Dr. Peterson, the first Post Master in Weare was not appointed till June 1, 1813. Hancock had its first Post Office in 1812; Antrim in 1810; Henniker 1812; Bennington (then Society Land or Hancock Factory) 1830.

There were no "postal facilities," as we now understand them, till after the U. S. Constitution was framed (1787) and carried into effect. Washington was inaugurated President under it Apr. 30, 1789, but it took several years from that date to get the affairs of this Department into good running order. Before the Presidency of Gen. Washington all the postal arrangements were in the hands of the several states, and were meagre indeed. In New Hampshire under the King there were no post-offices and no postmasters, and no post-riders. In those days, if a letter

must be sent, a messenger must be sent to carry it. When no haste was required, letters were sent by teamsters, or by any one whom business or pleasure might call to any place. Sending mail-matter was then wholly a private affair. The first post-office of any kind in New Hampshire, was established at Portsmouth May 18, 1775, less than a month after the Battle of Lexington. This was established by authority of the State, and the Post Master (Samuel Penhallow) was empowered to send out post-riders to towns in the vicinity. The first post-riders were employed chiefly on military account, to carry dispatches of importance; though soon these became more common. We find the Provincial Congress at Exeter (i. e. our New Hampshire Congress, or Legislature) Sept. 18, 1776 appointing a committee to decide the route and the compensation of a "Post-Rider to ride weekly from Exeter to Charlestown, (No. 4, i. e. on the Connecticut River) and back again, to carry letters to and from the Northern Army."

From Charlestown other riders ran across Vermont to New York. And this was then considered a rapid transmission of news.

In March 1786 the New Hampshire Legislature established four "post-routes" or "post-circuits" through leading portions of the State, each with a post-rider assigned to the same. These four post-routes were newly arranged in 1791, and it seems to have been done by our Legislature, though all was soon assumed by the U. S. government. One of these four as last arranged was as follows:

"Beginning at Concord, thence to proceed through Weare, New Boston, Amherst, Wilton, Temple, Peterborough, Dublin, Marlborough, Keene, West Moreland, Walpole, Alstead, Acworth, Charlestown, Claremont, Newport, Lempster, Washington, Hillsborough, Henniker, Hopkinton to Concord."

The same year (1791) a Post Master (William Gordon) was appointed at Amherst. Most of the towns named in this post-circuit had no post-office; but the post-rider distributed the mail himself, the day and about the hour of his arrival in each place being understood, and people going, or sending by a neighbor, to receive their mail. If not called for, it would be left at some place in the town. After this route was well established and known, a large part of Francestown mail was given and received

at New Boston. For a long time these post-riders were paid (at least for the most part) by the people along the route. They rode on horseback, carrying the mail in saddle-bags, with packages and newspapers hung on their arms when the saddle-bags were full. Each post-rider carried a horn which he sounded, loud and sharp, as he approached any village, or any house for which he had mail-matter or message. He was an errand-doer from town to town. During the War of the Revolution some towns had post-riders of their own. I have seen in old town records occasional references to Peter Robinson as a post-rider of this kind, apparently on dangerous errands for "Committees of Safety." Jacob Smith was the post-rider in 1791 from Concord through New Boston, Amherst, etc., back to Concord as given above. Ozias Silsby, (D. C. 1785) who began preaching in Henniker but took up post-riding on account of failing health, carried the mail from Portsmouth through Amherst to Peterboro' from 1789 to 1794 or later, though there was no post office in Peterboro' till Oct. 1795. John Balch was a Post Rider in 1789 and some years following, from Brattleboro', Vt., to Portsmouth, making the round trip once a week, and it has been said that he was the first of the kind in Vermont. Probably the first regular post-rider to run through Francestown was Francis Bowman of Henniker, who rode "from Amherst through the north part of Hillsborough County" of which Henniker was then a part, commencing his services about the spring of 1799 and continuing till the fall of 1809. He was paid in part by the "Amherst Cabinet," then almost the only paper to be had in this section. Bowman carried large bundles of the Cabinet, and collected pay for the same. That excellent paper, (whose venerable Editor Dea. E. D. Boylston has laboriously copied large portions of it for me), contains an advertisement Oct. 23, 1809, saying "a trusty, faithful person is wanted to ride on the above route." Aaron Ray of Amherst responded, and "rode the route" a short time, but for some reason gave up the contract to Thomas Bartlett, who was a jolly, cheery man, enjoying the business, and well fitted for it. He continued the business till the stages took it out of his hands (about 1825), and was the last of the post-riders on this route. He was not however, the last in the state, as they continued to be employed where the

mail had to be carried and stages did not run, one being appointed to ride across the hills from Concord to Keene as late as 1840.

(This last named, passing through Henniker, Hillsboro' Bridge, North Branch, South Stoddard, etc., to Keene was continued till 1888, though for the last 48 yrs. a carriage was used).

Stages came into common use in this vicinity about 1825, though much earlier about Boston. A stage was started from Boston to Haverhill, Mass., in 1791; and from Haverhill, Mass., to Concord, N. H., in Nov. 1793. This last went twice a week each way. It was advertised in a Boston paper that year as having "genteel curtains and cushions, and an able pair of horses." and was the only public conveyance this way from Boston for many years. * The coming of the first stages caused more wonder and excitement than the opening of a railroad would at the present day. People came long distances to see the "Stage," and cheered and shouted and rang bells. It is said that Matthew Templeton, who settled in Antrim in 1775 and in later life went to Peterboro', being on a visit at Windham his boyhood home, went over with others to Chester to see the stage. Templeton was a man of extreme oddity, bright and smart and fearless; his dress was most peculiar, his form and movement most awkward, and there was a big dent in his forehead, from an injury received (it is supposed) while a soldier in the French war. Altogether his appearance was such as to provoke a smile. The stage, driven by a negro, came up smartly, loaded with a fun-making crew, and at once they began to laugh at Templeton, when he shouted out with a fierceness of voice that actually frightened them, "ye need na laugh; ye are all going to the Diel together, with a *nager* to drive ye!"

The first stage appeared in Francestown about 1814, this

AMHERST STAGE.

* The following, clipped from an early issue of the CABINET, is interesting as showing the great advancement made over former methods of travel. Many sigh for the "good old times," but who would care to return to the days of staging from Amherst to Boston:

"The Public are informed that the Stage which runs from Amherst, New Hamp. to Boston; will begin with a new Arrangement the first Week in May: 'The Stage will set off from Amherst, Tuesday Morning, about Sunrise, and exchanging horses at Chelmsford, will arrive at Boston, on Tuesday Eve, when it will be put up at Beals's Tavern. Wednesday Noon it will set out from Beals's and arrive at Chelmsford about 6 o'Clock, when it will set out from Chelmsford, at Sunrise, and arrive at Beals's before noon. Friday Morning at Sunrise, will set out for Amherst, and arrive there in the Evening:—The rate of Passage, is two pence half Penny per Mile. The Stage will punctually start at the stated hour. The Driver will be answerable for any thing entrusted to him.

May 2 1803.

town, as usual, being a little ahead of its neighbors. This stage ran on the turnpike starting at Nashua, and going north as far probably as Claremont. A writer from Francestown ("L. W.") in a sketch published in 1817 says. A mail stage passes through Francestown twice a week to and from Boston." Over this route the mail was brought here many years.

When the N. H. Central Railroad was opened to Parker's Station, (Feb. 9, 1850), efforts were soon made to have the mail to Francestown come that way, and a stage was run from this place to Parker's every day, till the opening of the railroad to Greenfield (Jan. 1, 1874), since which time stages have run and mail has been received twice each day from the station in that town.

It may be noticed that carrying the mail by stage was first projected in this country by the distinguished Benjamin Franklin who was "Deputy-Post-Master-General" for all the Colonies under the King from 1753 to 1774. He proposed, as early as 1760, to run stages once a week each way from Philadelphia to Boston, starting from each extreme Monday morning and reaching the other Saturday night. People thought he was crazy. Probably the expense seemed great and unwarranted. What would they have thought of the immense postal expenditures of the present day!

The rates of postage when the office was established in Francestown (1801), and until 1816, "for a single letter, that is, one composed of a single piece of paper," was as follows:

Under 40 miles	8 cts.
" 90 "	10 cts.
" 150 "	12½ cts.
" 300 "	17 cts.
" 500 "	20 cts.
over 500 "	25 cts.

In all cases, if a letter was composed of two pieces of paper the rate was doubled, and if of three pieces the rate was tripled, and so on. It was no unusual thing for the postage on a heavy letter (one ounce or more) to be one dollar. Postage was not prepaid, and frequently people were annoyed by having worthless letters sent to them to pay for at these high rates. From 1816 onward various efforts were made to reduce postage, but

not much was accomplished till 1851, when a law was passed fixing the rate for a single letter ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce or under) at 3 cts. if prepaid, and 5 cts. if not prepaid, for under 3000 miles; over 3000 miles, 6 cts. if prepaid, and otherwise 12 cts. Before 1851 the perplexing problem of distances had to be considered at every office for every letter; and even in the law of 1851 the 3000-mile-distance was retained. It was not till 1868 that the whole question of distance was wiped out of the law. Prepayment also was only gradually reached, being made optional in 1851 and compulsory July 1, 1855. In 1868 newspapers were made free in the county where published. Postage stamps were first used in this country in 1847. Many foresaw their advantage; but I well remember the questioning and hesitation with which they were received by the public. It was sometime before they came into common use. Postal Cards were issued May 1, 1872, and our present postage of two cents went into effect Oct. 1, 1883. 'The one-cent rate is coming soon!'

Below a list of the Post Masters of Francestown is given each holding the office till his successor was appointed. In the first four cases the dates of appointment could not be found, and the dates of their first quarterly "Returns to the Department" are given instead. Of course they were appointed so as to assume their duties three months preceding. There has been only one Post Office in town.

Giles Newton,	Jan. 1, 1802.
Peter Woodbury,	July 1, 1803.
Samuel Hodge,	Apr. 1, 1805.
James Wilson,	Jan. 1, 1808.
Robert Nesmith,	Jan. 23, 1809.
Isaac Guild,	Jan. 13, 1824.
Timothy Gay,	Sept. 24, 1829.
Joseph Willard,	Dec. 29, 1840.
Charles F. Patch,	Feb. 20, 1855.
Herbert Vose,	Sept. 11, 1856.
Samuel D. Downes,	Apr. 13, 1861.
Samuel B. Hodge,	May 28, 1869.
Pacific L. Clark,	Aug. 26, 1885.
Charles B. Gale,	Sept. 9, 1889.

CHAPTER XXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS: THE CHIPS WORTH PICKING UP.

Probably every workshop has some chips that ought not to be lost. Certainly the office of the town-historian is no exception to this rule. This chapter will contain a basket-full of such chips. Many of them are small, but altogether they amount to considerable, and have some points of interest, and some importance to the future reader. Indeed, some may catch up these brief items, who would not care to follow through the larger chapters of the book. And they are thrown together as chips, without any order or connection,—which is the most successful way to handle chips.

THE HOLLAND PURCHASE.

This term was found occasionally in the old records and nobody seemed to know what it was, or where it was. Francestown men were said to have gone to "Holland Purchase," and it was found to be in Western New York. Then followed considerable correspondence; but not in vain, as the following facts were obtained, chiefly through the efficient kindness of Miss Jennie Fairbanks of Cameron, Steuben County, in that State.

An association of capitalists was formed in Holland in Europe about 1795, to speculate by buying lands in America and holding them for a higher price. As aliens could not at that time hold real estate in this country, (which ought to be the law now) an Agency was established here, with headquarters in Philadelphia, to purchase and manage the estates. Through these agents the company purchased Niagara County, Cattaraugus County, and the two west tiers of towns in Steuben County, New York, the two last named tracts bordering on Pennsylvania. All three of these tracts of land were extensive, the smallest (part of Steuben Co.) containing now eleven towns, while Cattaraugus Co. is nearly twice as large as Hillsboro' Co., N. H. To the whole they gave the name "Holland Purchase," or that name soon fastened itself to it.

This was part of the territory once belonged to the famous "Six Nations" of Indians. New Englanders at that time called it "The West." Several Francestown families went there; but on the whole the settlement of this new region was not rapid, and the scheme was not a great investment. After forty years (1835) the "Holland Land Co." sold their "outstanding contract and unsold land" to Trumbull, Carey & Co. of Batavia, N. Y., and that was the end of the once famous "Holland Purchase."

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

The first of these officials in this vicinity held their commissions from the King; and, as before the Revolutionary War Francestown was connected with New Boston, there seems to have been no "magistrate" here except that for a time John Quigley held such a commission from the King. From 1775 to June 1784, the Legislature of the State elected Justices of the Peace in the several towns, though the towns were asked to express their preferences. Francestown by vote asked to have Henry Parkinson appointed, (Mar. 23, 1780), and he was elected accordingly; but in 1786 the town refused to designate any one for the office. I find that Francis Epps was appointed by the Legislature June 27, 1777, perhaps, however, a little before he came to this town. Not many officers of this kind were required in the early years of the town, but later they became quite numerous. A list is given below, so far as ascertained, with dates of appointment, each commission running five years from the date given, except in some instances of early date.

Francis Epps, 1777.

Henry Parkinson, 1780.

John Quigley, believed to have held such a commission from the King for several years previous to the Revolution.

David Sterritt, (Starrett) 1789 and 1797 and 1802.

Oliver Holmes, 1795, 1799, 1804.

Samuel Bell, 1801, 1806, 1809.

Robert Dinsmore, 1804, 1809, 1819.

Peter Woodbury, 1807, 1808, 1818, 1823, 1828, 1833.

Samuel Hodge, 1807, 1810, 1819, 1824, 1829, 1838, 1843, 1848.

Levi Woodbury, 1813.

John Grimes, 1819.

Titus Brown, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1843, 1848.

William Bixby, 1821, 1826, 1831, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861.

James W. Hazeltine, 1823, 1828, 1833, 1838, 1843.

Daniel Lewis, 1825.
Alexander Wilson, 1826, 1831, 1836, 1841, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861.
Daniel Fuller, Jr., 1827, 1842, 1847, 1852.
John Clark, 1828.
Perley Dodge, 1828.
Oliver Holmes, Jr., 1828, 1833, 1838.
Jesse Dunklee, 1831, 1836.
Daniel Fuller, 1832, 1837, 1842, 1852, 1857.
Ebenezer Boyd, 1835, 1840.
William Parker, 1836, 1839, 1841, 1844, 1846, 1851, 1856.
David Lewis, 1840.
Herbert Vose, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860.
Warner Clark, 1845, 1850, 1855.
Paul H. Bixby, 1846, 1851, 1856, 1861, 1863, 1868.
Nathan Dane, 1846.
Albert M. Holbrook, 1850.
Israel Batchelder, 1850, 1855, 1860.
John M. Collins, Jr. 1850, 1855.
Samuel M. Wilcox, 1852.
William Cochran, 1855, 1860, 1865.
Daniel McCaine, 1856.
Samuel B. Hodge, 1856, 1861, 1866, 1871, 1872, 1877, 1883.
Mark Morse, 1856, 1861.
Nahum Farnum, 1857, 1860, 1862.
Thomas B. Bradford, 1858, 1863, 1868, 1873, 1878.
David Atwood, 1858, 1863.
John H. Patch, 1858.
Samuel D. Downes, 1859, 1864, 1868, 1874, 1878, 1883, 1888.
Francis H. Morgan, 1859, 1863, 1868, 1873, 1879.
John West, 1860, 1865, 1870.
Daniel F. Frye, 1860.
James H. Starrett, 1863, 1868.
Kimball W. Emerson, 1863.
Thomas E. Fisher, 1863.
Elbridge K. Batchelder, 1863.
Jesse Woodbury, 1863.
Nehemiah Epps, 1863.
Hiram Patch, 1868, 1873, 1878, 1883, 1888.
Augustus H. Bixby, 1868, 1873, 1877, 1882, 1887.
Hiram P. Clark, 1874, 1875.
Jesse P. Woodbury, 1875, 1880.
Mark Balch, 1885.
Silas M. Dinsmore, 1876.
Israel B. Farnum, 1876.
Geo. W. Cummings, 1887, 1882, 1887.
James T. Woodbury, 1886, 1891.

COLLEGE GRADUATES OF FRANCESTOWN SO FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

Daniel Lewis, Esqr., D. C. 1797.
 Hon. Levi Woodbury, L. L. D., D. C. 1809.
 Rev. Ebenezer Everett, D. C. 1813.
 Rev. Moses E. Wilson, Middlebury College 1814.
 Rev. Samuel C. Bradford, D. C. 1818.
 Prof. John Bell, Union College 1819.
 Hon. James Bell, Bowdoin 1822.
 Luther V. Bell, M. D., L. L. D., Bowdoin 1823.
 Hon. Samuel D. Bell, L. L. D., Harvard 1816.
 Hon. Samuel Smith, D. C. 1827.
 Rev. Ebenezer G. Bradford, Amherst 1827.
 Rev. Moses B. Bradford, Amherst 1825.
 Rev. Benjamin Burge, D. C. 1835.
 Rev. Geo. I. Bard, University of Vermont 1857.
 Rev. Charles H. Boyd, D. C. 1858.
 Rev. Moses B. Boardman, Amherst 1860.
 Othniel Dinsmore, Harvard 1822, d. Apr. 18, 1827.
 James Pettee, D. C. Class of 1847, died Mar. 4, 1846.
 Linsley K. Brown, D. C. 1835.
 Peter Clark, Jr., D. C. 1829.
 Harvey W. Eaton, Union 1834.
 Walter Gibson, D. C. 1858.
 Augustine M. Gay, Amherst 1850.
 George F. Gay, Harvard 1856, (course not completed).
 George H. Bixby, (Williams 2 yrs).
 Charles H. Bixby, Williams 1858.
 Levi P. Woodbury, D. C. 1865.
 James T. Woodbury, D. C. 1872.
 George H. White, Amherst 1870.
 Andrew J. George, Amherst 1876.
 Clarence B. Root, Williams 1876.
 Milton G. Starrett, Tufts 1886.
 John L. Clark, D. C. 1232.
 Harry L. Brickett, Oberlin 1875.
 James Gordon Clark, Harvard 1844.
 Will A. Woodward, Tufts 1885.

TAVERNS IN FRANCESTOWN.

Hotels, or "Taverns," as they were called in former days, (the original word meant a booth or tent) were then judged to be highly important in even a small community. There was little travel and small demand for lodging or feeding for a long time after the settlement of the town; but there must be acces-

sible places to *get something to drink*. The first tavern in Francestown was opened in 1770, in the Carson house, by William Starrett and kept for three years. The house then stood at the corner on the hill some 30 rods south-east of the school house in the Quarry district, and "on the Old County Road from Amherst to Hillsboro'."

The next tavern opened in town was that of "Lieut. Oliver Holmes," who was "Innholder 1775" at the Lovejoy Place on the turnpike, (now Capt. Wisner Parke's) and kept there a combined farm-house and public-house for many years. This was the character of most taverns in N. H. at that day, farm-houses, with a public table and bar.

The tavern at the centre of the town was opened by Zachariah Richardson about 1777. It was the first dwelling-house in the village proper, and was almost in the forest; was a small and humble farm-house, and of course could do but little business. It stood, however, till the town had a much larger population than now, and was taken down and replaced with the large hotel by Giles Newton about 1798. Mr. Newton took his license as "Taverner" June 17, 1799. It was occupied by Newton for a short time; afterwards for many years by James Wilson. The older people now will remember this as the "Parker Tavern," kept by the Hon. Judge, William Parker, who maintained an excellent and orderly house from 1822 to 1855. This large, square, two-story, old-fashioned, but fine-looking hotel, was burned (with capacious stables and out-buildings) in the great fire of 1855. The present structure was put up in 1856. (See Hotel Company). Has been occupied by various proprietors, chiefly by William H. Farnum, who owns the property. Now in charge of Arthur H. Spaulding (1890).

The "Gibson Tavern" had quite a reputation in its day, as a place of specially good entertainment of table and pillow, and of "jolly times" and even almost boisterous "good cheer." This large hotel was built on the turnpike in the northwest part of the town, by John Gibson in 1800 and was occupied by him till his death (1821), and some years afterward by his widow. In the days before the railroads, when so many heavy teams and crowded stages from Boston passed through this place for Vermont and the towns above, this tavern was a favorite among them all in this vicinity. They would put up a little early, or press on a little late, "to turn in at Gibson's." Much of the time the house was full. Here was also a "large tannery" as it was then called; and with the "toll-gate" and bar and store, and large farm operations employing many hands, there was quite a stir of business here. Oft the "hall was cleared," and there were stirring notes and tripping feet!

Now the tannery is gone, the bar is gone, the toll-gate is gone, the guests are gone, the old proprietors are gone, and the old tavern building remains as a stately and venerable farm-house, in silence and quiet, while the passer-by dreams not of the stir and life and laughter that once marked the scene!

What was once known as the "Cram Tavern," (now the Sawyer, or Atwood, place on the turnpike below the village), was built by Stephen Cram about 1808, and kept by him as a public house till 1825.

Peter Woodbury took out a license as "Taverner" in 1809, and in addition to farm and store kept a public house some years.

Dr. Lolley "kept tavern" several years at the Wm. H. Stevens place in the village.

STORES IN FRANCESTOWN.

There has always been a good crop of boys that thought it would be nice to "keep store." Francestown has had a long list of merchants, some of them only starting here, and then, with a good experience, and a little capital accumulated, going into larger places to build up a fortune. Some were in trade here but a short time. We have not space to give all the names and "firms." Before it was diverted by the railroads, this was quite a "centre of trade" for a country place, four or five large stores and some smaller ones being in successful operation at the same time.

The first store ever opened within the town was no doubt that opened by Jason Fuller in a room in his house "over the Hill South West of the Lewis mills" in the southeast part of the town, or the "old part" of the town as it was sometimes called. This store was opened about 1785, before there was anything to be called a village at the centre, the centre of business then being at these mills.

Probably the next store was opened by Peter Woodbury, about 1788. It was in a room in the "Holmes Tavern" (Lovejoy Place), about half a mile north from Fuller's store. In a short time Woodbury built a small store near the meeting-house, where afterwards the village grew up about him, and he carried on business for many years. Mr. Woodbury used to say that he started on a capital of fifty dollars, and that his father drew the goods for him from Boston on what they called a "Drag." This consisted of two poles about twenty-five feet long, joined together with rounds like a ladder for the part behind, and made like shafts or thills at the forward end. The horse was harnessed into these thills and the other ends dragged upon the ground, the load being placed so as to bear partly on the horse and partly on the ground. In this slow and hard way his first stock of goods reached this town.

It was said that when he moved his goods from the "Holmes Tavern" to the village, he put them for a few weeks in one of the horse-sheds near the church, boarded up for the purpose, and traded there a few weeks while building. But with his humble and brave beginnings, he kept on till he made a success of the business.

The next store in order of time seems to have been that of Andrew Dennison who opened a store probably about 1789 in a room of the old Dennison house, now gone, and in another room of which a school was kept. This store was in operation in 1793, and probably several years later. This house was a few rods northwest of the John McLane, or Hill Place, and well toward the New Boston line.

In notes left by Col. William Bixby it is stated that a Mr. Manahan had a store, very early in the history of the town, on what is now known as the Bartlett place, in the northeast district. The old building was burned about 1871.

About 1794 a store was opened in the Witherspoon, or Willard house, by "Kingsbury & Newton" (Giles), and continued two or three years. Previously John Witherspoon had had a store there for a short time. Afterwards a Wilson kept store in the same building for a time. Newton built what was long known as the Dane store about 1795, and moved his business into it; but after a few years, he "kept the Tavern and let his store to the Danes." Butterfield says that "John Grimes kept here in 1817." The Dane store was nearly opposite the present Hotel. The writer remembers it as unoccupied and used for a store-house for all sorts of tools and rubbish. It was a long, unpainted, one-story building. Was burned Dec. 12, 1855.

About 1800 Uriah Smith built what is now the Unitarian parsonage and at once occupied it as a store, and this was a popular stand for trade for many years. Matthew A. Fisher was in business here for a time.

"About 1800 Richard Batten kept a store in the south part of the town"; but this was not continued many years.

In 1804 Joseph H. Johnson had a store in what is now the Dr. Root House, or in a building which stood on that spot. He advertised in the Amherst Cabinet that year, as if he was already known as a trader in this place. This is the man whom the sketch by Oliver Butterfield calls "Hanes Johnson." Butterfield states that Johnson "failed to meet his payments and the Sheriff shut up his Store & put keepers over the Goods. Mr. Johnson had a Clerk by the name of Josh Stiles who told the keepers it was their custom to have prayers at the close of the day, & while he was reading & praying Johnson's friends were carrying the Goods down into the bushes back of the Store." Johnson soon after went to Cincinnati. It was probably on this spot that Benjamin Mather traded in 1808-1810, and later. His "advertisement" appears in the "Amherst Cabinet" 1810.

Contemporary with these Dr. Lolley had a store from about 1800 till his death in 1813. Lolley's store was where William Stevens now lives, in a large wing of the building extending toward the street at that time, but long since removed.

It seems that a store was open a few years in the "Old Vose House" and kept by Aaron Townsend, and subsequently by Josiah Vose for a time. Some old person spoke of it as the "Townsend-Vose Store."

"The Long Store," so named from its length, was built by Peter Clark in 1814. Here are the Banks and the Post Office (1890), Harness-Shop, etc. A store has been kept here 76 years, but by many different firms. Butterfield tells us that "Clark & Dodge kept the Long Store in 1821. They had a large trade in grain & pork for Exportation. (No exportation of grain from this place now!) Their Bins in the back side of the Store broke away & let hundreds of bushels of grain out into the orchard below!" See No. 38, in Chapter 20.

John Gibson had a store for more than a dozen years at the famous "Gibson Tavern," commencing about 1801. He was licensed to sell liquor in 1794, but this was in the former abode on the old road on the hill east of the Tavern. Some old people have thought that Gibson subsequently traded a short time in the village in the Gay store, which he owned and enlarged.

Butterfield tells us that "Dr. Farley & Moses Whitney kept store" in what is now Daniel B. Tobie's house.

In 1821 Peter Clark advertised in the Cabinet with some spread of words, "a store two miles South of the meeting-house." It stood nearly opposite the blacksmith shop of George D. Epps, and was made into the dwelling long occupied by Nahum Farnum, now by L. E. Bailey.

Col. William Bixby is authority for the statement that the Gay Store (now the dwelling-house of Daniel B. Tobie) was built by Mark Morse in 1814, the same year with the "Long Store." (It was war time and alleged to be ruinous to business, but there was quite a "boom" in Francestown). Timothy Gay, afterwards a wealthy merchant in Boston, occupied this store for years. He succeeded Mark Morse. This was a popular store. Later it was occupied by various parties as a store, and then made into a dwelling-house.

Cochran's Store, afterwards known as "Cochran's Block" was built by Rodney G. Cochran in 1822, and occupied as a store by him several years. Is now the dwelling of Charles B. Gale, Esqr.

"The Brick Store" as it was called, now known as the "Downes Store," was built in 1856. The previous structure was built in 1814 by Col. William Bixby. He is authority for saying there were three stores built in the village that year. Col. Bixby was long in trade here. "Starrett & Downes" (Samuel D.) occupied it at the time of the fire, and rebuilt on the spot. This is one of the largest and most commodious country stores now in this vicinity.

"The Cottage," the building next south of the Hotel, was built for a store, in 1872. This large number of stores in town as evidence of large thrift and life here in the past. Railroads have entirely changed the lines of travel and of trade, and taken away much from this place; but there is a vigorous business done here still. There is much thrift in old Franchestown still. Almost all the people have a competence, and *none* are extremely poor.

VARIOUS ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN FRANCHESTOWN RESULTING IN DEATH.

This community has had its full share of these painful events. No attempt is here made to give circumstances, but simply to give facts, with dates as far as possible.

1. Janet Ferson, drowned in a well, about 1790, aged 2 yrs.
2. Child of Stephen Shattuck, drowned, Aug. 1793.
3. Boy named Jacob Langdell, drowned, Haunted Lake, about 1810, aged about 15. Found with lilies clasped in his hand.
4. Boy named Samuel Allen, drowned, Haunted Lake, about 1816.
5. Zachariah Sleeper, drowned, Pleasant Pond, Dec. 5, 1818, aged 16.
6. Mrs. Abner Gove, Dau. of Dea. David Lewis, killed by lightning Apr. 27, 1805, aged 25.
7. Jane Gibson, drowned in tub of water, Aug. 1817, aged 1 1-2 years.
8. Job Sturtevant, killed blasting rocks Oct. 9, 1819.
9. Mrs. John Dustin, fell dead in her kitchen Aug. 9, 1822, aged 33.
10. Aaron Draper's child, aged 1 1-2 yrs. crushed under ash-barrel, Aug. 8, 1824.
11. Capt. Timothy Morse, killed by fall on a rock, Sept. 22, 1825.
12. Moses Clark, thrown from a horse and killed Oct. 6, 1825, aged 11 years.
13. Ichabod Gay, drowned Haunted Lake, June 20, 1824.
14. Nathaniel Aiken, drowned Haunted Lake, about 1830.
15. Dea. William Starrett, killed by a bull, Aug. 3, 1829.
16. Adam Manahan, aged 38, killed Aug. 24, 1826.
17. Harry Robinson, colored, found dead in a field, 1825.
18. Child of Clark Ames, drowned in Lewis Mill Pond, May 29, 1834.
19. Elias Dickey, found dead in road Nov. 29, 1836. Belonged to New Boston.
20. Henry A. Lewis, killed by premature blast at Amoskeag, May 1, 1837.
21. Geo. F. Gay, killed by kick of a horse, May 31, 1837, aged 6.
22. Mary Sophia Ferson, aged 5, crushed by rock falling from a wall while climbing over, Feb. 23, 1847.
23. A son of D. S. Perkins, drowned Mill Village Pond, June 12, 1856, aged 2 yrs.

24. Child of F. H. Duncklee aged 3 yrs., struck by wagon shaft July 4, 1856.
25. Rodney Hutchinson, drowned Aug. 16, 1859, aged 19.
26. Joseph Huntington, cut his foot in woods and bled to death, Nov. 18, 1861, aged 82.
27. John L. Kingsbury killed by fall in his barn, Nov. 24, 1858, aged 48.
28. Isaac Brewster, killed by fall from a ladder Sept. 28, 1860, aged 71.
29. Leonard Kingsbury, choked with meat, Oct. 10, 1863, aged 66.
30. Charles Starrett, accidentally shot, May 25, 1876, aged 20.
31. Fred A. Richardson, drowned, Pleasant Pond, Aug. 15, 1880.
32. Walter D. Manahan, drowned 1883.

FIRES IN FRANCESTOWN.

1. New School House in No. 1, burned July 7, 1811.
2. Barn on Dea. Moses B. Fisher place struck by lightning and burned Sept. 1818. (Neighbors were assembled at the place to raise a new house when the shower came up.)
3. "Dodge House" (Porter Dodge place), 1836.
4. Gibson barns were fired by lightning and burned March 18, 1846.
5. Academy burned Saturday, March 27, 1847.
6. The Great Fire, in village Dec. 12, 1855, 17 buildings burned.
7. Bixby Box Shop, partly burned, 1857.
8. The Starrett Bobbin Mill, burned, 1861.
9. Lewis grist mill, 1865.
10. Carson Mills, Mill Village, 1870.
11. The Old Manahan, or Parker Bartlett house, about 1871.
12. Dea. Moses B. Fisher's barn, by lightning, June 27, 1876. Same spot as in 1818.
13. Collins House, May 12, 1887.
14. Ordway House, 1878.
15. "Proprietors' Records," burned in Great New Boston Fire, May 11, 1887.

OFFICES HELD BY FRANCESTOWN MEN.

Samuel Bell, {
 Speaker N. H. House.
 President H. H. Senate.
 Governor 1819-1823.
 U. S. Senator 1823-1835.

Levi Woodbury, {
 Clerk of N. H. Senate.
 Judge of Superior Court.
 Governor of N. H. 1823.
 United States Senator 1825.
 Secretary of Navy.
 Secretary of Treasury.
 Judge U. S. Supreme Court.

Titus Brown, { State Senator.
President of N. H. Senate.
Chairman of State Railroad Commissioners.
Representative to Congress.

Peter Woodbury, State Senator 1831-1832.

William Parker, { Judge Court Common Pleas.
Councillor 1844.

William Bixby, { Presidential Elector 1828.
Col. of Militia.
State Senator 1829, 1830.

Geo. W. Cummings, State Senator 1881, 1881, 1883, 1884.

Smith A. Whitfield, { Colonel in the War.
Post Master of Cincinnati.
First Assistant Post Master General of U. S.

Alfred G. Fairbanks, County Commissioner.

Frank A. Hodge, Auditor and Treasurer, in Minnesota.

SUPERSTITIONS.

IN accordance with the saying that very wise people have some very foolish notions, it must be stated that the early inhabitants of Francetown had not entirely outgrown the delusions of former generations. Education and progress, while changing the forms of quackery and humbuggery, have not sensibly diminished these follies. We laugh at the fears of our grandmothers, but we have fears and superstitions fully as absurd. It is said that there are now "1500 different kinds of dream-books in the market" in this enlightened republic, and that "sales steadily increase." "Women with sealskins and diamonds" buy these silly books as well as the poor,—which goes to show that, if our credulous ancestors were fools, the "fools are not all dead yet." Our ancestors had no such abject and disgusting foolery as table-tippings and alleged spirit-rappings. And yet they clung to some foolish and hoax-like ideas. It may amuse us to refer to them, though in other ways we may be equally silly. I remember hearing the old people sing:

"Candlemas day! Candlemas day!
Half your corn and half your hay!"

They called the 2nd of Feb. (Candlemas Day) the midway dividing line of winter. In this they were not far from the facts of the case on an average; but they grouped about the day many strange notions. Thus a cloudy Candlemas Day was counted a good omen and looked for with much interest. It was said that the bears always came out of their

dens on that day, and if it was so cloudy that they could not see their shadow, they stayed out, and spring was early. But if the sun was shining so they could see their shadow, then they would go back at once into their dens and stay just six weeks longer, and spring would be late!

For a great length of time it was believed that burning the heart of the dead and eating the ashes, would give a long lease of life to consumptives. It was said that the Fullers of this town were inclined to die young with consumption, and that they took this remedy to prolong life!

In the early days they believed in omens, and signs, and fore-runners of events, and always connected any unusual event with some premonitory something which had been given as a warning. One example out of many is here given. On a certain night near the last of July 1824 Aaron Draper and his wife heard a loud noise, like that when a cart-load of small rocks is tipped-out, which peculiar sound every farmer would recognize at once. On hearing it a second time they arose, went out and investigated. Not being able to discover anything unusual they retired again, when they heard the same noise the third time. Investigation the next morning disclosed no cause for the noise. A few days after, Rev. Mr. Bradford visited the family. There was a lye-leach (barrel of ashes) propped up under a tree which was full of red apples near the door, and Mr. B. as he walked in asked, "Is that safe?" and tried to shake it and could not, and said, "Yes, that is safe." The next Sabbath morning the mother and her little girl sat at the door, and the child slipped along by the lye-leach after an apple, when it fell upon her without being touched, and killed her instantly. The child was one specially loved by the neighbors, and the strange event made a great impression. But strangest of all, when the little coffin was being lowered into the grave, the same loud noise was again heard three times! All heard, but nobody could explain! It was believed, however, that the noise when first heard was a fore-runner of the sad event. Parties now living bear witness to the above facts.

There was a lingering, half-belief in witchcraft among the people of this town, as usual in former days. The great "Salem Witchcraft" Craze occurred in 1692, but witchcraft was no new thing, either in America or England. It is said that there have been 30,000 executions for witchcraft in England alone, which statement may be taken with some allowance! In the whole history of this country probably not as many as 25 persons have been executed on this charge separate from any other accusation. And it is a wicked slander to lay the blame of even these few executions upon the church. Bad people believed in witches tenfold more than good people did. But, although the whole delusion had been exploded long before, yet there remained in many minds a disposition to credit strange or unwelcome things to witches, perhaps for lack of some better explanation. Various precautions

against witches were taken, though generally by way of a joke, or to delude some ignorant person. There were three or four individuals in this town whom silly people believed to be witches, and the wiser ones smiled to see the imposition go on. These alleged witches, were probably a little smarter than their neighbors, and had some power over them, and enjoyed having weak-minded people fear them. In the 17th century a witch was believed to be in league with the devil and with evil spirits, and thereby to have remarkable powers,—such as ability to injure others, to read the thoughts of others, to fascinate others, to transform themselves into any animal (a black cat being the favorite), to be present in appearance in one place while the body was in some other place, to fly in at the key-hole, to snuff out the candle, to cause the children to cry, to stop the fire from burning, and innumerable other pranks of retaliation or annoyance as occasion might suggest! Witches were reputed to have a bridle, which they could put onto any person or thing, and thereby that person or thing was transformed into a steed to run or fly anywhere with startling speed. Hence the story of the witch-ride on the broomstick, and the complaints of men (after late meat-pie suppers, probably) of being ridden by witches all night!

Many people who disowned any belief in witches, had some lingering dread of them and would take measures to scare them off. All the farmers would be sure to have the cows milked and in the pasture before sunrise on the first day of May, to prevent witches from drawing a hair-rope round the pasture thereby stopping the butter from coming all summer! They were all careful to have a horse-shoe hanging over the door!

In cases of alleged bewitchment the commonest remedy was fire in some form. If the butter would not come, they would throw a hot flat-iron into the cream; if the cattle or horses took strange freaks they burned off some of their hair; if a strange black cat came round at the time of any trouble, they would singe the said cat in the fire; and always it was said that in these cases it was the witch that was really burned, and that the corresponding "marks of the fire" would always appear upon her! If the black cat was burned to a crisp and dead, then the witch would be found in her hovel, burned to a crisp and dead!

I have noticed that in this and other towns there linger traditions of sad bewitchery all along the turnpike where teamsters were so wrought-upon by tavern-keeper's wives or widows, that they *could not pass without buying a drink!* How else could one account for such sad compulsion?

In addition to various ideas of possible witches, there was some popular credulity as to ghosts and goblins.

And then came the stories of haunted houses. We have noticed on a previous page the traditions giving name to "Haunted Lake." The old Driscoll house (in southwest part of the town) was said to be haunted. Driscoll was an Irishman, and an Irish Peddler said to carry a large

sum of money, came to stop over night with his countryman here. That was the last that was ever seen of him. And the story goes that Driscoll was presently full of money, and no one could learn how he came by it. After Driscoll's death the place was occupied by a large number of different families in the course of many years (one old person says 50 families!); but none of them would stay long on account of strange shrieks and noises heard about the house. One family, cleaning out the cellar, found human bones, and left the place in a fright. Others heard groans and pistol-shots and human voices. The cellar wall under one side of the kitchen, hard by the old fire place, would often fall down. If they laid it up in the best manner, suddenly, without known cause or warning, it would go down again, while no other part of the wall ever caused any trouble. The old people supposed that the peddler was murdered and buried in the cellar. People now living remember the noises, and say they "were not imaginary," whatever the cause might be. But no doubt these old stories are to be taken with large allowance, both for the imagination of the times and the growth of passing from tongue to tongue for so long a time.

Tradition says that when James Manahan died, they put candles and money "into his coffin to fee him through purgatory,"—about the silliest superstition yet discovered. From the same doubtful authority we learn that one of the friends stopped the procession, "opened the coffin and took out the money, saying it had been there long enough to carry him through," and then put it into his own pocket! He was not so particular about the candles! And so far as heard from they were not lighted!

Besides all the above, there were many other dreams and signs that had power over the people. No person would begin a job or a journey on Friday, because it was an unlucky day. No person would go on a march, or sail in a boat, or sit down at a table, in a company of thirteen. To spill the salt toward any one was sign of a fight with him. To see the new moon first over the left shoulder, was a sign greatly dreaded! If a corpse were kept unburied over the Sabbath, another death would occur in town before the week was out. If a dead body were carried out of the house head foremost, there would be another death in the family before a year.

"Saturday night's dream, Sunday morning told,
Was sure to come to pass before a week old."

Also, lovers had many beautiful signs that settled matters with them. Fortune-telling received much attention, and many "believed there was something in it." And all these things

are proofs that a noble and educated community like ours, may yet retain some lines of weakness and superstition. Few persons in Francestown would be willing, even in those days, to avow a belief in any of these superstitions, yet would avoid the "bad signs" and seek for the "good signs just the same," and thus show fear lest these things were true. Those, who rejected them altogether, would make ready use of them to frighten the children into good behavior; and thus give them credence to the young mind, and thus hand down the impression of them! Around the roaring fire at evening, dreadful stories of ghosts, and haunted houses, and hobgoblins, and lighted graveyards, and groaning apparitions of sunken eyes and skeleton fingers, were told over and over, till children were frightened into silence and covered their faces at night in agony of fear! I remember well the strange feeling that came over me at thus hearing of "warlocks," and "witches," and "bogles," and "hags," and "sprites," and "imps," and "spectres," and "phantoms," and "furies," and other such delightful creatures for a child to think of! And especially if the night were howling and dark without, the dreadful stories were to be expected!

"That night a child might understand
The de'il had business on his hand!"

Yet none of the creatures could cross a running stream; and hence the poor victim, pursued like Tam O'Shanter, had a chance to escape by flying for the nearest brook! It was always safer to fly than to turn back and face the dreadful pursuer! But these old stories and myths have for the most part passed away. The loss is not to be regretted; but we need be on guard lest some wheat may be thrown away with the chaff.

DARK DAY OF 1881.

On a previous page (107) I have noticed the celebrated Dark Day, May 19, 1780. That was the most intense and remarkable phenomenon of the kind ever known in New England. But there have been other so-called "Dark Days." Oct. 21, 1716, was a day long remembered by the settlers of New England as being so dark that the chickens went to roost at mid-day. July 15, 1818, it was so dark in some places in New England that candles were lighted at noon. The Dark Day, Sept. 6, 1881, was called at the time the "Yellow Day," because of the peculiar tinge alike of air and object. No clouds were visible, no eclipse or fog;

and yet the sun at rising was obscured so as hardly to be discovered by the eye. Everything wore a wierd and startling appearance. People grew timid and children's faces wore signs of fear. In many places schools were closed. Many thought of the curse that was pronounced of old, "And thy heaven that is over thy head shall be brass." As we looked out of the windows, it seemed like the night-season lighted up by some great conflagration. I wrote at my desk by help of a lamp; but lamp-light and gas-light seemed strange and unnatural. Everything looked sickly and gloomy. Not intensely hot, yet it was a weary, uncomfortable day. The darkness deepened till the middle of the afternoon, to the alarm of many, and the inconvenience of all. Fowls went to their roosts; the troubled flocks seemed not to know what to do; people hurried to their homes; and many questioned what was coming! Toward night it grew lighter, the wierd yellow gradually disappeared, and in the evening the air and sky assumed their ordinary look. But no beholder would be likely to forget that day. For weeks the papers were full of references to it, and reports of experiences, and accidents, and fears, and jokes, connected with it.

THE ALARMING THUNDER SHOWER, 1881.

This may be mentioned as reminding those alarmed in a similar way in future years that things as frightful have occurred before without serious results. This occurred on the evening of Sept. 25, after a dry, hot day. The air was oppressive all day, and the sky wore a brassy, yellowish, gloomy appearance increasing as the sun went down. In the early evening clouds rolled up over the sky rapidly and threateningly; the wind blew in a fierce and strange-sounding gale; it was dark, but there was a wild, unusual appearance as though darkness itself were changed; and then for two full hours the thunder groaned without ceasing, and the lightning flashed continuously over the whole heavens! It was fierce and dreadful in the extreme, and seemed to be everywhere, above and below, in earth and sky as though everything were aflame! The amount of rain was great, but no special damage was done in this town or vicinity. By midnight all was still and beautiful. But the alarm to many people was not of the kind to be soon forgotten.

NEGROES IN FRANCESTOWN.

This has not been a favorite abode for our friends of the colored race, though in all cases they received the kindest treatment here.

"Doctor" Clark, a colored man of some local note, lived in a small house near the outlet of Pleasant Pond. He had a white wife.

William Haskell, always called "Jack" lived in the northwest part of the town. He also had a white wife. A son of Haskell lived with Hon. Titus Brown, and died there Nov. 8, 1830, aged 23.

George Robinson, son of Harry Robinson of New Boston, and born in that town, was brought up to manhood by John Clark of Hancock; then lived with Hon. William Parker of this town the rest of his life, dying Sept. 14, 1847, aged 38.

A colored family lived on the New Boston road near the river some forty rods west of Phinehas Kidder's. The name was Burroughs. I remember them as they appeared in 1846, when I was a small boy, and I was afraid to go by their house. The woman was short and large and fat, and black as the blackest, and was the first negro I had ever seen! That day the man was smoking at the door, and the woman, with none too many clothes on, and bare-headed, sat on the river-bank fishing!

SOME FIRST THINGS IN TOWN.

At risk of some repetition a few of these may be named together here. The first wagon in town, a sort of ox-wagon, was brought here, it is said, by Lariford Gilbert, but no date can be given. Butterfield's manuscript say "the first Buggy Waggon in town was brought from Conway by Amos Batchelder & sold to Samuel Hodge." Probably he meant the first riding wagon.

The first "Chaise" in town was owned by Isaac Lewis, though tradition say that "John Manahan, Durrant, Kingsbury and Moses Bradford" made haste to procure them as soon as possible, and they became quite common.

The "first top-buggy" was owned by Peter Woodbury. The "first barrel of flour" ever known in Francestown was brought here by Daniel Fuller. The "first pendulum clock" in town was owned by Zachariah Whiting. "Patty Fairchild, who lived at Daniel Fuller's had the first Umbrella & was laughed at by those wedded to the past," writes Oliver Butterfield.

The first bell in Francestown (1810) "was first seen by John Patch and first tolled for him."

DEEP SNOWS.

Reference has been made on preceding pages to deep snows and hard winters in former years. An old inhabitant makes the following statement:

"Some winters in old No. 9, (South of Driscoll Hill) about all there was done was breaking out roads. I remember one winter they shoveled snow every fair day, (Sundays excepted) for three weeks, and not a horse was able to pass over the road but once in that time. No walls or fences were to be seen. It was a common occurrence to see drifts from ten to twenty feet high. One year on the 24th of April the snow was so deep and solid that Aaron Draper went with his oxen and sled across lots between four and five miles, got a load of hay, and returned the same way, and never saw a wall or fence on the journey!"

In this "Old No. 9," there was then a thriving population, and the "old school house" was crowded full for meetings on Sabbath evenings. Now the whole section is deserted, "the old school house was long since converted into firewood, the farms are all abandoned, and not a family lives in all the neighborhood."

FRANCESTOWN FAIR.

A great "Cattle-show" was held in this town Sept. 24 and 25, 1823, which is referred to in the annals of the town for that year. Also a "Town Fair" was held in the village Sat. Oct. 11, 1879. The exhibition was to consist of all sorts of live stock, crops, flowers and fancy articles, and driving matches and races "usual at fairs." The call was signed by S. B. Hodge, President, and G. W. Cummings, Secretary. It was generally spoken of as a "grand success."

TAX-PAYERS IN FRANCESTOWN 1890.

The following is a list of tax-payers of \$40 or more, including the Precinct Tax. The first column shows the town tax; the second shows the Town and Precinct taxes united.

Mrs. Mary E. Atwood,	\$39.97	\$43.38
Mrs. Laurilla H. Balch,	106.61	
Mason H. Balch,	64.95	80.29
Augustus H. Bixby,	35.88	45.55
Thomas E. Bixby,	45.26	55.29
Thomas E. Bixby, Trustee,	36.80	46.72
Jennie M. Bradford,	43.13	54.29
Hiram P. Clark,	88.32	
Ephraim W. Colburn,	37.19	44.27
Edward W. Dodge,	48.00	
Samuel D. Downes,	49.57	62.08
George E. Downes,	63.14	80.16
Amasa Downes,	145.87	183.96
George A. Duncklee,	42.18	
Mary B. Farnum,	63.25	76.27
Samuel L. Felch,	56.58	
First National Bank,	171.63	217.89
Francestown Soapstone Co.,	346.73	350.76
Fred H. Hopkins,	57.16	
William A. Lord,	54.92	
Joseph S. Manahan,	60.56	
John G. Morse,	53.00	
Hiram Patch,	145.59	175.54

B. Oliver Pettee,	\$47.79	
William R. Sawyer,	50.95	64.68
Frank B. Starrett,	47.77	
Charles A. Vose,	39.33	49.31
B. Wadleigh,	80.50	
Charles O. P. Wells,	47.45	
Nathaniel Whiting,	57.50	
James T. Woodbury,	39.15	49.70

BIG STORIES.

A hundred years ago it was common at evening gatherings around the roaring fires to tell of marvelous exploits and fabulous strength. The men who "talk large" are not all dead yet, but in the days when there was no evening newspaper and all news came by word of mouth, it is not strange that there should be exaggerations. And if there was as much growth for every telling as at the present day, the wildest statements could be accounted for. In those times there were hair-breadth escapes and heroic achievements of the most startling kind that were *real*, and there was no lack of honest material for the story teller; but many liked to enlarge upon fact by various impossible additions of their own. It is related that at a certain husking there was a bet as to which of two men could tell the most fabulous story. After relating various feats which were not decisive, one of them said that when he was young he was so active that he could take a twenty-foot ladder and, with nothing for it to lean against, he could set it up perpendicular in the open field, and go up one side of it and down the other side before the ladder would have time to fall! The other, admitting all this, declared that in his better days he helped raise a meeting house, and after the frame was up he ran on the top of the ridge-pole the whole length and five *paces off the end*, and then turned round and ran back! This last took the prize, but the name of the hero is not given!

Butterfield's manuscript says as a matter of fact that "Lessley & Montgomery on a Bet cut 16 cords of wood in one day between sun & sun, on Samuel Hodges land N W of the Village," and that Joseph Butterfield (his own brother) cut "7 cords in the woods" in one day. These last statements are well attested and show the almost incredible power and endurance of the fathers of the town. Surely they could tell some large stories without exaggeration!

THE SCOTCH.

As the first settlers of this town were Scotch, and as many of the present inhabitants have this blood in their veins, it may not be out of place to add a few words touching the prominence of this race at the present day. It is said that the Scotch are ruling England, and indeed the whole British empire. Gladstone is the son of a Scot. The Governor-General of Canada is a Scot. The Governor-General of Australia

is a Scot. The British Minister of State, Lord Rosebery* is a Scot. And every where the Scotchman comes to the front. Five Presidents of the United States were of Scotch race, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur and Gen. Grant. About half of all the American Congressmen since the foundation of our government have had Scotch blood in their veins. Glory to craggy, romantic, little Scotland,—small in area, mighty in influence!

OLD CELLARS.

There are 90 "old Cellar Holes" in town. About 15 of these are on farms where new houses have been built in better situations; but about 75 of them indicate deserted homes and families lost to the town. Some of these families were broken up by death, but most of them moved into cities, or went west, and exerted influences for education and religion wherever they located. Yet one saddens at the sight of these silent reminders of happy households gone, of throngs of laughing children that return no more, and of scenes of rural peace and happiness, where only the worn hearthstone now remains in place!

BANKS.

A statement concerning these is given on pages 404, and 405, but a chip or two may be thrown in here. The Cashier makes this statement: "During the 27 years of the existence of the National Bank it never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend; and during that period paid its stockholders dividends to the amount of \$202,500.00.

Since going into liquidation it has paid to its share-holders \$115 per share on a par value of \$100, and a further dividend will be paid before this volume appears."

In 1887 another Charter was granted by the State for a Bank to be known as the "Franeestown Bank." It was said the object was to guard against the "possible averse action of an incoming administration." This Bank has been organized, but has not yet commenced doing business. Its present Board of Directors are,

Mortimer L. Morrison.
George S. Peavey.
Hiram Patch.
Geo. W. Farrer.
Hiram P. Clark.
Charles F. Peavey.
Geo. W. Cummings.

* Since promoted to be Premier of the British Empire.

GENEALOGIES.

George K. Wood.

PREFACE TO GENEALOGIES.

In preparing the following fragments of family histories, we have adopted the convenient and comprehensive method of arrangement found in the History of Antrim, it being original with the author of that work. When it has been possible we have introduced each family record by an extended sketch of the American and of even the foreign ancestry of the family, together with its special claims upon the historian and the biographer. By far the larger number of these sketches have been compiled from material collected by us and by us for the first time prepared for publication.

As far as has been practicable, we have dwelt at length upon the career of each early settler, hoping thereby to make each in a sense a historic character, and to give information of value to his descendants, and perchance, to excite their worthy emulation.

We have found the memory of the average individual no more reliable than our own, and we have been made to realize that records however elaborately kept are but the handiwork of humanity, but we trust that the greivous errors of the recorder and the thousand and one conflicting statements that have jeopardized the authenticity of our work have been adjusted by us with a good degree of correctness and with slight disparagment of should-be authorities.

During our labors we have found many valuable co-workers and helpers. The citizens of the town though they have not in every instance distinguished themselves as genealogists have cheerfully and courteously rendered assistance, much of which we have acknowledged elsewhere.

Of the many in other localities who have been of service to us, we will mention; John Ward Dean of the New England Historical Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass.; Don Gleason Hill, Dedham, Mass.; Francis H. Fuller, Boston; Rev. W. H. Eaton, Nashua; Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, Boston; Mr. Huntoon, historian of Canton, Mass.; R. W. Woodbury, Denver, Col.; W. Tracy Eustis, Boston; J. G. Cram, Boston; Rev. Moses Bradford Boardman, New Britain, Ct.; G. B. Balch, Yonkers, N. Y.; Joseph P. Smith, Columbus, O.; Josiah S. Duncklee, Boston; George W. Fisher, Boscawen; S. P. Sharples, Boston; Philip A. Fisher, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Fanny Fisher, Reed's Ferry; John C. Nutting, Northfield, Minn.; Mrs. W. H. Farnham, Lowell, Mass.; L. S. Fairbanks, Esq., Boston; D. H. Gowing, Syracuse, N. Y.; Otis Pettee, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

It has been our purpose to include only as much of family records as were necessary to make mention of only those individuals who have been identified with this town; but it has been our purpose to insert a creditable sketch of every family regardless of social prestige or a dearth of it. Indeed families that have not for three fourths of a century had a living representative in Francestown have been made the subjects of genuine interest and of persistent and successful search.

The work of preparing these genealogies for the public has been interesting to us, but truly arduous and necessarily protracted, since the early records were imperfectly kept, and the town once had a numerous people whose descendants are found *when found* in almost every part of the continent and perhaps of the planet.

The following family names are given alphabetically and no index is required. It will be observed that in making mention of the heads of families, their children and grandchildren, those of the *first* generation born in this town or coming here at an early age, are numbered, and that whatever information is given concerning them, including the names of children is inclosed in brackets, but the names of the children are printed in *Italics* and what is said of them follows in parenthesis, all as a matter of course being within the brackets.

We have used a few abbreviations, b. for born, m. for married, d. for died, res. for resides or resided. Every effort possible has been made to present every thing as plainly as the too often intricate contributions of reputed facts would permit.

W. R. COCHRANE.
GEORGE K. WOOD.

ERRATA.

PAGE 480. For "Mrs. John Surinington," read "Mrs. John Swinington."

" 538. For "Leurilla H. Bradford," read "Laurilla H. Bradford."

" 553. For "Bulner," read "Bulwer."

" 621. For "Leon L. Junkins" read "Leon L. Jenkins."

" 641. For "1723." read "1823."

" 641. For "a little latter" read a "little later."

" 642. For "commadore of the Potomac" and "commander of the Potomac."

" 808. For "Can Morie." read "Canmore."

" 808. For but "begins with Gillicattan Moi." read "but here begins with Gillicatan Moi."

" 815. For "Sally daughter of Eunice (Dane) Colby," read "Sally daughter of John and Eunice (Dane) Colby."

"862. For "Of the affectiveness," read "Of the effectiveness."

" In twelfth line (Fifth) should be inserted before the name "Mary Alice."

To be added to the list of college graduates from Frances-town. David C. Smith. Dartmouth College. 1813.

GENEALOGIES.

ABBOTT.

BENJAMIN S. ABBOTT came to this town from Montville, Maine, Jan. 1, 1862, and purchased the Mark Dean farm in the northwestern part of the town, where he now resides. His father was Ebenezer Abbott a native and life long resident of North Reading, Mass.; his mother's maiden name was Betsy Swain, she was also a native of North Reading. Benjamin S. Abbott was born in North Reading, Apr. 19, 1812, he married 1st, Harriet Quigley of Francestown, Apr. 19, 1839, 2nd, Eunice U. Richardson, Apr. 19, 1851. She was born at Middleton, Me., Mar. 26, 1820. Mr. Abbott is a man of good standing and an industrious farmer. Child by 1st marriage was:—

1. **BENJAMIN F.**, [b. at North Reading, Mass., July 18, 1847, m. Etta F. Palmer, of Nashua, Oct. 20, 1875, d. at Nashua, Sept. 14, 1877.]

By second marriage were:—

2. **HARRIET Q.**, [b. at North Reading, Feb. 18, 1852, m. Charles J. Burdett of North Reading, July 18, 1874. res. at North Reading.]
3. **SAMUEL R.**, [b. at North Reading, Sept. 17, 1853, res. in Francestown.]
4. **MARY C.**, [b. at Montville, Me., Jan. 10, 1858, res. at Francestown.]
5. **MARTHA C.**, [b. at Montville, Me., Jan. 10, 1858, d. at Francestown, July 12, 1887.]
6. **SARAH E.**, [b. at Montville, Me., July 20, 1859, d. at Montville, May 5, 1860.]

REV. ANDREW JACKSON ABBOTT was born in Indiana in 1831, and married Sarah Ann Cummings of Bracken Co., Ky., in 1855. His father was Rev. Benjamin Abbott a native of Long Island, N. Y., who entered the Ministry at the age of 18 years and was a pioneer preacher and circuit rider in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. For seven years he was Presiding Elder in the United Brethren Church, and was a fearless Abolitionist in the days of mobs and political frenzy "along the border." He was the son of Rev. Benjamin Abbott, the famous Methodist re-

vivalist and organizer. Rev. Andrew Jackson Abbott is a veteran of the War of the Rebellion. He enlisted as a private soldier, in Co. B, 59th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to Corporal. He was afterward hospital steward and later served as chaplain and recruiting officer (without commission.) He was for three years in the department of the Cumberland, and participated in seven battles, and marched, on foot over five states. He was mustered out at Lexington, Ky., in 1864. He was educated at Delaware, Ohio, University, in 1867, and has since devoted himself to his profession. He came to Francestown in 1887 as pastor of the Union Congregational Church. Mr. Abbott is a public spirited and helpful citizen, a preacher, strong and earnest in his convictions and unquestionably entertains practical rather than sentimental religious truths. He has two sons who are also in the ministry, and one daughter, Mrs. John Survivington.

ADAMS.

JAMES ADAMS doubtless from New Boston lived a few years on the Patch farm. His house, the cellar of which is still to be seen was hardly more than a settler's cabin. Little is known of his family but it is supposed that his wife was a sister of Peter Christie who also lived upon the Patch farm. Two of his children were buried in the old cemetery in the village in the year 1777, and in May 1782 he buried a third child in the same yard. He removed to the northern part of New Boston where he died.

JAMES ADAMS said to have been the son of James of Francestown and New Boston married first Annie Clark of New Boston second Harriet Downes of Francestown, Sept. 26, 1848. He lived a number of years in the small house in which Mrs. Jones spent her last days. Here he died July 26, 1852, aged 67 years.

AIKEN.

CHARLES H. AIKEN came here in 1888, from Greenfield. He is the son of Joseph M. and Adeline M. (Hopkins) Aiken. The former was born in Deering and the latter was a native of Francestown. Charles H. Aiken was born at Cambridge, Mass., June 5, 1853. Esther Copeland, to whom he was married Dec. 1, 1884, was born at East Boston, Mass., May 20, 1860; being the daughter of George S. and Elizabeth (Jones) Copeland of Liverpool, England. Mr. Aiken has, during his residence here, occupied the Thomas E. Taylor place in Mill Village, having succeeded Mr. Taylor in the business of drawing soapstone from the quarry to Greenfield. He is a square dealing man of few idle moments evidently believing a close attention to his vocation and the interests of his family to be of paramount importance. His children are:—

1. ETHEL MAY. [b. at Greenfield, Jan 1. 1886]
2. ELLA CELIA [b. at Greenfield, Jan. 2, 1887.]
3. WILLIAM HOPKINS, [b. at Francestown, Aug. 6. 1889.]

FRED J. AIKEN is a younger brother of Charles H. Aiken. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 30, 1858. He came here from Greenfield in 1890, and has since then occupied the Spaulding cottage in the village. He is engaged with his brother in his business and is also a man of good standing and practical industry. He married Jan. 24, 1888, Minnie S. Brooks, daughter of Frank and Persis (Dolliver) Brooks of Greenfield. She was born in that town, Nov. 17, 1868. Their children are:—

1. HARRY BROOKS, [b. at Everett, Mass., Jan. 3. 1890.]
2. PERSIS ADELINE, [b. at Francestown, Apr. 1. 1892.]

MATTHEW AIKEN lived about one year on the Felch place. His wife was Margaret Quigley, daughter of Thomas Quigley of this town. He was killed doubtless in the summer of 1771 by a falling tree while at work in the forest. His widow was a resident of this town many years. She died here Dec. 3, 1816.

WILLIAM AIKEN was in 1772, elected tithingman in Francestown.

ALCOTT.

MRS. ABBY ALCOTT came to this town from Lowell, Mass., in 1860. She was the widow of Gilman Alcott, who was born in Goffstown, April 28, 1811, and died at Lowell, Mass., Sept. 11, 1858. She married Mr. Alcott, April 28, 1840. Her maiden name was Langdell. she was born in Mont Vernon, Mar. 6, 1823, and was a sister of Mrs. Daniel Ordway of this town. She occupied the house now owned by H. P. Downes near the Greenfield road on the south-western border of the village. This house was built for her by Mr. Isachar Dodge; Here she lived seven years and then returned to Lowell where she died, July 19, 1884. Her children were:—

1. LUCY A., [b. at Lowell, Mass., Jan. 30, 1842, d. at Lowell, July 15, 1842.]
2. ALBERT G., [b. at Mont Vernon, June 21, 1843, was by occupation a merchant's clerk, d. at Lowell, Nov. 20, 1880.]
3. ARABELLA G., [b. at Mont Vernon, Aug. 7, 1845, was a dressmaker, d. at Lowell, Apr. 28, 1880,]
4. LUCY A., [b. at Lowell, Mar. 7, 1848, m. Sidney M. Shattuck of Francestown, Oct. 20, 1870, resided at Swampscott, Mass., where she died Dec. 12, 1881.]

5. ABBY F., [b. at Lowell, June 12, 1851, m. John P. Gregware of Shazer, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1869, res. at N. Billerica, Mass.]
6. GEORGE W., [b. at Lowell, Nov. 7, 1858, m. Louisa Hosmer of Lowell, June 17, 1882, res. at Lowell, and is in the fire department of that city.]
7. LIZZIE D., [b. Sept. 7, 1856, res. at Chelmsford, Mass.]
8. FRANK L., [b. at Lowell, Feb. 8, 1859, d. at Lowell, Aug. 2, 1859.]

ALEXANDER.

DON P. ALEXANDER was born at Grafton, Vt., Sept. 5, 1834, and married first, Oct. 15, 1860, Martha Clement, of Hudson. She died June 16, 1874, at Bristol, N. H., and he married second Emilie A. George, June 22, 1875. She was born at Chelsea, Vt., Apr. 2, 1839. Mr. Alexander is by trade a machinist. He came here about the year 1875, and lived a short time on the Reed Sawyer place and afterward on the Asa Dodge place. He removed to Nashua where he now resides. His children:—

1. CHARLES D., [b. at Bristol, Mch. 23, 1863, m. Delia F. Wheelock of Francestown, Oct. 10, 1883, d. at Chester, Vt., Oct. 23, 1884.]
2. MABEL L., [b. at Bristol, June 23, 1866, m. Jan. 1, 1889, George F. Jackson, of Boston, a very promising member of the legal profession, res. at Nashua.]
3. WILLIAM G., [b. at Bristol, Jan. 31, 1870, is a machinist, res. at Boston, Mass.]
4. FANNIE T., [b. at Bristol, May 24, 1874, d. at Bristol, Sept. 1874.]
5. KATHRINA, [b. at Francestown, Dec. 19, 1876, d. at Francestown, Mch. 1, 1879.]
6. HARVEY L., [b. at Francestown, Oct. 17, 1878, res. with his parents at Nashua.]

ROBERT ALEXANDER settled here in 1771, but did not long remain in town.

ALLDS.

JAMES ALLDS d. here Jan. 12, 1794, aged 34. He probably came here from Peterboro' and was a connection of Capt. William Allds, a Scotchman, who settled in the north part of that town in 1778. Prob-

ably also he was father of John Allds of Antrim, whose father was "James Allds of Peterboro'," of whom nothing further could be learned.

AMES.

DANIEL AMES came here from Lyndeboro' in 1860. He was twice married; his first wife was Betsey Jaquith, of Greenfield. She died in this town, Mch. 20, 1864. His second wife was Mrs. Joanna Morgan of Wilton. She now resides in Greenfield. Her daughter, Minnie A., was born at Wilton, Feb. 25, 1857, m. Fred W. Tebbetts of Berwick, Me., Mar. 11, 1880, res. at Wilton. Daniel Ames died in this town, June 4, 1877, aged 77 years. His children were:—

1. DANIEL, [died in Lyndeboro'.]
2. HATTY, [died young.]
3. GEORGE, [was born before the family came to Francestown. He married 1st, Annie Robinson, in 1870. She died in Aug. 1873. He removed to Oakland, Cal., and married a second wife. He died at Oakland, leaving two children (by second marriage).]

ANDERSON.

JOHN ANDERSON, a whipmaker, came here from Deering and lived many years in the northern part of the town. His home for quite a period was the Dinsmore place. He also lived in the Farmer house "below Gibson's" The shop in which he worked stood beside the turnpike near the Gibson tavern. He was the son of John Anderson who was of English descent, and believed by many to have been an emigrant from England. The wife of John of Francestown was Eliza Eckfeldt, a native of Philadelphia. She died in this town, Apr. 26, 1841, aged 52. He died at Alstead leaving a large family; we have the names of several of his children; they were:—

1. WILLIAM E., [d. in Francestown, June 10, 1838, aged 30 years.]
2. ANN MARGARETTA, [d. in Alstead, July 16, 1887.]
3. JOHN B., [married and had two sons, Cornelius and Jacob, both of whom died young. He died in New York.]
4. JACOB, [d. at Boston, Mass.]
5. GEORGE, [d. at Boston, Mass.]
6. ELIZABETH S., [married Charles H. Nutt of Nashua, died at Nashua in the Fall of 1883.]
7. STERLING G., [b. at Philadelphia, Mar. 18, 1815, m. 1st, Harriet Cooke of Alstead, 2nd, Kate E. Nutt of Nashua,

was a carpenter by trade but for many years kept a hotel in Alstead where he died in 1883.]

8. JULIA M., [d. at Alstead, Apr. 9, 1893.]

9. AUGUSTUS, [married twice; his second wife was Abbie Sherburn of Boston. He was in the grocery business in Boston, previous to the year 1849, when he removed to California, when after a few years spent in the mines he engaged in farming. We are informed that his widow still lives in Oakland, Cal.]

ANDREWS.

PUTNAM BRADFORD ANDREWS, son of Daniel and Hannah (Dodge) Andrews of New Boston was born in that town, July 17, 1822. His wife was Ann Kidder of Francestown, to whom he was married May 4, 1847. In which year the buildings on the place now occupied by his widow and son Mason, were built for him by Phineas C. Kidder. He was a straightforward farmer, who troubled himself little with public affairs. He died at his residence July 11, 1891. His children were born on the homestead. They are:—

1. ALLEN B., [b. Jan. 29, 1850, m. Etta Preston, of Lowell, Mass., res. at Nashua.]
2. SAMUEL O., [b. Sept. 26, 1855, m. Vesta (Tucker) Albro. of Boston, res. at Francestown.]
3. MASON, [b. Sept. 26, 1859, is unmarried, lives on the home place.]

ARMOR.

ANDREW ARMOR d. here 1790. Probably he came here from Windham; was son of Samuel; was of Scotch race; was b. about 1735; lived in Francestown but a short time; had several daughters, and one son. Gawn, Gawin, or Gauin, b. in Windham, Dec. 10, 1765, whose name is found among the non-resident tax-payers for several years. Andrew Armor was doubtless the first settler on the Belle place in what is now Bennington.

ATWOOD.

DR. MOSES ATWOOD, was born in Pelham, Apr. 6, 1801. His father was Paul Atwood, born in Bradford, Mass., Mar. 30, 1764, married Judith Stickney in Lyndeboro' in 1819, long resided at North Lyndeboro' where he died Oct. 20, 1852. The father of Paul was Joshua Atwood born at Bradford, Mass., Dec. 3, 1724, married Mehitable

Seavey of Newbury, Mass., died at Pelham, July 8, 1809. His father Joshua Atwood, died July 18, 1783, aged ninety years. Dr. Atwood began the practice of medicine at North Lyndeboro' in 1827, soon removed to Deering, and in 1829 came to Francestown. His practice was allopathic until 1841, when he studied homeopathy with Dr. Gregg of Boston and was the first *American* to practice homeopathy in this State and the *tenth* in New England. He removed to Concord in 1837 where his health became impaired under his excessive labors, and he retired to New Boston where he died Apr. 28, 1850. His first home in this town was in the family of Daniel Lewis. He afterward lived in the house now owned by E. K. Batchelder in the village. He was a man of excellent character and a physician of superior skill. He married first Mary daughter of Daniel Lewis, Nov. 24, 1835. second Julia Ann Chickering of Amherst, May 5, 1846. Only child.

1. LUTHER FARLEY. [b. at Francestown, July 4, 1837, resided in Francestown. Henniker and Manchester. was by occupation a farmer and school-teacher, he was intelligent and social and was a man trusted and well regarded in his native town, where he long filled the office of town-clerk. He married Mary Eliza Gilman, Jan. 1, 1862. He died at Francestown, Nov. 22, 1885. His widow removed from town in 1891, and now resides at Manchester. Children born at Francestown, were:—

Nellie Mary. (b. Feb. 17, 1863, is a school-teacher at Manchester.

Fred Lewis. (b. Aug. 11, 1867, is employed as a book-keeper at Manchester.)]

DAVID ATWOOD, brother of Dr. Moses Atwood, was born at Pelham, July 22, 1798. He came to Francestown, about the year 1836 and lived on the farm in the south part of the town now held by Solomon Avery and his son Alvin. He removed to Manchester, but returned to Francestown in 1858, and lived in the house in the village now owned by William Butterfield. He was by occupation a tanner a currier and a farmer. He married 1st, Martha Campbell of Windham, Nov. 1822, 2nd, Prudentia (Reed) Gilman of Lowell, May 5, 1856. He died at Francestown, Oct. 2, 1874. His second wife died in this town, June 30, 1885, aged 64 years. Only child:—

1. AARON HARDY. [b. at Lyndeboro', Dec. 2, 1823, m. 1st, Sarah J. Farnum of Francestown, 2nd, Margaret Richards of New Boston, 3rd, Mary Dolby of Jetersville, Va. He

was a physician at Jetersville, Va., where he died Nov. 29, 1863. By his first marriage he had one child who died young. By 2nd marriage he had:—

Evelyn Maria, (b. Oct. 3, 1853, at Richmond, Va., m. Charles R. Holbrook, of Manchester, May 15, 1872, d. at Manchester, Aug. 25, 1876.)

Mattie Asenith, (b. at Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1854, m. Harvey M. D. Hopkins, of Francestown, Oct. 13, 1872, res. at Manchester.)

Jacob Henry, (b. at Jetersville, Va., Dec. 1856, d. in infancy.)

Hardy David, (b. at Jetersville, July 5, 1858, m. Edith Watson, of Manchester, Feb. 22, 1888. He resided for a short time in that city, was killed by a boiler explosion at Manchester, May 8, 1888.)]

The children of David's second wife by her 1st marriage were:—

1. HELEN V. GILMAN, [b. at Lowell, Mass., July 3, 1840, m. N. Dean Hopkins, of Francestown, Jan. 1, 1863, res. at Francestown.]
2. MARY E. GILMAN, [b. at Lowell, Mass., July 6, 1842, m. Luther F. Atwood, of Francestown, Jan. 1, 1862, res. at Manchester.]

AUSTIN.

JONATHAN AUSTIN from Methuen, Mass., was an early settler on the Rand place. The house occupied by him stood about one hundred rods north-west of the Rand house, Jonathan Austin came from Methuen, Mass., as early as 1790. His wife was Hannah Charles. Their children were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Apr. 2, 1767.]
2. Hannah, [b. Feb. 14, 1768, m. Humphrey Hadley of Deering.]
3. JONATHAN, [b. Feb. 25, 1770, m. Hannah Batten of Francestown, Mar. 19, 1793.]
4. DANIEL, [b. Aug. 2, 1771.]
5. BENJAMIN, [b. Mch. 25, 1773.]
6. OLIVE, [b. at Methuen, Nov. 21, 1774, m. Samuel Robinson of Greenfield, Dec. 28, 1797, d. at Greenfield, June 25, 1865.]

7. DORCAS. [b. at Methuen, Feb. 18, 1779, m. John Smiley of Francestown, Meh. 28, 1809, d. at Mont Vernon, Feb. 8, 1879.]
8. ELSIE. [b. Feb. 27, 1783, m. Nathaniel Emerson of Boston. William P. Emerson, the proprietor of the Emerson Piano Manufactory was their son. She resided at Boston, Mass.]
9. CHARLOTTE. [b. Sept. 19, 1784, m. John Huntington, d. at Au Sable, Forks, N. Y.]
10. RHODA. [b. Jan. 20, 1786, m. Elijah Woodward of Landgrove, Vt., Nov. 17, 1808, d. there.]
11. CHARLES. [b. June 23, 1788.]
12. CALEB. [removed to Tunbridge, Vt., where he long resided.]

AVERILL.

THOMAS AVERILL was born in Mont Vernon, Aug. 20, 1819. His father Levi Averill was an old resident of Mont Vernon. When advanced in years he came to live with his son Thomas and died here Aug. 30, 1868, aged 86 years. His wife was Mary Jones of Hillsboro'. She died in Mont Vernon. Thomas came here from New Boston in June, 1866, and purchased the William Hopkins place, upon which he has since resided. He married 1st, Sarah Pitkin of New Boston. She died in this town Jan. 17, 1873, aged 68 years. He married 2nd, Mrs. Mary Jonsalo of New Boston, Apr. 13, 1874. His 3rd marriage which was on Meh. 5, 1878, was to Emeline E. Waugh, daughter of Coolidge and Electa Waugh of Greenboro', Vt.

AVERY.

SOLOMAN D. AVERY was born in Ellsworth, Nov. 27, 1811. He married Lavina Morse of Francestown. He was employed during the active years of his life as a factory overseer and lived in Lowell, New Ipswich, Nashua and other places to which he was called by his employment. He was a very unassuming man although well informed, genial and skilled and faithful in his vocation. He came here from Nashua in 1851 and lived on the place now occupied by Samuel Tucker and Samuel Andrews. He died in this town Apr. 6, 1892. His wife was born Dec. 9, 1808, and died in this town Aug. 4, 1889. Their children were:—

1. SOLOMON D., [b. at Lowell, Mass., Nov. 26, 1834, m. Amanda Bramble, of Springfield, Mass., d. at Worcester, Mass.]
2. CHARLES L., [b. at Lowell, Apr. 12, 1836, is a farmer, res. at Lyndeboro', m. Emily Abbott of Lyndeboro'.]

3. GEORGE F., [b. at New Ipswich, Sept. 4, 1837, is a painter and one of the best, resides with his brother Alvin on the Reed Sawyer place.]
4. LYDIA A., [b. at New Ipswich, Oct. 21, 1840, m. William Ham. of Francestown, res. in Springfield, Mass.]
5. ALVIN U., [b. at Mason, July 27, 1846, m. Mary A. Daniels, Aug. 23, 1868. She was born at Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1850. Mr. Avery has lived for many years on the Sawyer place, being by vocation a farmer. His children were born in Francestown. They are:—
Carrie A., (b. Aug. 13, 1878.)
Rebecca S., (b. Mch. 16, 1890.)]
6. MARY E., [b. at Winchendon, Mass., Aug. 23, 1850, m. William Perkins of Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 1873, res. at Holyoke.]

AYER.

WILLIAM AYER, came here about 1809, and remained about sixteen years. His home was in the north part of the town. His name is associated with that of Jesse Carr, who married Polly Ayer of this town.

BAILEY.

LIEUTENANT JESSE BAILEY son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Palmer) Bailey of Haverhill, Mass., was born at Haverhill, Mar. 26, 1752. His wife was Sarah Philbrick, she was born at Seabrook, N. H., and married Lieut. Bailey, Sept. 3, 1776. They settled in Weare where they had a family of nine children, Samuel P., their oldest son born Feb. 27, 1780, settled in Washington, N. H., where he died July 12, 1880, distinguished for his great age and remarkable physical and mental activity. Solomon S. Bailey their youngest son, was born in Weare, Sept. 16, 1803. Lt. Jesse and his wife died in Weare; the former Jan. 10, 1836, the latter Dec. 17, 1845.

SOLOMON S. BAILEY married Elvira C. Manahan daughter of Adam Manahan of Deering, Nov. 7, 1833, and went to Lowell, Mass., where he engaged in the grocery business, being in the firm of Bailey & Hardy. After several years he purchased a farm on Bradford Plains, from which he removed to Bradford N. Village, from which place he came to Francestown in 1844, and purchased the Samuel Fuller farm (then so called). In 1880, he purchased the house in the village now occupied by his son Charles B. Bailey in which his long life was ended Nov. 11, 1891. Mr. Bailey was a member of the Pacific Lodge of Free Masons and on the day of his death was thought to be the oldest Mason in the State. Only son.

1. CHARLES BUREN, [b. at Bradford, July 14, 1837, m. Dec. 12, 1878, Lucy A. Wood, born at Deering, Nov. 8, 1859. He is a farmer, and a man well known throughout the town.

Only child:—

Flora B., (b. at Francestown, Oct. 16, 1880.)]

CHARLES FRED BAILEY, who came to this town and purchased the Nehemiah Woods place in 1870, is the son of Charles Bailey, who was the son of Phineas Bailey, who removed with his father Joshua Bailey from Methuen, Mass. to Dunbarton, of which town Joshua was one of the earliest settlers. His family then consisted of his wife and two children, Phineas and Joshua. The former married Esther Cluff of Salem, Mass. The latter did not marry. Charles, the son of Phineas, was born at Dunbarton, Dec. 16, 1804, and married Mary Dow of Concord. He was by vocation a farmer. He died in Dunbarton, Jan. 22, 1846. Mary Dow was born at Concord, Oct. 5, 1806. She was the daughter of Ebenezer Dow, who was born in Meriden, Conn., in 1737. He was one of the famous rangers in the French and Indian War and was at the capture of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Fort William Henry. He also participated in the reduction of Louisburg in 1758, and saw the surrender of Quebec in the following year. In the Revolutionary War he was in constant service. He was a minute man at Concord on the historic 19th of April, '75, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. He joined Arnold's daring but not fortunate expedition to Canada, and was taken prisoner at Quebec, but was exchanged and reached home in time to be enrolled with the immortalized heroes of Bennington and Saratoga. He was one of the early settlers of Concord, where late in life he married Susannah Bailey of Methuen, Mass., who was his second wife and the mother of his daughter Mary, who became the wife of Charles Bailey, she came here to live with her son Charles Fred Bailey and died here May 15, 1892. The children of Charles and Mary (Dow) Bailey were all born in Dunbarton. They were:—

1. ELIZABETH RYDER, [b. July 30, 1833, m. Ira C. Brown of Dunbarton, Nov. 3, 1853, res., at Francestown.]
2. TRUE MORSE, [b. May 4, 1836, d. at Manitonae, Wis., Dec. 26, 1860.
3. AMOS CLUFF, [b. Aug. 3, 1838. He was a corporal in Co. H, 14th N. H. Vol's. in the late war and was severely wounded in the battle of Cedar Creek. From an account of the battle written by a comrade who stood a few paces behind Corporal Bailey and speaks in unstinted praise of his manly courage, we learn that he was kneeling on one knee loading his gun, when he was struck in the left

shoulder by a minnie ball. "See there said he," coolly turning around to his comrade and pointing to the hole made by the bullet. "Bailey you had better go to the rear," said the other, and he replied, "I guess I can fire a little longer," but soon losing the use of his left arm he was compelled to go to the rear, which he did carrying his gun. The wound caused him much suffering and was indirectly the cause of his death, which occurred in this town. May 11, 1892.]

4. SUSAN ESTHER, [b. Sept. 2, 1840, m. William Hasilton of Dunbarton, Dec. 1865. res. at Dunbarton.]
5. CHARLES FRED. [b. Aug. 5, 1843. He is considered one of the best farmers in this town. is unmarried.]
6. EDWARD BUXTON. [b. Nov. 2, 1845, res. at Loudon.]
7. MYRY DANE, [twin sister of Edward, m. Edward F. Roper of Fracestown. Dec. 14, 1893.]

MOSES BAILEY married Rachel Martin of this town, Feb. 6, 1793. and settled on the Bailey place to westward of the Farrington farm. His brother Noah settled to southward of his farm and James his brother, who was the father of Jonathan of Fracestown and Leonard of Greenfield settled on the Sweetser place within the limits of Greenfield. His wife died at her home in this town, Sept. 26, 1815. Moses went to Vermont shortly after her death where he married a second wife. His children were:—

1. MOSES, [b. at Fracestown, July 6, 1794, was a soldier in the War of 1812.]
2. RACHEL, [b. Dec. 3, 1795, d. March 7, 1797.]
3. RHODA, [b. Aug. 29, 1797. d. Aug. 28, 1800.]
4. BETSEY, [b. April 16, 1799, d. Aug. 28, 1800.]
5. IRA, [b. Jan. 7, 1801, m. ——— Bogne removed to Windhall, Vt., d. at Windhall.]
6. RHODA, [b. April 4, 1803, m. ——— Wheeler in Vermont. her last years were spent with a son in Massachusetts.]
7. ASENATH, [b. Jan. 11, 1805.]
8. SAMUEL, [b. Sept. 4, 1806, d. in Greenfield.]
9. ELI, [b. Sept. 29, 1809, went to California.]
10. ELIZA, [b. Aug. 29, 1810.]
11. ANSTISS, [b. March 2, 1812.]

12. SABRA, [b. Aug. 28, 1813.]

13. SALLY, [twin sister of Sabra.]

NOAH BAILEY settled near the old road running in a southwesterly direction from Mr. Charles Barrett's, his farm is said to have joined the farm of his brother Moses. Here he died July 19, 1821. His wife, whose maiden name was Farmer, died in this town, April 28, 1829, aged 86 years. Their children were:—Charles, who married Sally Martin of this town Sept. 1, 1807. He lived a few years on the home place after which he went to Vermont, where both died of consumption. They had three sons, one of whom went west and did not return; the other two, Martin and James, died of consumption as did their parents. Susan, (daughter of Noah,) married Jotham Searles of this town. She died here Aug. 20, 1812. Lucy married Levi George, who lived a few years on the Driscoll place. Date of marriage, Dec. 12, 1808.

JONATHAN BAILEY, son of James, who settled on the Sweetser place in Greenfield and lived on the farm formerly owned by his Uncle Moses. The house upon this farm having been burned he built anew, and made the place his home. He became a resident of the town about 1817 and so remained a few years.

LEVI P. BAILEY came here in 1867 and lived a few years on the Driscoll place. He was born in Jay, Vt., Jan. 21, 1819, being the son of Solomon and Betsey (Abercrombie) Bailey of Jay. He married Dec. 18, 1840, Hannah Morse, born in Frankestown, Feb 1, 1817. Mr. Bailey was by trade a stone mason. He came here from Wilton and removed to Mont Vernon, and now resides in Lyndeboro'. His children:

1. WILLIAM, [b. at Mason, July 4, 1841. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion and served in the 6th and 41st Mass. Regiments, and the 3rd Mass. Cavalry. He also belonged to the La Fayette Artillery of Lyndeboro' while that company formed a part of the garrison of Ft. Constitution in Portsmouth Harbor. After the war he was stationed at Ft. Warren, in Boston Harbor. He died at Wilton from the effects of the hardships of the service, Jan. 19, 1883.]
2. MARCUS MORTON, [b. at Bedford, Oct. 14, 1842, m. Nellie M. Thompson of Antrim, April 18, 1868. He enlisted in the 11th Mass. Regt., and belonged to the La Fayette Artillery when it was stationed at Portsmouth. He is a farmer, res. at Nelson.]
3. CHARLES H. [b. at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 18, 1844, m. Abby Quint of Great Falls, Sept. 18, 1869. In the War of the

Rebellion he served in the La Fayette Artillery at Fort Constitution, is a quarryman, res. at Lyndeboro'. One child :—

Charles A. (b. at Wilton, Nov. 26, 1869, is now employed in the mill at Mill Village.)]

4. AMANDA R., [b. at Lowell, March 31, 1847, m. Richard C. Woodward of Francestown, July 28, 1869, res. in Francestown.]

5. ALONZO P. [b. at West Newton, Mass., Feb. 15, 1849, m. Sarah J. Woodward of Francestown, Sept. 11, 1875, has charge of the Soapstone Mill at Mill Village, was for several years leader of the band in this town and is a superior musician. Only child:—

Harry, (b. at Antrim, Nov. 18, 1876, d. here, March 23, 1879.)]

6. HIRAM S. [b. at Nashua, April 15, 1851, m. Mary J. Woodward of Francestown, March 27, 1875 is by vocation a quarryman. Children :—

Fred H., (b. at Lyndeboro', Aug. 19, 1875.)

Walter S., (b. at Antrim, Nov. 14, 1876.)]

7. LEVI EDWARD, [b. at Lawrence, Mass., Aug. 3, 1855, m. Mary J. Manahan of Francestown, Dec. 16, 1882, is by vocation a quarryman.]

BALCH.

JOHN BALCH, the emigrant ancestor of so many of the name, was one of those enterprising and adventurous spirits, who, early in the seventeenth century, sought to turn to account the resources of the New England coast and those afforded by its adjacent waters. He came to America with Captain Robert Gorges and in Sept., 1623, landed at Wissigasset, on the coast of Mass. In the same year the enterprising Dorchester Company began in earnest at Cape Ann, and in the following spring, sent to New England a liberal reinforcement of settlers and fishermen and the first shipment of cattle or "kine." Mr. Balch in the spring of 1624, became connected with that company, whose purpose was to establish fisheries and fishing stations, and to increase its revenue the while, by trading with the uncommercial natives and by farming. The story of the Dorchester Company is not one of success, and in 1626 we find John Balch and fourteen others at Naumkeag, now Salem, they being the first settlers of that place. John Balch was born in Bridgewater, England, in 1570; and therefore came to America

in the full maturity of life. He is spoken of as a just and honest man. He with John Woodbury and others was active in the advancement of the interests of the struggling colonists and was one of the leaders of the staunch pioneers of Salem. In 1635, he was appointed one of the "overseers and layer's out of Lotts of ground for this precinct of Salem." He received a grant of land in what is now North Beverly. The grant, which contained two hundred acres was a part of a fine tract of one thousand acres, the remainder being granted to four other settlers among whom was John Woodbury, who with John Balch laid out and surveyed the land. He was twice married. 1st, to Margery ———, 2nd, to Agnes Patch. He died at Beverly in 1648. His children were all by the first marriage. Descendants of only one of these, (Benjamin,) are now living, Joshua, who was doubtless of the 5th generation from John, married Joanna Williams, and had as children, Joanna, born in North Beverly, Mass., Sept. 11, 1744. She married Abner Pettee of Francetown, Dec. 22, 1795, and died at Francetown April 22, 1832. Ruth born in North Beverly, Sept. 15, 1748. She was married April 2, 1767 to Robert Baker. Joshua born in North Beverly Nov. 28, 1750. Israel born at North Beverly, Mass., April 1, 1753. Mary born at North Beverly, May 20, 1755, married Simeon Dodge, who came to Francetown. William born at North Beverly, May 1, 1757. Hannah born at North Beverly, Dec. 26, 1760. She married Jan. 1, 1793, Robert Edwards of Beverly, a fishermen. Isaac, born at North Beverly, Dec. 27, 1766, died at Lyme, March 6, 1842.

JOSHUA BALCH (born in 1750,) came to Francetown about the year 1773 and lived in a small house opposite the Driscoll house on Driscoll hill. He married Rebecca Hopkins, sister of William Hopkins, the elder, and had by this marriage six children, one of whom died in Sept. 1775, one in Sept. 1776, and one in Oct. 1780. These children with their mother, who died in July, 1777, lie buried in the old cemetery in the village. Two other children mentioned as his first and second also died here very early. Joshua died at Francetown, Dec. 3, 1780, only child of whom we have certain knowledge, was:—

1. JOSHUA, [b. at Francetown, June 9, 1773, m. Nancy P. Shaw, June 15, 1800, d. at Lyme, April 23, 1833.]

ISRAEL BALCH (born in 1753,) married 1st, Hannah Kimball of Beverly, Feb. 2, 1772. She died at Francetown in Oct. 1784. He married 2nd, Widow Mary Fletcher of Greenfield. In 1773 he came to Francetown and settled upon the Driscoll or Balch hill; here he built a small house northward of the Driscoll place on the west side of the road. He was by trade a mason and was a very industrious man. He it is said frequently worked until late at night while clearing his land and his wife often joined him in his nocturnal labor among the fallen

trees and blazing brush piles. He died at Francestown, Feb. 9, 1825. Children by 1st, marriage were:—

1. ISRAEL, [b. at Francestown, June 29, 1773, m. Elizabeth Epps, of Francestown in 1796 and settled on the Driscoll place. Like his father he was an industrious and prosperous man. He died at Francestown, May 9, 1847. His wife died at Francestown, Dec. 12, 1846. Their children all born at Francestown were:—

Mary, (b. Aug. 12, 1797, m. William Taylor of Greenfield, Dec. 30, 1821, d. at Troy, June 8, 1880.)

Sally, (b. Jan. 29, 1799, m. 1st, Joseph Kidder of Westfield, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1832. 2nd, William Holt of Greenfield in 1852, d. at Greenfield, March 5, 1892.)

Mason, (b. Oct. 23, 1800, m. 1st, Sabrina Holmes of Francestown, April 17, 1826. 2nd, Hannah Holt of Greenfield, Oct. 7, 1836, 3rd, Elizabeth (Gould) Styles of Greenfield. Children by 1st marriage were: Mary Ann born at Francestown, March 14, 1827, married Levi B. Bradford of Francestown, June, 1855, d. at Francestown Sept. 30, 1858. Mason Holmes, born at Francestown, Nov. 22, 1829, married Maria Nay of Peterboro', March 12, 1857. He long lived on his farm on Balch Hill, but now owns and occupies the large brick house built by Esquire Brown, in the village. No man in town sets a better example of sobriety and industry and very few are more fortunate financially than he. Only child:—Freddie A., b. May 12, 1858, d. March 19, 1861. By 2nd marriage Mason had Charles Edward born at Greenfield, March 17, 1843, m. July 30, 1867, Emeline R. Brooks of Laconia. He died at Manchester, Oct. 23, 1884. Col. Balch was doubtless not as well known in Francestown as in the City of Manchester where he resided during the active years of his life. Here when eighteen years of age he began his business career in the dry goods store of Barton & Co. In 1865 he accepted the position of cashier of the Manchester National Bank and was subsequently chosen one of the bank directors. He was, moreover, for 21 years a trustee of the Manchester Savings Bank, and in 1883 was appointed treasurer of that institution. He was also treasurer of the

Manchester Gas Light Co. for many years and served as treasurer of several valuable estates. He was industrious, careful and sagacious, and as a financier had few equals in the business circles of the state. That he was a man able and high-minded and universally trusted, because rightly believed in, and that he was a gentleman eminently prepossessing and cordial need not be added. He was a member of the Washington Lodge of Free Masons, the only secret organization with which he was connected, and also a member of the Franklin St. Society, and was a liberal supporter of the same. He served two years upon the Governor's staff, hence his military title. He owned a fine residence in Manchester in which he doubtless hoped to "crown a life of labor with an age of ease." Great respect for him was shown during his funeral services, all the banking houses of the city being then closed.)

Betsey, (b. Nov. 28, 1802, m. Nahum Farnum of Francestown, April 15, 1824, d. at Francestown, April 12, 1846.)

Nancy, (b. Sept. 26, 1804, m. William Hopkins of Francestown, d. at Francestown, Sept. 28, 1839.)

Hannah, (b. May 18, 1807, m. Ebenezer Boyd of Francestown, d. at Francestown, Dec. 15, 1848.)

Susan, (b. Feb. 25, 1809, m. Horace Hopkins of Francestown, Sept. 1830, d. at Francestown, Oct. 22, 1854.)

John, (b. May 19, 1812, m. Roxana Dutton of Lyndeboro', April 26, 1836. He lived on the old Butterfield place westward of the Holmes Balch place, d. at Francestown, Sept. 19, 1886. His children all born in Francestown were:—Israel D. born March 4, 1838, m. Harriet A. Hardy of Francestown, April 12, 1860, is a merchant at East Cambridge, Mass. Elizabeth E., born April 11, 1840, died at Francestown, July 26, 1860. Orren J., born May 19, 1843, m. Josie Nay of Peterboro', May 19, 1864, res. at Milton. Laroy A., born Aug. 25, 1845, died Feb. 24, 1861, at Francestown. Harlan P., born March 15, 1848, died at Goffstown, Sept. 19, 1871. Josephine H., born

March 25, 1851, died at Francestown, Feb. 5, 1861. Eugene M., born Aug. 6, 1854, died at Francestown, March 10, 1861.)

Orra, (b. Dec. 20, 1813, m. Merrill C. Dodge of Francestown, May, 1844, d. at Greenville, March, 1878.)]

2. HANNAH, (b. March 23, 1775, m. Bartholemew Pearsons in Peterboro' where she long resided.)]

3. SALLY, [b. Oct. 13, 1778, m. Isaac Jones who died at Stoddard. In the fall of 1823, she removed to Canisteo, N. Y., d. April 1, 1856, at Sevale, Steuben Co., N. Y.

4. POLLY, [b. Nov. 4, 1780, m. Isaac Winchester of Greenfield, Aug. 1, 1799, res. at Hill, and afterward removed to Providence, R. I.]

5. JOHN, [b. Oct. 1, 1872, m. May 12, 1803, Lydia Reed of Chester, Vt., to which place he went when twenty years of age. He had a family of eleven children all of whom were born at Chester. He died in that town after a residence of many years.]

6. A CHILD UNNAMED, [d. at Francestown, Oct. 1784.]

By second marriage, children were:—

7. JOANNA, [b. Jan. 20, 1786, m. Daniel Simonds of Burlington, Mass., Oct. 29, 1805, d. in Francestown, March 10, 1813.]

8. VARION, [b. May 6. 1789, m. Mary Thompson, born in Taunton, Mass., June 6, 1794. He lived on the Driscoll place for many years and afterward upon the Richmond place now occupied by Clarence Foote. He died at the latter place, June 12, 1832. Children were:—

Varion, (d. in infancy.)

Joanna, (b. April 9, 1815, at Francestown, m. John K. Cristy, of New Boston, Nov. 17, 1835, res. in New Boston.)

James F., (b. April 18, 1817, at Francestown, m. Lois Robbins of Antrim, May 12, 1844, resided in Antrim forty-eight years, d. there, Jan. 28, 1888.)

Pamelia, (b. at Francestown, Dec. 21, 1821, m. Franklin Senter, of Lyndeboro', April 8, 1845, d. at Lyndeboro', April 9, 1854.)

Mary Olive, (b. at Francestown, April 5, 1825, m. William Cristy of New Boston, d. at New Boston, June, 1868.)

- William*, (b. July 14, 1831, m. Sarah A. Hoyt, of Caro, Mich., in 1840, is a mechanic in Nashua.)]
9. PAMELIA, [b. Nov. 7, 1791, m. Levi Batchelder of Francestown, Feb. 7, 1825, d. at Francestown, Jan. 24, 1833.]
10. WILLIAM, [b. Nov. 3, 1793, m. 1st, Abigail Johnson of Francestown, July 21, 1818. 2nd, Zibiah Johnson of Boston, Mass., June 8, 1837. He resided a few years in New Boston, after which he returned to Francestown and occupied the house now owned and occupied by William Farnum and his son Edward. He was by vocation a tanner and currier and quite successful in business. Late in life he removed to Reading, Mass., where he died Jan. 19, 1877. His children by the 1st, marriage were:—
William, (b. July 31, 1819, d. at Francestown, Nov. 5, 1829.)
Mark, (b. at New Boston, March 30, 1821, m. May 2, 1850, Laurilla H. Farnum of Francestown. Mr. Balch was a man of good abilities and one, who, in youth, turned to good account the educational institutions of our town. He filled the offices of town clerk and town treasurer very creditably and succeeded Hon. Paul H. Bixby, as cashier of the National Bank. He died of consumption, at Francestown, Dec. 16, 1879.)]
11. RUTH, [b. Sept. 10, 1796, m. Isaac Jones. They lived in Canisteo, N. Y., where she died June 14, 1870.]
12. BETSEY, [b. Oct. 2, 1797, d. at Francestown when five years of age.]

ISAAC BALCH, the youngest brother of Israel was born at North Beverly as we have previously stated. Soon after his birth his mother died. He came to Francestown in early life, where he learned the Mason's trade, doubtless of his brother Israel. He married Olive Grant and moved to Lyme. His wife died at that place in 1797, leaving three children. Olive, born July 7, 1791, Isaac, born Sept. 29, 1793, died Dec. 27, 1873, Joanna, born May 3, 1796. He married second, Elizabeth Bell, who died March 13, 1860. By the second marriage, he had six children all of whom were born at Lyme. Betsey born Jan. 16, 1799, died March 24, 1873, Pamela, born Oct. 12, 1800, died in 1806, Albert, born Sept. 6, 1802, Theodore, born Oct. 4, 1804, John, born June 13, 1809, died in 1846, Truman, born June 4, 1814, died in 1821. Isaac Balch died at Lyme, March 6, 1842.

BALDWIN.

SAMUEL BALDWIN succeeded the Martins upon the Farrington place in 1824. His son, William O., was educated for the ministry and became a missionary, Oliver Butterfield taught school in District No. 8, in 1826 and "Little Otis Baldwin then about six years old," was his pupil. The family remained in town about nine years.

BARD.

SIMEON INGERSOL BARD, afterwards known as "Professor Bard," and "S. I. Bard, M. D." was born in Nelson, June 2, 1797. It is not known when he came to Fracestown but probably it was in 1818. He had entered Middlebury College, Vt., quite young and pursued his course two years, when the death of his father interrupted him and sent him out into the world to earn money for himself. Hence he came here to teach the "High School," as it was then called and after the incorporation of the Academy (June 1819) he was its first Principal. He was small in stature, youthful in appearance, keen, gritty, original and fearless, (See chapter on the Academy.) Was a thinking man, and a little in advance of his time. Too independent to agree with everybody, he was often in argument, and often struck against the whims and prejudices of his day. Was an exact and critical scholar. In his early life he was "called infidel" in his views; but in his prime of strength and manhood he was converted, becoming a zealous and faithful christian. The Academy started strong under him, and people said he ought to "be a teacher all his days;" but already he was studying medicine, and leaving this place in 1821 he soon began practice as a physician in Hillsboro'. Not long after he returned to Fracestown, and had a successful practice here for several years. In connection with his practice, he was also Principal of the Academy for 1829, and 1830, was town clerk in 1835. Soon after this he moved to Vermont, and died in Derby that state, June 10, 1852. "Became a homœopath" in practice and "was the first to break ground for Homœopathy in Vermont," and among the very first in N. H. Dr. Bard was the son of David and Mary, (Ingersol,) Bard of Nelson, and grandson of David and Hannah, (Hayward,) Bard of Billerica, Mass. The name was formerly written "Beard," and many families in the land retain it in that form. It was said to "run in the family to be teachers and doctors." The late Editor, Hon. Albin Beard, of Nashua, was cousin of our Fracestown Principal. Dr. Bard married (June 2, 1825, Lucinda Stowe Morse of Hillsboro'. She was brought up in the family of Gen. McNiel, who used to say "he should have married her himself if Dr. Bard had not carried her off." They had children, besides two that lived but three or four days:—

1. MARY INGERSOL, [b. Oct. 10, 1827 in F., d. Aug. 17, 1829.]
2. ELIZABETH GREENWOOD, [b. in F., Aug. 13, 1829, died Dec., 1835.]
3. LORRAINE REED, [b. in F., Sept. 17, 1831, d. in Derby, Vt., Sept. 27, 1849.]
4. REV. GEORGE INGERSOL, [b. in F., May 5, 1835; fitted for College at Derby, Vt.; graduated at the University of Vermont, 1857; at Andover Seminary, 1860; settled in Waterford, Vt., where he was ordained and installed Oct. 17, 1860. He was dismissed from this first pastorate in Jan. 1866. Went soon after to Dunbarton, and was installed there, Nov. 21, 1866, where he remained over six years. Mr. Bard was installed at Meredith village, Jan. 2, 1873, where he served acceptably a week more than ten years. He then went to Orford and was installed there Dec. 2, 1882, where he had a pleasant pastorate of nearly seven years. He then went at once to Walpole where he is now pastor. Installed in Walpole, Sept. 17, 1889. In all these pastorates Bro. Bard has been loved and honored and has done a good work in every place. He is a man genial, scholarly and full of grace; always a helper, always pleasant to meet. Is an honor to his native town. He married Aug. 1, 1861, Jerusha Gould Parker of Littleton. Children:—

Henry Ingersoll, (b. Sept. 15, 1862; spent two years in Vermont University; now studying in Chicago Medical College.)

George Parker, (b. Aug. 24, 1865; graduated Dartmouth Scientific Department 1889; now Civil Engineer, San Francisco.)

Mary (b. May 24, 1867, d. inf.)

Herbert Blakely, (b. Dec. 2, 1868; entered Vermont University; left and went west on account of ill health.)

Julia Howard, (b. Jan. 4, 1872; d. age of 4.)]

BARNET.

SAMUEL BARNET, lived very early on the Wilson farm, his house being a short distance westward of Fred Prescott's residence. His name appears upon the tax list of 1793, and he was made tything man

in 1795. A slate grave stone in the old burying ground tells us that he died here June 13, 1796, aged 38 years and from a similar source we learn that his son Samuel died here July 6, 1800, in the 9th year of his age. His widow Nancy Barnet was a resident of this town in 1806, and several years after her name was included in the list of non-resident tax-payers.

BARRETT.

CYRUS A. BARRETT, son of Charles and Mary, (Metcalf,) Barrett of Washington was born in Washington Feb. 28, 1833. He married June 19, 1863, Bridget Dow, widow of Samuel Dow, whose maiden name was Bridget McCoy. She was born in Tyrone, Ireland in 1833, being the daughter of Daniel and Susan, (Morrison,) McCoy, of Tyrone. When fourteen years of age she came to this country and lived several years in Vermont. She afterward lived in Weare, where she married 1st, John Sullivan of Cork, Ireland, who was the father of her daughter, Susie, who was born in Weare and now resides with her mother. She married 2nd, Samuel Dow with whom she lived several years in Deering and also in Francestown. Cyrus A. Barrett enlisted in Co. E, 3d N. H. Regt., Aug. 3, 1861, and was discharged July 26, 1865, having served nearly through the war of the Rebellion and participated in many of its severest engagements. In August 1865 he came from Deering to this town and occupied the S. I. Bard house then owned by Gardner Mooar. The house in which he now lives was built by him in 1871. He is by vocation a wheelwright and is a thorough workman.

CHARLES A. BARRETT was born at Lancaster, Mass., Nov. 1, 1835. His father Jesse Barrett was born at Mason, Aug., 5, 1815 and married Ann Lawrence a native of Ashby, Mass. Charles A. left home when thirteen years of age and for more than a quarter of a century followed the vocation of a seaman. He was for five consecutive years in the English merchant service during which time he visited many of the principal ports of the countries of Europe. Upon the breaking out of the Crimean war in 1854, he entered the English Navy and upon the old line of battle-ship Caesar sailed for the seat of hostilities where he heard the first gun fired at Alma heights and in the Naval Brigade fought at Balaklava and Inkerman and was an eye witness of the fatal charge of the immortal Six Hundred. His accounts of the storming of the Redan and the Malakhoff of the fierce charges of the Cossacks and the hazards and privations in the trenches about Sebastopol, in brief of eighteen months service under the English flag during the Crimean War, would, if admissible, form a most readable addition to this sketch. For three years previous to the commencement of the war of the Rebellion he served on the old historic frigate, Wabash and in May 1861, enlisted in the 2nd N. H. Regt., and partici-

pated in many of the hardest fought battles of the war. He was afterward made quartermaster on board the U. S. gunboat, *Water Witch*, the capture of which at Ossabaw Sound doomed Mr. Barrett to the prison-pens of Andersonville and Florence and still bears evidence of his severe experience as a prisoner of war. After an imprisonment of one year and fifteen days he was paroled and five days later, (March 20, 1865,) was discharged. He married Oct. 10, 1857, Betsey Ann (Butler) Hills, of the Butler family of Antrim, where she was born Nov. 23, 1837. She married first, Alden Hills of Mont Vernon and resided a short time in that town. Her only child of this marriage, Charles Alden Hills, was born at New Boston, April 12, 1853 and married Minerva Howard, of Holland, Mich., and now resides at Hattersburg, Miss. Mrs. Barrett lived in Francestown village a brief period while Mr. Barrett was in the army. He came here from Antrim in 1881, having purchased the Mynard Dutton place upon which he now lives. His children:—

1. EDNA ELLEN, [b. at Lyndeboro' Jan. 17, 1858, m. Samuel Wardman of Lowell, Mass., res. at Lowell.]
2. CLIFFORD L. [b. at Bennington, March 15, 1860, d. at Greenfield Sept. 1861.]
3. FRANK ALVAH, [b. at Francestown, Feb. 22, 1862, m. Hannah J. Marsh of Holyoke, Mass., March 7, 1884, res. at Bennington.]
4. LURIE ESTELLA, [b. at Greenfield, March 20, 1866, m. 1st, Albert Holden of Lyndeboro,' 2nd, Charles H. Pond, of Milford, 3rd, Edward A. Joslin of Francestown, res. at Francestown.]
5. FRED SEYMORE, [b. at Antrim Dec. 4, 1869, m. Jennie Huddleston of Benton Harbor, Mich., July 14, 1888, res. in Michigan.]
6. ANNA EVADA, [b. at Antrim June 4, 1871, is a teacher. res. with her parents.]
7. DANIEL SWETT, [b. at Antrim Jan. 15, 1874, res. at the home of his parents.]
8. HARRY ANSIL, [b. at Antrim, Dec. 18, 1877, d. at Francestown, Aug. 26, 1882.]

CHARLES BARRETT, of New Ipswich owned land in this town about the year 1787, but there is no evidence that he was at any time a resident here.

BARTLETT.

PARKER BARTLETT, came here from Greenfield and purchased the Manahan place in the eastern part of the town. The house upon this place was burned in 1869 and Mr. Bartlett afterward lived in the house now occupied by Eri Harvey until his removal to Warner in 1870. He was a very respectable and substantial farmer. His wife was Eleanor Bartlett, born at Deering April 22, 1817. They were married in April, 1840. Mr. Bartlett is also a native of Deering and was born Nov. 20, 1811, being the son of Stephen and Phoebe (Whittaker) Bartlett, of that town. His children were:—

1. ROTHEOUS E, [b. at New Boston, Jan 10, 1841, m. Emma J. Merrill, of Salem, N. H. May 1, 1867. He served in the war of the Rebellion in Co. C, 11th, N. H. Regt., now resides at Newport, where he has served upon the school Board five years, upon the board of selectmen seven years besides holding minor officers, is a farmer by vocation.]
2. ROSILLA A., [b. at New Boston, April 23, 1843, m. Deacon Parker B. Craig, of Bradford, Dec. 14, 1869, res. at Bradford.]
3. ERASTUS H. [b. at New Boston, March 17, 1846, is a manufacturer and a much respected citizen of Warner, m. Jennie E. Orne of New Boston, Oct. 27, 1875.]
4. AL J. [b. at New Boston, April 11, 1848, m. Allie Jones of Webster, Feb. 4, 1880, res. at Warner and is a deacon of the Congregational Church in that place.]
5. SARAH E. O., [b. at New Boston, April 23, 1854, m. Edwin F. Rice, of Boston, Mass., Oct. 7, 1878, died at Warner, Jan. 3, 1888.]

BATCHELDER.

JOSEPH BATCHELDER, the ancestor of all the New England Batchelders came from Canterbury, England in 1636, landing at Salem, Mass. His daughter Abigail married Peter Woodbury, whose son, Peter was the ancestor of the Peter Woodbury, who settled in Frances-town. The grandson of Joseph Batchelder, named John after his father, married Susannah Whipple, and their grandson Amos, son of their son David was born at Winham, Mass., April 1, 1727 and married Lydia Kimball. Their children were:—

EDMUND, [who died in Winham, Mass.]

DAVID, [who died in Hillsborough.]

A DAUGHTER, [who married John Batchelder of Mont Vernon.]

AMOS, who married Huldah Kimball of Winham. Amos was one of the sturdy old pioneers, full of zeal and patriotism, manly and above board in all his thoughts and actions, holding in deep abhorrence all that savored of untruth or deceit. During the war of the Revolution, he was an officer in the navy. Later in life he often amused his grandchildren with stories of "hair breadth, 'scapes and moving accidents by flood and field." His exploits seem to have been largely on or off the Spanish Main. The merry twinkle of his eye, as he ordered his listeners about in choice Castilian, as well as the kindly manner in which he afterward translated his commands and subsequently gave them object lessons by calling in Spanish, the names of whatever objects came in sight with a liberal mixture of *Nosotros* and *Quien Sabes* then repeating them in English are things long to be remembered. At the close of the war he purchased a tract of land in the northeasterly part of Francestown. A rough and rocky, territory it was, but here he lived and thrived. When the question of pensions was agitated, he would have nothing to do with it saying that he had fought for his country as a duty and wished no other reward than the approval of his own conscience. He was a strong muscular man, his hair as white as the driven snow. He died suddenly Sept. 20, 1843 at the age of 82 years, while seated upon a stone watching a gang of men at work in the field. The horn sounded for dinner, but as he did not move the men approached and found him sitting upright, with a smile upon his countenance, but dead and it was felt far and near that one of the good men of the day, had passed away. His wife soon followed him, (died Feb. 14, 1846,) and they now repose side by side in the cemetery at Mill Village. His children all born in Francestown were:—

1. AMOS JR., [b. Nov. 10, 1788, m. Francis Hawks of Deerfield, Mass., Jan. 25, 1814, was a merchant at Conway, where he died, Sept. 22, 1835.]
2. HULDAH, [b. July 29, 1791, m. John Richardson of Francestown Aug. 15, 1815, d. Francestown, June 2, 1873.]

3. ISRAEL, [b. Sept. 20, 1793, m. Lydia Dole of Wilmot, Nov. 27, 1817. Like his father he was a staunch patriot fearless, manly and honest and a firm believer in that good old fashioned truth and integrity so characteristic of the better men of those days. During the war of 1812, he volunteered as a soldier to march at a minutes notice, but after holding himself in readiness for several months peace was declared and he was discharged. For many years he was a leading man in the town affairs being often elected to office without regard to political sentiments which was no small compliment in those days of bitter party strife, Nov. 27, 1867, he celebrated his golden wedding which was one of those happy occasions long to be remembered by the large number of neighbors and friends who participated in the festival. Two years later, (Nov. 14, 1869,) his wife a woman remarkable for her kind and sympathetic nature, her purity of heart and cheerful demeanor was laid in the silent tomb. This had a very depressing influence over him and gradually withdrawing from all public affairs, he passed the evening of his days in patient waiting until he should be called hence. Though during his latter years, he was more or less an invalid, yet he suffered from no severe and prostrating illness and after a long and well-spent life he died suddenly, Aug. 20, 1880, aged 87 years. His wife was one of those excellent women held in high esteem by all who knew her. She was a descendant of Joseph Pingree of Rowley, Mass., whose children were:—

Jeremiah, (who married Mehitable ———, of Rowley.)

Asa, (who married Anna Perkins, ancestor of the late Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston.)

Mary, (who married 1st, John Dole of Wilmot, N. H., brother of the late Nathaniel Dole of Hallowell, Maine, became a widow and married 2nd, Benjamin Cass, uncle of Lewis Cass the statesman. Her children by John Dole were:—

1. MARY, [who died in infancy.]

2. MEHITABLE, [who married Thomas Foster of Ipswich, Mass. Her children were:—

Israel Batchelder

- Martha*, (married ——— Conant of Ipswich,) }
Lavina, (married ——— Conant of Ipswich,)] } brothers.
3. POLLY, [married Joseph Woodward, of New London, N. H.
 Her children were:—
Marcus, (married Olive Bryant of Stoneham, Mass.)
Drusilla, (married Macarty Morgan, of New London, N. H.)
Salome, (unmarried.)
Martha, (married Joseph Morey, of Wilmot, N. H.)
Milton, (unmarried.)
Joseph, (married (unknown,) lives in Ohio.)]
4. LUCY, [married John True of Fracestown, N. H. See
 Genealogy of True family.]
5. SALLY, [married Jeremiah Pingree of New London, N. H.
 Her children were:—
Nathan, (married Mary Sargent of New London.)
A daughter, (married ——— Meserve of New London.)
Charles, (married ——— Sargent of New London.)
Ransom, (married (unknown) lives in Maine.)
Mary, (unmarried.)]
6. DOLLY, [married James Woodward of New London, N. H.
 Children:—
Rosaline, (married, ——— Barker.)
A daughter.)]
7. LYDIA, [(7th, daughter,) married Israel Batchelder, of
 Fracestown. (See continuation of the genealogy of the
 Batchelders.)]
8. PHOEBE, [married 1st, Bartlett Cass of Wilmot, N. H. A
 connection of the late Levi Bartlett, of Boston. Became
 a widow and married 2nd, Joseph Moody, of New Lon-
 don, N. H. Children by Cass:—
Abigail.)
Mary Ann.)
 Children by Moody:—
Eliza.)
A (daughter, name unknown.)
A son, (name unknown.)]
9. ELIZA, [married, Levi Moody, of Wilmot, N. H.
 Her children were:—
Emeline, (married ——— Proctor of Andover.)

Rosaline.)

Martha.)]

The children of Israel and Lydia Batchelder were:—

Horace Kimball, (b. Sept. 1, 1818, m. Mary Ann Eaton of Winslow, Me., Sept. 1, 1858. After the usual course of education at the town schools, he at about 14 years of age commenced his mercantile career as a boy in the store of Clark & Dodge at Francestown, continuing in the same store with Clark & Bixby, and Gay & Bixby. In 1836 he went to Boston, in the employment of the old and prominent wholesale grocery house of Levi Bartlett & Co. At about 20 years of age he was admitted as a partner in the firm. A few years later he dissolved his connections with that house and established the new firm of Batchelder, Mann & Co., which continued to do a large and uniformly successful business for more than 30 years. During that time, about 1850, he took a three years vacation, and realized the dreams of his boyhood by making an extensive and exhaustive tour throughout Europe and the East, circulating freely among the people, visiting and studying all points of interest in Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey and Greece. Having a retentive memory and being almost a natural linguist, possibly inherited from his grandfather *Quien Sabe?* he readily became familiar with the languages of the countries he visited and was thus enabled to enjoy and profit by direct intercourse with the various people among whom he travelled without the incumbrance of guides and interpreters. Upon his return home he resumed his business which was largely increased by importations from the various ports of Europe and Asia which he had visited during his travels, where he had established a business correspondence. In 1871 he retired from business and again made a visit to Europe, with his wife and daughter. After a sojourn there of three years he returned to his estate at the Boston Highlands where he still lives esteemed and respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He has but one child, a daughter:—

1. FRANCES EATON, [b. Feb. 14, 1861, m. July 2, 1890, William A. Huston, M. D., of Damariscotta, Maine.)

Herace N. Batchelder

Israel Harry, (b. Apr. 25, 1822. At 14, went as a boy into the store of Amos Dodge of New London. Two years later he left there and was employed by the McKeen Bros., of Nashua; from there he went to Boston and after several years residence removed to Chicago, Ill., and became proprietor of the *Batchelder Hotel*, and still lives there—no family.)

Lucretia Dole, (b. Nov. 10, 1825, m. James son of Alexander Wilson of Francestown, Sept. 28, 1848, and moved to the old Wilson homestead on the side of Crotched Mountain. After a 7 years struggle with that rocky locality they gave up the contest and went west. Tarried for a short time at Delaware, Ohio, then moved to a farm in Southern Ill., in the section known as Egypt. After a few years Mr. Wilson disposed of his farm and moved to Sandoval, Ill., where he engaged in the grain and mercantile business until his death, Nov. 11, 1874. His widow now res. at Norton, Ohio.

Orrin Stearns, (b. Dec. 11, 1828 m. Ann Maria Levett of North Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 20, 1853, res. in Worcester, Mass.)]

4. KIMBALL, [b. Aug. 8, 1796, m. Armenia Stearnes, of Conway, Mass., Nov. 9, 1824, was a farmer, d. at Conway, April 6, 1876.]
5. LEVI, [b. Dec. 20, 1798, m. 1st, Permelia Balch of Francestown Feb. 7, 1825, 2nd, Asenath Fisher of Francestown, Dec. 15, 1833. He was by trade a wheelwright. He succeeded to his father's estate and died at Francestown, June 24, 1875.]

The children of Levi and Permelia (Balch) Batchelder were:—

Elbridge Kimball, (b. at Francestown, May 13, 1826, m. Cornelia A. Vose of Francestown, Dec. 13, 1849. He is by trade a mason and a genial straightforward and prosperous citizen of the town. Children:— Charles Levi, born at Francestown, June 24, 1851, m. 1st, Mary A. Sleeper, of Francestown, Nov. 28, 1873. 2nd, Etta (Perkins) Spurling, of Nashua Dec. 15, 1883, is a mason and

resides at West Medford, Mass. Arthur George, born at Francestown, Feb. 14, 1860, m. Ada Mills of Francestown, Oct. 30, 1881, is a carpenter and resides at West Medford. Both Charles and Arthur are intelligent and industrious young men and skilful workmen. John Henry, (the youngest son of Elbridge) was born at Francestown, April 11, 1869, and died at Francestown, April 26, 1887.)

George L., (b. at Francestown, Dec. 17, 1828, m. Marietta Parsons of Conway, Mass., res. in Sunderland, Mass., where he is a deacon in the Congregational Church.)]

6. PERKINS, [b. May 20, 1802, unmarried, d. at Francestown, July 2, 1829.]

7. ROXANA, [b. Jan. 19, 1805, m. Deacon Buckman Fairbanks, May 22, 1832, d. at Francestown, April 15, 1878.]

BATTEN.

RICHARD BATTEN, who came to Francestown from Salem, Mass., about the year 1780, was in early life both a seaman and a soldier and was a man of many severe experiences. He was in active service in the last French War and one of few who survived to give an account of the treachery and brutality which followed the capitulation of Fort William Henry in New York, in 1757, which will again be referred to in our sketch of the Butterfield family. Although the soldiers of the garrison had been promised honorable treatment by Montcalm, the French Commander, yet no sooner had they left their defences, than they were attacked by the savages attached to Montcalms' command. Mr. Batten was seized and deprived of the greater part of his clothing and placed in the charge of two Indian warriors, who proceeded to lead him away as a prisoner. After being conducted a few miles by a sudden and violent effort he succeeded in regaining his liberty, although in his struggle with the savages much of his scant clothing was torn from him, making his condition in the dread wilderness deplorable in the extreme. Hoping to fall in with some escaped comrade he took a course toward the highlands between lakes George and Champlain, and did meet with a lad twelve or fourteen years of age who had escaped from the fort and was as destitute as himself. In company with the boy, whose life he was anxious to preserve, he changed his course and proceeded in a southerly direction hoping to reach Fort Edward. To prevent discovery they remained concealed by day and at night continued their journey. One night while travelling they discerned at some distance in the forest a fire with men around it and hoping to find a friendly camp, they approached so near that their presence was detected

by the dogs of the party, which they found to be a small detachment of French and Indians. Mr. Batten immediately placed the boy behind a tree where the firelight could not reach him and concealing himself in like manner, waited until the enemy had gone. It was then that he looked for the boy, but could find no trace of him, and his fate to this day remains a mystery. For six days Mr. Batten continued his wretched wanderings often climbing trees or secreting himself under logs and in the underbrush, to elude the Indians, many of whom he saw, and with much effort, barely avoided. Several times he swam the Hudson River. During the entire six days he subsisted upon berries and the bark of twigs and roots. During the Revolutionary war, Mr. Batten again shouldered his musket and was conspicuous for his courage and patriotism. He was possessed of a powerful constitution and notwithstanding all his hardships he was able in his eighty-sixth year to perform the work of an ordinary man, nor had his rugged life affected the natural mildness of his disposition, or impaired his sense of honor. He was the first to clear land upon the Rand farm in the south part of the town. His first home was built on the southern slope of Driscoll hill, the settlement at the Rand place being of a more recent date. The site of his first cabin is upon land now owned by Mr. Frank B. Starrett, where traces of his home are even now plainly seen. Mr. Batten was of Lowland Scotch descent. He was born at Salem, Mass., July 13, 1737, and married Lydia Stylman, who was also born in Salem, Nov. 12, 1737. He died in Francestown, Aug. 25, 1822. His wife died in Francestown, Dec. 7, 1802. Their children were:—

1. RICHARD JR., [b. in Salem, Mass., Feb. 3, 1759, m. Mary Rand of Lyndeborough, d. March 8, 1793. Richard Batten, Jr., was, like his father, a sea-faring man, was the first mate of a ship and in a night of fearful storm was blown from the rigging while heroically trying to perform what the terrified seamen had shrunk from attempting. Children were:—
A child, (d. in infancy.)
Mary, (b. May 29, 1788, m. Amasa Downes, Feb. 13, 1810, d. Aug. 22, 1817, at Francestown.)
2. LYDIA, [b. at Salem, Feb. 4, 1761, d. at Salem, 1768.]
3. HANNAH, [b. at Salem, July 16, 1763, m. Jonathan Austin of Francestown, March 19, 1793, d. at Lowell, Mass., Aug. 28, 1849.]
4. JOHN, [b. at Salem, March 23, 1765, m. Procinda Thorpe, of Dedham, Mass., Feb. 6, 1794, was a seaman and farmer. d. at Salem, Dec. 11, 1844. Children were:—

Nancy, (b. at Francestown, Feb. 12, 1795, m. Josiah Merrow, of Brookfield, N. H., Nov. 9, 1817, res. at Bowdoinham, Maine.)

Richard, (b. at Francestown, May 8, 1797, m. 1st. Elizabeth Yell, of Salem, Mass., 2nd, Abigail Yell, of Salem removed to New Boston, where he died Feb. 3, 1876.)

Lydia, (b. June 29, 1799, at Salem, m. Henry Meek, of Salem, Mass., d. at Salem, Sept. 12, 1883.)

Procinda, (b. at Salem, Oct. 28, 1803, m. Ephriam Richardson of Salem, Mass., res. at Rochester.)

Louisa, (b. at Salem, July 13, 1806, m. 1st. David Brown of Bowdoinham, Me., 2nd, S. E. Wells of Hallowell, Me., res. at Hallowell, Me.)

John, (b. at Salem, May 15, 1809, d. Bowdoinham, Me., Dec. 23, 1879.)

Aroline, (b. at Salem, Sept. 30, 1812, d. at Salem, Nov. 12, 1839.)]

5. LYDIA, [b. at Salem, May 18, 1772, d. at Francestown, Aug. 1, 1791.]

6. SARAH, [b. at Francestown, April 8, 1780, m. Nehemiah Rand of Lyndeboro, May 1, 1801, died at Francestown, May 4, 1870.]

BAXTER.

JONATHAN BAXTER who doubtless succeeded the Montgomery's on the Dr. George Bixby place was born in Methuen, Mass., April 14, 1770. His father, Thomas Baxter was a Revolutionary soldier and died of small-pox while in the service. Jonathan's wife was Abigail Perkins Wilkins of Mont Vernon. She was born Oct. 26, 1773, and died in 1853. They lived in New Boston fully five years before coming here and it is probable that their first three children were born in that town. Jonathan Baxter removed from Francestown about the year 1817, having resided here nearly fifteen years. He died at Hillsboro', Sept. 9, 1862. His children, five of whom, doubtless, were born in Francestown were:—

1. FRANCIS, EATON, [b. Dec. 28, 1798, died unmarried at Deering.]

2. LEVI RAY, [b. Jan. 30, 1801, d. unmarried at Deering.]

3. ELIZABETH LEACH, [b. April 11, 1803, m. Preston Cressey of Bradford, d. at Deering.]

4. ENOS KNIGHT, [b. April 20, 1805, m. 1st, Annis Grimes of Hillsboro,' 2nd, Louisa Beard of Boston, was a merchant, d. at Central City, Colorado.]
5. JONATHAN JR., [b. Aug. 3, 1807, m. Eliza Snow of Boston, Mass., was a merchant, d. at Boston, Aug. 1834.]
6. WILLIAM BRADFORD, [b. March 6, 1810, m. 1st, Judith Mears, of Stanstead, Canada, 2nd, Angeline Parker, of Hillsboro,' is a farmer, res. at Griggsville, Ill.]
7. MOSES EATON, [b. Sept. 7, 1812, m. Elizabeth Howe, of Warner, d. at Griggsville, Ill, in 1891.]
8. LYDIA B., [b. in 1814, m. Isaac H. Hatch of Hillsboro,' in 1840, res. at Griggsville, Ill.]

BEAN.

JOHN WADDEL BEAN was born in Greenfield, Sept. 2, 1795. He purchased the Burnham place near the Brennan brook in 1827, which he occupied five years, during which time he and Joseph Dyke manufactured rakes in a shop which was built by Daniel Bixby and which stood beside the brook on the north side of the road. He afterward occupied several places in town, the last being the present residence of Mrs. John Fifield, in Mill Village. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and received a pension. His wife was Achsah Fairbanks. She was born at Harvard, Mass., May 9, 1795, was married to Mr. Bean, May 9, 1816, and died at Francestown, Nov. 13, 1857. John Bean died at his home in Mill Village, July 8, 1883. His children were:—

1. JOHN NEWTON, [b. at Greenfield, April 25, 1824, m., March 18, 1849, Abbie Carter of Boston, Mass., where he resided and was for many years a merchant. He died at Boston, May 3, 1859.]
2. MARY ELIZABETH, [b. at Francestown, July 27, 1827, m. Charles Marcy of Hillsboro,' Oct. 30, 1850, resides at Peterboro.']

BELCHER.

WILLIAM BELCHER was the son of William Belcher of Stoughton, Mass., who was said to be a descendant of Jonathan Belcher, colonial governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire 1730-1740, also of New Jersey in 1747. Governor Belcher was born at Cambridge, in 1681, and died in 1757. William Belcher came here from Stoughton about the year 1803. The Belcher house which of old stood on the old road southeast of Fred Hopkin's place was once his home and he lived on other

places in this town. He was born at Stoughton, Oct. 2, 1781, married Susanna Randall who was born at Easton, Mass., May 6, 1778, and died in Francestown, June 6, 1846. He was by vocation a farmer. He died in Goffstown, Apr. 21, 1857. His children were:—

1. LYMAN, [b. in this town, d. here at an early age.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. in Francestown, m. Caroline Durant of Goffstown, Mar. 18, 1830, removed to Goffstown, where he died, Feb. 25, 1862.]
3. ELIJAH, [b. in Francestown, m. Olive Goodwin of Hillsboro,' lived in a small house eastward of the late residence of Caroline Draper, d. here Sept. 28, 1859, aged 52 years. His wife died in this town Jan. 29, 1880. Their children were born in this town:—
Thomas Edwin, (b. Dec. 3, 1831, married and resided in Fall River, Mass., where he died.)
Alfred, (b. Nov. 15, 1834, d. here Aug. 4, 1853.)
Fanny Elizabeth, (Twin sister of Alfred, m. 1st, James Whitfield of Francestown, 2nd, George E. Mills of Francestown, Dec. 23, 1881, res. at Medford, Mass.)]
4. REBECCA, [b. in Francestown, m. John Dodge of Greenfield, d. in Pennsylvania.]
5. BETSEY, [b. in this town, m. Manning Tenney of Goffstown, removed, to Goffstown, where she died.]
6. ALFRED, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 17, 1810, m. Fanny Goodwin of Hillsboro,' lived in the small house on the New Boston road between Mill Village and the residence of George F. Pettee. He died here Jan. 8, 1879. His wife died in this town April 18, 1880, aged 71 years.]
7. ELIZA, [b. here July 6, 1812.]
8. THOMAS, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 27, 1814, went to Canada, where all trace of him was lost.]
9. HANNAH, [b. at Francestown, Dec. 29, 1815, m. 1st, Jonathan Dustin of Francestown, (Pub. May 1, 1843,) 2nd, Thomas Follansbee of Peterboro,' d. at Peterboro,']
10. JONATHAN, [b. here March 3, 1818, unmarried d. at Salisbury.]
11. HORACE R. [b. in Francestown, April 12, 1820, m. Asenath Newton of this town, res. in this town. Mr. Belcher is an honest hard-working farmer. Children:—

Henry A., (b. at Francestown, June 23, 1842. He enlisted in the 13th N. H. Regt., in 1862, and died in the service at Norfolk, Va., Nov. 8, 1863.)

Myra O., (b. in Francestown, Jan. 19, 1847, m. John L. Shedd of Hillsboro,' Dec. 1, 1868, res. at Hillsboro'.)

Lyman H., (b. at Francestown, April 19, 1851, m. Estella Heard of Francestown, March 1, 1877, is a farmer and has always resided in this town. His children are:—Frank H., born in Francestown, Nov. 15, 1878. Christie H, born in Francestown, Aug. 27, 1880.)]

12. **ARMENIA JANE**, [b. at Francestown, Mch. 27, 1825, m. Alexander Meeks of Manchester.]

BELL.

JOHN BELL was born in the County of Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch parentage; married Elizabeth Todd; came to Londonderry, N. H., in 1720; went back and brought over his wife and two daughters in 1722; was chosen to many town offices; died July 8, 1743, aged 64, leaving children, Samuel, Letitia, Naomi, Elizabeth, Mary and John. John Bell, Jr., was b. in Londonderry, Aug. 15, 1730; m. Mary Ann Gilmore, Dec. 21, 1758; was Town Clerk; moderator; member of the Provincial Congress 1775; representative; muster-master of N. H. troops 1776; Col. of N. H. militia; state senator 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1791; Justice of Court of Common Pleas; elder in the Presbyterian Church; d. Nov. 30, 1825, aged more than 95 years, leaving children, Jonathan, Elizabeth, Susannah, Mary, Mary Ann, John and Samuel. Jonathan was a merchant in Chester and died there 1808 leaving no children. John was state senator; Councillor 5 yrs.; Sheriff of Rockingham Co. 7 yrs.; Governor of N. H. 1828; d. Mar. 23, 1836. Samuel Bell, L. L. D., (Samuel³, John², John¹,) was b. in Londonderry, Feb. 9, 1770; was graduated at Dartmouth College 1793; admitted to the bar 1796, having studied law with Hon. Samuel Dana of Amherst; at once opened an office in Francestown; and was looked upon with alarm and suspicion, and threatened with violence, many thinking that a lawyer was a dangerous and wicked intruder! (See Chapter 22, on Ministers, Physicians and Lawyers). Mr. Bell, however, after a time was found to be harmless; gained the confidence and love of the people; was Moderator of the town meeting 1803, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8; was Representative of this town 1804, 5, 6, being Speaker of the House 1805, 1806; was State Senator and President of the Senate 1807, 1808; moved to Amherst in the autumn of 1808, and thence to Chester 1811; was Justice of Superior Court 1816, 17, 18; was Governor of N. H. 1819, 20, 21, 22; was United States Senator 1823-1835; Trustee of Dartmouth College several years; m. 1st, Mehitable B., dau. of Hon. Samuel Dana of

Amherst, May 26, 1797, bringing his young wife of only sixteen years at once to this town to live; she d. in Amherst Sept. 17, 1810; m. 2nd, Lucy G. Smith of Amherst, (niece of the first wife) July 4, 1826, who d. in Chester, May 8, 1880. Mr. Bell d. Dec. 23, 1850; was a man of large mental powers, strict integrity, and was held in honor throughout the land. Children:—

1. SAMUEL DANA, L. L. D., [b. in Francestown, Oct. 9, 1798; was graduate of Harvard 1816; studied law with Hon. George Sullivan of Exeter; admitted to the bar Feb. 1820; began practice at Meredith Village, but soon removed his office to Chester where he practiced till 1830; Cashier Exeter Bank 1830-1836; Representative from Chester 1825-1826; Solicitor Rockingham Co. 1823; Justice Court Common Pleas 1848; Justice Superior Court 1849-1859; Chief Justice 1859-1864, which office he resigned Aug. 1, 1864.

Judge Bell was a man of large and varied learning; a life-long student; an upright and honorable magistrate; one of the most gifted sons of our State; and an honor to this, his native town. He m. Mary Healey, Aug. 8, 1826, and d. July 31, 1868. Children:—

John James, (b. in F. Oct. 30, 1827; grad. Harvard Law School 1847; A. M. from Dartmouth 1864; lawyer in Exeter and of excellent reputation.)

Samuel N., (b. Mch. 25, 1829; grad. Dartmouth 1847; was lawyer in Manchester; one of our strongest and most learned men; Member of Congress 1871-3 and 1875-7; was for a time a member of U. S. Senate; d. 1889.)

Mary W. (m. Rev. John P. Newell; d. Aug. 29, 1858.)]

2. JOHN, [b. Francestown Nov. 5, 1800; grad. Union College 1819; grad. Bowdoin Med. Coll. 1822; studied in Europe; Prof. of Anatomy, University Vt.; d. of consumption Nov. 29, 1830.]
3. MARY ANN, [b. in this town Oct. 26, 1802; m. John Nesmith of Lowell who was Lieut.-Governor of Mass. in 1862; d. Feb. 26, 1831.]
4. JAMES, [b. Francestown, Nov. 13, 1804; grad. Bowdoin 1822; studied law with his brother, Hon. Samuel D. Bell; admitted to the bar 1825; practiced law in Gilmanton, Ex-

- eter and Guilford; representative from Exeter 1846; memb. of Constitutional Convention 1850; chosen U. S. Senator 1855 and d. in that office May 26, 1857; m. Judith A., dau. of Hon. Nathaniel Upham; and was father of Hon. Charles Upham Bell, a lawyer of Exeter, Bowdoin, (Class of 1863.)
5. LUTHER V., M. D., L. L. D., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 2, 1806; grad. Bowdoin 1823; grad. Dartmouth Med. College 1826; practiced in Derry 1831-1837; Supt. McLean Asylum, Charlestown, Mass., 1837-1856; was one of Executive Council of Mass. 1850; of Constitutional Convention, Mass. 1853; Surgeon 11th Mass. Volunteers; Brigade Surgeon and Medical Director of Hooker's Division; d. at Budd's Ferry, Va., Feb. 12, 1862. He m. Frances, dau. of Dea. James Pinkerton of Derry. He was a man of marked ability and strength, like the others of this distinguished family,—all doing honor to this their native town.]
 6. GEORGE, [child of 2nd wife; b. June 24, 1829; grad. Dart. College 1851; lawyer; author Bell's Digest; went into the army and d. soon after his return, Sept. 2, 1864; m. Emma Preston.]
 7. JOHN, [b. July 19, 1831; m. Mary A. Bedee; M. D. 1854 University of Pa.; practiced in Derry and in New York City; Surgeon 5th U. S. Cavalry; d. 1883.]
 8. CHARLES, [b. Aug. 10, 1833; grad. Brown University 1853; m. Elizabeth Emerson; was a physician in Concord; d. Feb. 29, 1856.]
 9. LOUIS, [b. Mar. 8, 1836; was a lawyer in Farmington; was Col. 4th N. H. Vols.; killed at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865; his wife was Mary A. P. Bouton.]

HUGH BELL who lived on the Bell place now within the boundaries of the town of Bennington, was of Scotch ancestry. His father, William Bell, lived in Andover, Mass. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war. The maiden name of his wife was Abigail Kittridge. Hugh Bell was born in Andover, Mass. in 1770. He married Nancy Wilson of Deering. She died at her home, Feb. 22, 1856, aged 85 yrs. He also died there, May 13, 1851. He held the office of selectman of Society Land previous to the annexation of his farm to Francestown. His children were born upon the homestead:—

1. SALLY WILSON, [b. Jan. 17, 1796, m. Giles Newton of Antrim, Aug. 25, 1825, d. at Ashburnham, Mass., Dec. 26, 1884, aged 88 years.]
2. DAVID WILSON, [b. Dec. 25, 1797, m. Mary McCoy of Antrim, Jan. 28, 1836, died in Bennington, May 25, 1867. His wife was born in Antrim, June 8, 1813, and died in Francestown, Aug. 29, 1891. He succeeded his father upon the Bell farm. Children:—
Thomas Madison, (b. in Francestown Dec. 25, 1836, d. in Bennington, April 8, 1868.)
Clara Jane, (b. in Francestown July 16, 1840, m. Benjamin Franklin Deane, of Francestown, Oct. 29, 1861, res. in Milford.)
Carrie Elizabeth, (b. in Francestown, March 31, 1842, m. Moses C. Crombie, of New Boston, Jan. 2, 1875, res. at New Boston.)
George Milton, (b. in Bennington, May 22, 1848, m. Emma Mason, June 5, 1875, is by trade a carpenter.)]
3. CYRUS, [b. June 10, 1801, m. Nancy French of Rindge, July 26, 1827, was a tanner, res. at Henniker, d. Feb. 9, 1879.]
4. BETSEY GRIMES, [b. Sept. 28, 1803, m. Samuel Baldwin of Bennington, Sept. 30, 1830, d. at Bennington, Aug. 5, 1862.]
5. CLARISSA, [b. Jan. 25, 1806, m. Solomon Cleaves of Antrim, Feb. 2, 1831, resided in Keeseville, N. Y., where she died, Feb. 9, 1892.]
6. ROBERT GIBSON, [b. July 8, 1808, m. Sophronia (Bruce) Doe, of Acworth, Oct. 15, 1835, is by trade a tanner, resides at Somerville, Mass.]
7. NANCY J. [b. Feb. 5, 1812, m. Alexander Jameson of Antrim, April 3, 1845, res. at Antrim.]
8. WILLIAM KITTREDGE, [married Euridice Allen of Rindge, May 9, 1842, removed to Iowa, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died at the age of 63 years.]

BILLINGS.

Nathaniel Billings who lived nearly twelve years in the Bullard hill neighborhood, was born in Sharon, Mass., Aug. 2, 1759, and was of the fifth generation from Roger Billings, the family line being Roger¹,

Ebenezer², Jonathan³, Jonathan⁴, Nathaniel⁵. His mother was Sarah Guild, daughter of Nathaniel Guild of Dedham, Mass. He was married July 18, 1785, by the Rev. Philip Curtis to Miriam Bullard, daughter of Ebenezer Bullard, Sr., of Sharon and sister of Ebenezer Bullard, Jr., of Francestown. He came here about the year 1806, and settled on the place on "Bullard hill", now marked by the cellar hole almost upon the verge of the mountain. His descendants are said to be very numerous, living chiefly in the Western States. Harriet Billings, daughter of Nathaniel, married Jesse Butterfield, son of Robert Butterfield of this town. She died at Hooperstown, Ill., Jan. 8, "1885 or 6", in her 88th year. The family removed to Winhall, Vt., where Nathaniel died and was buried in the old cemetery on Jackson hill.

BIXBY.

It is now known that three Bixbys emigrated to this country early in the days of its colonization. Thomas of Salem, Mass., in 1636, being the first to bring the name to America; of him we know but little. Nathaniel Bixby who was the elder of two brothers who emigrated to America was in Ipswich, Mass., in 1637. A widow, Mary Bixby, received into the Boston Church in 1640, is supposed to have been the relict of Nathaniel and hence we conclude that he died soon after his arrival in America. Joseph, the younger brother, was according to the historian of Boxford an emigrant from England about the year 1638. In 1649 he married Sarah, widow of Luke Heard. Her maiden name was Wyatt and it is said that her parents were living at the time of this her second marriage and that they owned lands in Assington, Suffolk Co., England, which was doubtless the English home of the Wyatts. Joseph Bixby was for many years a resident of Boxford, Massachusetts. He was both prominent and popular in Boxford although he did not reside there till 1660, having previously lived in Ipswich and possibly in Salisbury, Mass. He won distinction as the commander of a company of men from Boxford, in King Philip's war. He died at Boxford in 1700. Sarah, his wife, also died in Boxford in 1704. Their children were Joseph³, Jr., Sarah², Nathaniel², Mary², George², Jonathan², Daniel², Benjamin² and Abigail². Three of his descendants settled in Hopkinton, Mass., one in Sheffield and one in Killingly, Conn. From his son Daniel² who went to Andover, Mass., originated those of the name in Francestown. Daniel² married Hannah Chandler of Andover, Dec. 21, 1674, and died in Andover, Dec. 5, 1717, aged 66 years. Hannah his wife died in Andover, Nov. 20, 1730. Thomas³, the son of Daniel², married Deborah Elkins, in Andover, Dec. 8, 1703, he died in Chelmsford, Mass., Dec. 5, 1754. His son Thomas⁴, Jr., was born in Chelmsford, May 17, 1722, he married Phoebe ———. Thomas⁴, Jr. died in Litchfield in 1760. Phoebe, his wife, died in that town in 1766. Their children were Edward⁵, born at Chelmsford, Sept. 8, 1744, Daniel⁵, born in Chelmsford, Aug. 31, 1746, Asa⁵ who died in Frances-

town, June 6, 1825, Thomas⁵, born in Litchfield, July 5, 1752, died in Francestown, Jan. 3, 1827, Sarah⁵ born in Litchfield, Oct. 8, 1754, married Benjamin Butterfield of this town. It is quite evident that all of these five children of Thomas⁴, Jr., came to Francestown, Daniel⁵ doubtless being the first, since his name appears upon the petition for a town charter in 1771. His name also appears upon the records of 1780, but nevertheless, his stay in Francestown was evidently brief. He is said to have built the Lolly farm-house, westward of the residence of Patrick Foote, which was once occupied by Perez Ewell and subsequently by Samuel Stevens.

EDWARD BIXBY built about 1776, on the hill westward of the village where stands the barn owned by Charles A. Vose. The small house in which Edward lived was burned down about the year 1835. Edward Bixby was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Sept. 8, 1744, and died in Francestown, Oct. 22, 1816. His wife's name was Lucy Barnes. She was born Apr. 21, 1749, and died in Francestown, Sept. 16, 1843. Children were:—

1. MOLLY, [b. Sept. 9, 1777, m. Ezra Fisher of Sharon, Mass., May 23, 1805, d. Apr. 2, 1854.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. Nov. 4, 1779. He was married Dec. 8, 1810, by Rev. Dr. Channing of Boston, to Mary Cummings who was in the early years of the town a school-teacher. She was born Oct. 22, 1770. William Bixby was a man of much ability and was long a leader in the political and business circles of the town. He was state senator in the years 1829 and '30. Being successful both as a merchant and farmer he accumulated much property and was a liberal doner to the Academy. He d. Oct. 30, 1862. His wife died April 6, 1856. An adopted child:—
Nancy Pierce, (b. at Hillsboro, Oct. 16, 1812, m. Edward P. Emerson of Nashua, Sept. 14, 1834, res. at Nashua.)]
3. LUCY [b. Dec. 23, 1782, d. Dec. 21, 1863.]
4. DOCTOR BARNES, [b. Nov. 27, 1785 m. Hannah Barnes (his cousin) of Litchfield and went to Arcade, N. Y.]
5. BETSEY, [b. Nov. 24, 1788, d. at Concord, April 24, 1854.]

ASA BIXBY married Elizabeth Dane of Francestown, and settled on the farm now owned by Thomas Averill, long known as the Hopkins place. He seems to have made his home in town about ten years later than his brother Edward, although we are told that he had a camp and was engaged in lumbering in this town some time previous to his actual settlement here. He, like many of his descendants, was doubtless pos-

Mr Bialy

essed of mechanical skill and a man of industry and enterprise. His name is found upon the list of Revolutionary soldiers from New Hampshire. He died in Francestown, June 6, 1825. Children were:—

1. A CHILD, [buried in Nov. 1784, the interment being the fifty-eighth in the old cemetery.]
2. BETSEY, [b. May 11, 1786, m. Benjamin Woodward of Francestown died in Francestown, July 18, 1862.]
3. SALLY, [b. Jan. 29, 1789, m. Jabez Fairbanks of Francestown, Jan. 2, 1814, died Dec. 2, 1839.]
4. DANIEL, [b. May 19, 1791, m. 1st, Mary Todd of Francestown Jan. 21, 1819, 2nd, Betsey (Whipple) Guild, Sept. 5, 1837, 3rd, Lucinda, (Duncklee) Combs of Hollis Nov. 8, 1855. Daniel Bixby early developed a talent for mechanical pursuits. When a mere boy, he built a small mill upon the Brennan Brook near the Burnham house, which he afterwards built. In this mill he was able to saw light boards. Later he built a shop in which he made chairs and bobbins, and afterward with his cousin Levi, son of Thomas Bixby he constructed a machine for cutting and heading nails. Still equal to utilizing small water privileges he built about 1821, the Bixby shop in the village which was first used for cabinet work and later for the manufacture of fancy boxes. The various machines and appliances of this shop which were the products of the labor and skill of Daniel and his son James prove both to have been possessed of no ordinary ability as mechanics. He was withal a man of tireless industry and good practical judgment. He died in Francestown, June 14, 1870. His children all born in Francestown were:—

Mary J., (b. April 24, 1821, d. May 12, 1823.)

- *Daniel Page*, (b. May 20, 1824, m. 1st, Sarah F. Willard Aug. 12, 1849, 2nd, Caroline W. Chase of North Weare, Jan. 18, 1862. She is the daughter of Otis Chase and was born in Deering, July 2, 1836. Mr. Bixby served nearly four years in the war of the Rebellion. He enlisted Oct. 14, 1861, in the 1st, New England Cavalry, he afterward reenlisted in the 1st, New Hampshire Cavalry, Co. L. Was in Libby Prison from Dec. 25, 1864, to Feb. 25, 1865, res. in Manchester, is a mechanic. He is remembered

in town as a man of pleasant social qualities and a skillful and tasty workman. His children by first marriage were Charles A., b. June 11, 1850, m. Ernestina Nevitt, of Albany, Ill., Dec. 9, 1886, now resides in Clinton, Iowa. Arthur L., b. Oct. 16, 1857, m. Annie Currier of Manchester, Nov. 1880, is a carpenter, contractor and builder in Manchester. Children by 2nd, marriage were Guy Sidney, b. in North Weare, Feb. 20, 1872, is a mechanic in Manchester. Addie Maria, b. in Francestown, Sept. 3, 1875, d. in Francestown, Sept. 8, 1877.)

James Todd, (b. June 30, 1830, m. 1st, Mary A. Duncklee of Francestown, Oct. 19, 1854, 2nd, Mary A. Morgan of Francestown, Sept. 8, 1869. Children by 2nd marriage, James M., b. April 8, 1870, d. Aug. 13, 1872. Ernest P., b. June 3, 1873. Both were born in Francestown. We have already referred to Mr. Bixby as a man of unusual mechanical ingenuity and skill. He was moreover a thoroughly public spirited man and was one of the founders of the Home Circle, through which society our town library had its origin. He represented the town in the State Legislature and was rightly regarded a man of more than ordinary intelligence. He died in Francestown, Nov. 24, 1883.)]

5. POLLY, [b. Aug. 27, 1793, m. Jabez Fairbanks of Newport, Nov. 17, 1840, d. in Newport, Jan. 26, 1863.]

6. ASENATH, [married William Quigley of Francestown, died at Francestown, Aug. 24, 1870.]

7. DEAN, [b. July 16, 1804, m. 1st, Lucy Manning of Francestown, April 29, 1835. 2nd, Sara Whiting of Francestown, Nov. 25, 1841, was by trade a carpenter, d. in Manchester, May 15, 1871. Children by 1st, marriage were:—

Lucy J., (b. at Francestown, Sept. 3, 1836, m. B. N. Hubbard of Brookfield, d. at Manchester, Dec. 14, 1871.)

Fanny A., (b. at Francestown, Sept. 17, 1838, was not married, res. at Manchester, d. at Manchester, May 6, 1859.)

Sarah, E., (b. at Francestown, March 19, 1841, m. 1st, Osborne Poor, of Raymond, 2nd, John Lane of Raymond.)

Children by 2nd, marriage were:—

Newell R. (b. at Francestown, June 14, 1843, m. Lucina T. Holt of Hooksett, was a carpenter, d. Jan. 18, 1890, at Manchester, where he lived and served in the Common Council. He was a soldier in the 7th N. H., during the late war.)

Daniel A., (b. at Francestown, March 13, 1845, m. Sarah A. Perkins of Brookfield. He served as drum major in the 7th N. H. Regt., d. at Manchester, Sept. 25, 1871.)

Mary E., (b. at Francestown, in 1847, d. at Manchester in 1848.)

Clinton H., (b. at Manchester, Dec. 3, 1848, m. Harriet M. Gardner of Bedford, is a carpenter, res. in Manchester.)]

8. FANNY, [married Samuel Ferson Jr., of Francestown, Feb. 27, 1821, d. at Francestown, June 13, 1837.]

THOMAS BIXBY, the youngest of the four brothers, settled westward of the village, nearly south of the Perley place. He seems to have been quite as prominent in public affairs as any of his race in Francestown. He was for twelve years town clerk, besides holding other offices which causes his name to appear often upon our early records. In the war of the Revolution, he was a lieutenant in Capt. Carson's company, and was at Bunker Hill, and subsequently endured with his comrades in arms the terrible privations of Valley Forge. He married 1st, Rebecca Holmes of Francestown, July 13, 1784, 2nd, Rhoda (Billings) Downes, Jan. 13, 1808. He died in Francestown, Jan. 3, 1827. His 1st wife died at Francestown, Jan. 29, 1804. His second wife survived him by many years, she died Sept. 13, 1851. Children all by 1st marriage, were born in Francestown.

1. PAUL, [b. Aug. 5, 1785, d. Sept. 11, 1785.]

2. THOMAS, JR., [b. Oct. 21, 1786, m. Polly Johnson of Francestown, Oct. 29, 1807, d. April, 1808.]

3. REBECCA, [b. Sept. 30, 1788, d. Jan. 8, 1793.]

4. HANNAH, [b. Nov. 25, 1790, m. John Bradford of Francestown, July 4, 1809, d. at Francestown, June 5, 1865.]

5. LEVI, [b. June 10, 1792, m. Mary A. Lobato of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, S. A., where he resided for many years, being for quite a period U. S. consul at that place. He died at Paramaribo, May 10, 1856. His children were:—

Frances Jane, (b. at Paramaribo, Feb. 10, 1833, m. 1st Daniel J. Mens of Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. 2nd, Dr. John J. B. Vermyne of Holland, May 7, 1867, d. at New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 20, 1878.)

Thomas Edward, (b. at Paramaribo, June 23, 1835, m. Addie M. Morse of Boston, Mass., April 27, 1871. Although engaged in mercantile pursuits in the city of Boston, he resides in Francetown, having, doubtless, an attachment for the home of his ancestors. Mr. Bixby is here a most acceptable citizen, since he is a gentleman in whom the higher qualities of manhood have not been compromised by the complications and engrossments of business. His children are:—Thomas Edward, b. at Boston, Nov. 16, 1872, Levi Mason, b. at Lynn, Mass., Dec. 29, 1873, Emma Frances, b. Sept. 20, 1879, at Francetown.)

George Holmes, (b. at Paramaribo, Nov. 2, 1837, m. Anna H. Dana of Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1877. Dr. Bixby graduated at the Dartmouth Medical School in 1858, having previously studied at Woodstock and Harvard. Being ambitious in his profession he visited Europe on a tour of research and observation and was at Vienna at the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, the news of which quickened his spirit of patriotism and philanthropy, and he returned to America, reaching Boston in Jan., 1862. Here he answered an urgent appeal for surgeons from the President of the Western Sanitary Commission, and hastened to St. Louis, where his services were gladly accepted and he was assigned to the large river steamer "Empress," which was being converted into a floating hospital, by the Commission. Dr. Bixby continued in this service six weeks during which time the thousands of soldiers wounded at Shiloh, were removed to the hospitals of St. Louis. In June, 1862, at the recommendation of the President of the Commission, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., and was given charge of the captured steamer, "Red Rover" which under his supervision was prepared for hospital use with such despatch that he reported on the 6th of June to the commanding naval officer at Memphis, and immediately received the sick and wounded from the engagements of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Fort Hindman. The boat was ordered to Vicksburg in July, and on the historic 4th, Dr. Bixby witnessed the surrender of that city. In the summer of 1862, which was a season almost

unparalleled for sickness on the Mississippi, the medical service was taxed to its utmost capacity, and the "Red Rover" was compelled to return to St. Louis for repairs and enlargement in December of that year. In Feb. 1863, she returned to the squadron and was the first unarmed boat to reach New Orleans after the opening of the river. Dr. Bixby left the service Nov. 25th, 1865, with the highest commendations for courtesy, skill, humanity and self-sacrifice displayed by him in the three and one-half years of continuous service. His present home is in New Bedford, Mass. However, he has a summer residence in Francestown, and in many ways he has displayed a deep and kindly interest in the town. Dr. Bixby has an enviable reputation in his profession, being especially skilful in surgery. He was for several years in practice in Boston. In this section his many successful operations, often performed without thought of remuneration, are still remembered. He has one child, Mary Alison, b. at Boston, Nov. 3, 1878.)

Charles Hendrick, (b. at Paramaribo, March 26, 1839, m. Sara P. Lawrence of New Boston, Sept. 10, 1862. He is by profession a clergyman, and resides in Chicago, Ill.)

Annie Ottalina, (b. at Paramaribo, Oct. 31, 1840, m. Rev. Samuel B. Stewart of Farmington, Dec. 17, 1863, resides in Lynn, Mass.)

Arthur Nicholas, (b. at Paramaribo, July 12, 1842, died in infancy.)

Emma Adaline, (b. at Paramaribo, July 11, 1845, m. Dr. John J. B. Vermyne, then of New Bedford, Mass., June 2, 1881, resides in New Bedford.)

Arthur Nicholas, (b. at Paramaribo, Jan. 27, 1848, m. Constance Van Dyke of Paramaribo. He sailed from Paramaribo for Boston and died on the passage, Oct. 3, 1894.)]

6. AN INFANT, unnamed, [b. March, 1795.]

7. OLIVER, [b. April 28, 1796, m. 1st, Abigail W. Farrington, of Lyndeboro', Nov. 13, 1823. 2nd, Huldah D. Farrington of Lyndeboro', Nov. 13, 1838, was a merchant and farmer and resided in Wilton, Lyndeboro, Amherst and Hillsboro', where he died, Feb. 27, 1879.]

8. REBECCA, [b. May 29, 1798. d. at Francestown, Jan. 29, 1808.]

9. PAUL HOLMES, [b. April 27, 1801, m. Eliza Jane Aiken of Francestown, May 11, 1826. Mr. Bixby was long a prominent citizen of the town. He served two terms in the State Legislature, and was for many years moderator of town meeting, he was, moreover, the originator of the considerable banking business which has long given the town some prominence, and was virtually the founder of the first Francestown Bank, being for a long period its cashier. He was afterward cashier of the National Bank and to his death, treasurer of Savings Bank, of which he was one of the founders. He was also engaged in mercantile pursuits. He died at Francestown, Feb. 13, 1870. His wife died at Francestown, Feb. 20, 1874. Their children were:—

Augustus Holmes, (b. at Francestown, March 12, 1827, m. Mary L. Shepherd, daughter of William and Mary (Doak) Shepherd of Manchester, Dec. 2, 1855, resides in Francestown. Major Bixby is a man of education, which was obtained at Francestown Academy, Amherst College, and through the medium of extensive reading, intercourse and travel. Quite early in life he followed the profession of civil engineering and was employed for a number of years as engineer on the Maysville & Lexington road in Kentucky, the Wabash in Indiana, the Memphis and Charleston and the Memphis & Nashville in Tenn., and the Memphis & Little Rock in Ark. He was upon the Isthmus of Panama in the famous days of '49, besides visiting many places in Central and South America and the West Indies. He enlisted in the N. H. battalion of the first N. E. Cavalry as 1st Lieut., and was promoted captain in 1862. He participated in twenty-five engagements, in all of which he commanded his company, the first being at Front Royal, Va., which place was captured by a bold attack of an inconsiderable force of cavalry, and held by the same until the arrival of the main body of the army. He was serving upon the body guard of Gen. Phil. Kearney when that intrepid officer received his death wound at Chantilly, and is one of the few possessing the Kearney badge. The ser-

vices performed by him at Middleburg, have received mention in works of greater note than ours. Here the regiment fighting an entire brigade of Stewart's cavalry, was nearly annihilated. Col. Duffie, with twenty-seven men, and four officers, among whom was Capt. Bixby, only escaped capture. Captain Bixby's horse was shot and he received a severe wound. He was transferred to the 1st N. H. Cavalry, in Jan., 1864, and served as inspector in the Cavalry bureau till Nov. 9, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He was brevetted major in July, 1865. In 1871 he was chosen Commander of the N. H. department of the G. A. R. Besides representing the town in the Legislature he has held various town offices. To his intelligence and well-timed assistance the completeness of this work may be in part ascribed. Children born in Francestown were:—William Paul, b. Jan. 1, 1857. Having attended Francestown Academy, and Philip's Academy at Andover and graduated at the Institute of Technology at Boston, he became very proficient in his father's profession of Civil Engineering, to which he added that of a mining engineer, and was employed first on the Wabash R. R., at Toledo, and St. Louis, and subsequently on the Missouri Pacific Railway, being division engineer, of the Wichita, Ft. Scott and Western R. R. at the time of his death, which occurred at Wichita, Kan., July 16, 1888. Joseph Shepherd, b. March 15, 1860, is a pharmacist in Lynn, Mass.)

Thomas A., (b. at Francestown, July 5, 1832, d. July 12, 1832.)]

10. *ROXANNA*, [b. at Francestown, Jan. 27, 1804, d. Nov. 30, 1804.]

BLACK.

SAMUEL BLACK was born in Londonderry, Aug. 2, 1794. He married Olive Clark of Francestown, Dec. 23, 1823, and settled on what is now called the Black place. The house, which was pulled down a few years ago, stood a short distance to northward of the Downes or Parker place. Here Mr. Black died, Oct. 30, 1838. His children were:—

1. JAMES WALLACE, [b. at Francestown, Feb. 10, 1825, is a photographer of note in Boston, Mass., m. Fannie G. Sharp of Boston in 1859, res. in Cambridge, Mass.]
2. INFANT, [b. at Francestown, Jan. 27, 1832, d. at Francestown, March 27, 1832.]

BLANCHARD.

EDWIN T. BLANCHARD, was born at Wilton, March 18, 1819. His father Abner Blanchard was born at Wilton, being the son of Benjamin Blanchard, who removed from Andover, Mass., to Wilton, where he lived until the close of life. Abner was twice married; first to Hannah Tarbell, born at Mason and died at Temple, May, 1833, second to Annie Dale of Wilton, who died in Francestown, Sept. 15, 1862, aged 73 years. He died in Bennington, March 22, 1855, aged 67 years. Edwin T. Blanchard, came here from Wakefield in 1859, and lived on the Isaac Hovey place and later on the Fairbanks place from which he removed to the place he now occupies. He married, Jan. 25, 1842, Sarah Cragin. She was born at Temple, July 3, 1816. Mr. Blanchard and his wife are very respectable and hospitable people. Their children are:—

1. BENJAMIN A., [b. at Greenfield, Dec. 19, 1842. In the war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the 1st N. H. Heavy Artillery and died from the effects of his military service, June 8, 1867, at his home in Francestown.]
2. CHARLES E., [b. at Greenfield, Jan. 13, 1845, m. Etta F. Savage, of Greenfield, Nov. 17, 1869. He lived with his parents on the Fairbanks place until 1874, when he removed to Greenfield, where he now resides. His wife was born at Greenfield, Aug., 1848. Their children are:—
Sarah J., (b. at Francestown, Oct. 8, 1870, m. Allen Spaulding, of Francestown, March 30, 1893, res. in Nelson.)
Lura E., (b. at Francestown, March 17, 1872, m. Willis C. Hill of Greenfield, March 30, 1893, res. at Greenfield.)
Frank E., (b. at Francestown, Aug. 15, 1873.)
Willie C., (b. at Greenfield, Jan. 22, 1877.)
Anna J., (b. at Greenfield, March 2, 1879.)
Grace C., (b. at Greenfield, April 21, 1882.)
Walter R., (b. at Greenfield, Feb. 21, 1884.)
Bertie G., (b. at Greenfield, Jan. 14, 1886.)
Pliny A., (b. at Greenfield, Dec. 13, 1890.)]

3. JENNIE S., [b. at Bennington, Sept. 19, 1848, m. 1st. Willie Holt, of Greenfield, Jan. 21, 1873. 2nd, Franklin B. Starrett of Francestown, Dec. 18, 1884, res at Francestown.]
4. ABNER FRANCIS, [b. at Bennington, April 9, 1852, is unmarried, is a merchant, res. at Fitchburg, Mass.]
5. EVIE C., [b. at Francestown, Sept. 29, 1859, m. Oscar Whitcomb, of Temple, Nov. 27, 1880, removed to Temple, where she resides.]

BOARDMAN.

FRANCIS BOARDMAN, whose name appears in our sketch of the Bradford family, was the grandson of Thomas Boardman, who came from Ipswich, Mass., to Lyndeborough, where he died at an advanced age, leaving four children:—Hannah, who married Aaron Lewis, Thomas, (the father of Francis,) Daniel N. and John, who died in Francestown, where he was employed as clerk in a store. Francis Boardman was born in Lyndeborough, Nov., 1811. He came to this town in 1830 and worked, upon the farm of Rev. Moses Bradford one year. In the following year he married Sarah Eaton Bradford, youngest child of Rev. Moses Bradford and settled upon the farm. He removed to Newport in 1839, where he has held many public offices. His first wife died at Newport, Nov. 2, 1845, and he married 2nd, in 1849, Susan J. Hazen, of Norwich, Vt. Hannah, a sister of Francis Boardman also resided several years in Francestown and died here in 1843. The children of Francis and Sarah Boardman are:—

1. JAMES HENRY, [b. at Francestown, Aug. 6, 1831, m. Anna Elizabeth Kelsey, of Utica, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1864. He was early engaged in mercantile pursuits in Newport and Francestown, and later in Holyoke, Mass., and Chicago, Ill. He now resides with his family in the latter city.]
2. MOSES BRADFORD, [b. at Francestown, May 25, 1833. After his preparatory study at Meriden he entered Amherst College in 1856, and graduated in 1860. He studied Theology at Union Theological Seminary, New York, and at Andover, Mass. Being dependent upon his own resources he taught both private pupils and public schools, while pursuing his studies, and soon afterward suffered the consequences of over exertion. Before his graduation at Andover, he accepted a call to the Evangelical Congregational Church at Lynnfield Center, Mass., where he served from Oct. 1, 1863 to Nov. 7, 1870, when he was dismissed to

accept a call to the Congregational Church, at Brimfield, Mass., where he was installed, Dec. 1, 1870, and served until, by reason of the failure of his health, he was dismissed Oct. 29, 1873. He travelled abroad for his health, and was apparently recovering when he was again prostrated in London. After his return he attempted some ministerial labor which he was soon compelled to relinquish. In 1883 he was employed as Associate in Pastoral Work in the First Church of Christ in New Britain, Conn., where he has since remained. He married, Sept. 17, 1863. Miss Ellen E. Barbour of Harwinton, Conn., has had four children, three sons and a daughter.]

JOHN BOARDMAN, son of Thomas Boardman of Ipswich, Mass., and Lyndeboro', N. H., was employed as a clerk in Wilson's store in this town and died here, Nov. 25, 1810, aged 30 years. He was about to be married at the time of his death.

MICAH BOARDMAN, was born in Lyndeboro', Dec. 21, 1806. He came here about the year 1837 and lived fifteen years on the place now occupied by George Kingsbury, Jr. He was a brother of Francis Boardman and of Hannah Boardman, who died in this town, Aug. 25, 1843, aged 33 years and of Lucy Boardman, born Nov. 28, 1817, who married John Huntington and died in Nashua, and of Sarah Boardman, born March 27, 1820, who married John H. Patch of this town and died at Webster, Mass., Feb. 4, 1883. John Boardman the first born of the children of the parents of Micah died in infancy. Micah was married twice. He died in Arlington, Vt., in 1873.

BOUTELL.

JAMES¹ BOUTELL of Salem, Mass., was made a freeman, March 14, 1639, and died in 1651. His son, James², married Rebecca Kendall, June 15, 1665. She was born Feb. 10, 1644, and died Aug. 30, 1713. James died Dec. 5, 1716. Kendall³, son of James and Rebecca was born June 15, 1682, and married Lucy Damon, Jan. 7, 1706, and settled at Reading, Mass., where he died, Jan. 8, 1770. Kendall⁴, doubtless the grandson of Kendall and Lucy (Damon) Boutell, was born at Reading, Aug. 12, 1736. He settled in Amherst, where he died, Aug. 12, 1820. His wife, Sarah, also died at Amherst, April, 1812, aged 76 years. Joseph⁵, son of Kendall, was born March 6, 1757. He settled in Amherst, where he married Abigail ——— and had by this marriage six children. Luther⁷, the third child, was born Aug. 8, 1789.

LUTHER BOUTELL, born Aug. 8, 1789, came here from Amherst about the year 1820, and lived in the house on the extreme northwestern border of the village now owned by Charles A. Vose. He married Charlotte Short of Deering, daughter of Elizabeth Short, May 16, 1820. She died in this town, May 3, 1858. Mr. Boutell removed to Marlow, where he died, Dec. 14, 1862. Only child:—

MARY E., [d. at Francestown, Aug. 7, 1835, aged 9 years.]

BOYD.

DEA. SAMUEL BOYD was a descendant of one of the many Scotch-Irish emigrants bearing this family name, who settled in Londonderry soon after the incorporation of that town. The ancient Boyds were among the high dignitaries of Scotland. Indeed the name originated with "Robert, son of Simon, who was third son of Alan the second, Lord High Steward" of that country. Robert being of very fair complexion was named, "Boyt or Boyd," from the Gaelic, signifying *fair*, he is said to have been the ancestor of all the Boyds in Scotland. There are, however, families of the name of *Boit*, who claim that as the original name. From the first Robert Boyd, who died about the year 1240, descended Sir Robert Boyd, who died in 1270, whose son, Sir Robert Boyd, was a baron and figured somewhat conspicuously in historic events during the reign of Edward I. of England. His son, the fourth Sir Robert, was perhaps the most illustrious of the lineage, since for his gallantry in the service of Robert Bruce, he was by that king made Lord of Kilmarnock and otherwise greatly honored. Of the emigration of the descendants of the above to Ireland, and that of their descendants to America, it may not be necessary to speak, although it is possible to do so since abundant information upon the subject is obtainable. Dea. Samuel Boyd was a resident of this town as early as 1778, living with his brother, Nathaniel, on the Mynard Dutton place. He was born in Derry, June 2, 1738. His wife was Jane Mack. She was born at Derry, Feb. 14, 1744, and died in Francestown, July 13, 1827. He was a farmer by vocation and was a very good man. He died in this town, July 12, 1811. Children were:—

1. MARGARET, [b. at Derry, May 6, 1777, m. John Wilson of New Boston, Nov. 17, 1801, d. at Nashua, Dec. 17, 1862.]
2. HANNAH, [b. at Francestown, June 2, 1778, unmarried, died at Greenfield, March 17, 1852.]
3. ANNIS, [b. at Francestown, Feb. 22, 1780, unmarried, died at Greenfield.]
4. NATHANIEL, [b. at Francestown, June 13, 1781, unmarried, was a farmer, died at Greenfield, March 10, 1848.]

NATHANIEL BOYD settled on the Mynard Dutton place, but afterward built on the Horace Hopkins place which was for a number of years his home. He died in this town, Oct. 4, 1811. His wife was Molly Ramsey of Greenfield. Children :—

1. JANE L., [b. at Francestown, Nov. 3, 1790, m. Adam Dickey of Francestown, May 4, 1815, d. in Francestown, June 20, 1871.]
2. POLLY, [b. in Francestown, married Ebenezer Talbot of this town, died here, Sept. 14, 1843, aged nearly 51 years.]
3. NATHANIEL, [twin brother of Polly, died here, unmarried, Sept. 10, 1844.]
4. EBENEZER, [b. in Francestown, m. 1st, Lorenza Dickey, a niece of Adam Dickey of this town. She died here, Apr. 17, 1829, aged 24 years. He married 2nd, Hannah Balch of Francestown. Ebenezer Boyd was a valuable citizen of this town, and was many times elected to office. He lived on the place now occupied by Miles Swinington. Here he died, June 11, 1840, aged 45 years. His children were :—

William H., (b. at Francestown, m. 1st, Lizzie Smith of Manchester, 2nd, Louisa Hill also of Manchester, in which city he resided for a number of years, being by vocation a clerk. He died at Manchester.)

Lorenza, (b. at Francestown, m. Oscar B. Whitcomb, of Manchester, resides at Mount Auburn, Iowa.)

Page I., (b. in Francestown, July 28, 1832, is a farmer and stock dealer at Dover, Kansas, where he has long resided.)

George F., (b. at Francestown, April, 1834, married Louisa Heil of Topeka, Kansas, res. at Moro, Oregon, is by vocation a farmer.)

Charles Henry, (b. at Francestown, Nov. 4, 1836, m. Lizzie H. Cragin, daughter of Paul Cragin, Jr. of Manchester, N. H., Nov. 26, 1863. After a preparatory course at Francestown Academy, he entered Dartmouth College in 1854, where he maintained a high rank in scholarship, and in 1858, graduated with honor. Ere the close of the following year he was recalled to Dartmouth to fill the position of Tutor in Mathematics, which he occupied one year, after which he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover.

Mass., at which institution he graduated, and shortly afterward begun his labors as a preacher at Norwich, Conn., where he remained until the spring of 1864, when he became pastor of the church at Mystic Bridge, Stonington, Conn., and so continued a year, when failing in health, he was advised by a distinguished physician to resign his pastorate, leave the ministry, and seek by rest and a change of climate, relief and recuperation. This advice he heeded, but too late, since his disease soon assumed the form of consumption, of which he died, at Manchester, Jan. 5, 1866. As a man of bright intellect, thorough scholarship, religious zeal and noble nature. Francestown has not produced his superior.)]

2. FANNY, [b. at Francestown, m. Amasa Downes of Francestown, Oct. 7, 1823, removed to New York, where she lived many years. d. at Sabetha. Kan.. April 28, 1873.]

BOYNTON.

THE BOYNTON FAMILY was "located" in York, England fully half a century before the Norman conquest, or as early as 1014. Among its illustrious names was that of Bartholomew de Boynton, who, as shown by the record of the English Baronets, was Lord of the Manor in 1067. Mention should also be made of Sir Matthew Boynton, member of Parliament from Heyden, Yorkshire, who is accredited with doing more than any other person in supplying New England with horses, sheep, goats and agricultural implements between the years 1625 and 1650. From very olden time to the present the family has had its seals and armorial bearings, though the name has undergone various and peculiar orthographic changes. William and John Boynton from Yorkshire, England, who located at Rowley, Mass. in 1638, were doubtless, the progenitors of the Boyntons of Central New England. This name is found in the early records of Hollis, in which we learn that Joshua Boynton, son of Joshua and Martha was born Nov. 28, 1743, which was nearly three years previous to the incorporation of that town. The name of John Bonyton also appears upon the early records. He was the father of Moses, who was the grand father of Samuel L. Boynton, whose family formerly resided in this town. Moses married Hannah Lund, and by this marriage had fourteen children, of whom Moses, the father of Samuel was the second. He was born March 2, 1798, and married Amy Lawrence, April 27, 1818. The Lawrence family was also established in Hollis previous to the town's incorporation, which was in 1746. Of this branch of the Lawrence family, was the celebrated Amos Lawrence of Boston. The Muster Rolls of the Revolution bear the names of seventy-one

Boyntons, who were in the service and honorably discharged. Of this number, seven enlisted from Hollis. Three of whom, Elias, Jacob and Joshua, fought at Bunker Hill.

SAMUEL L. BOYNTON'S family occupied for many years the house in Mill Village in which A. W. Wood lived. He was the son of Moses and Amy (Lawrence) Boynton, and was of that branch of the family that settled quite early in Bedford, N. H. He was born in Hollis, March 15, 1821, and was an overseer in a factory in Nashua, where he died, Oct. 17, 1855. He was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married Aug. 22, 1844, was Florence M. Smith of Londonderry. She was born at Londonderry, April 10, 1823, and died at Nashua, Aug. 12, 1849. His second wife was Mary J. Dickey, born at Francestown, Feb. 7, 1819. She married Mr. Boynton, Jan. 22, 1850. In 1857 she came to Francestown with the children made dependent upon her by her husband's death, and lived in Mill Village, as previously stated, until 1871, when she removed to Henniker, where she has since resided. Children by 1st marriage were:—

1. ELLA VIOLA, [b. at Nashua, Feb. 21, 1846, m. George E. Tupper of Nashua, Oct. 16, 1866, d. at Nashua, July 16, 1869.]
2. GUSTON A., [b. at Nashua, Oct. 9, 1848, d. at Francestown, March 22, 1869.]

Only child by 2nd marriage was:—

3. EMMA JANE, [b. at Nashua, May 29, 1851, m. George C. Preston of Francestown, Nov. 6, 1871, resides at Henniker.]

BRADFORD.

THE NAME BRADFORD was derived from the Saxon, Bradenford, otherwise, Broad-ford. Rev. Moses⁶ Bradford was the son of William⁵ Bradford of Canterbury, Conn., who was the son of James⁴ Bradford also of Canterbury, the son of Thomas³ Bradford, of Lyme, Conn., who was the son of "Hon. William² Bradford Esq.," Lieut. governor of the Plymouth Colony. Hon. William was the son of William¹ Bradford, the second governor of that historic colony. Gov. William Bradford was born in Austerfield, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, Eng. His father was William Bradford, son or grandson of John Bradford, who was burned at the stake for his religious convictions about the year 1555, in the reign of Queen Mary, Gov. Bradford was baptised, March 19, 1589. His baptismal robe is said to be in the possession of one of his descendants. When quite young he was left an orphan, and his limited school education was obtained through the consideration of his grandfather and uncle. At 12 years of age he became a constant reader of the Scriptures and at this early age he

joined the Puritans, who then had for their ministers Richard Clifton and John Robinson. This decided course brought upon him the disapprobation of his relatives, and much abuse and trouble. At this time the persecuted Puritans were vainly endeavoring to escape to Holland, "Once and again" it is said, "they secured ships to sail but were betrayed and thwarted." At length when 17 years of age, William Bradford succeeded, after not a few reverses, in reaching Amsterdam, where he became an apprentice to a silk-dyer and served until he was 21 years of age. He then sold his estate in England and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He married Dorothy May, at Leyden, Nov. 20, 1613. In 1620, still adhering to the Puritans, he crossed the Atlantic in the Mayflower, and was the second to sign the compact of Nov. 11, 1620, on board that ship in Cape Cod Bay, which instrument provided for the maintenance of a most excellent constitutional government for the colony. During his absence from the ship on Dec. 7, 1620, his wife fell overboard and was drowned. She left an only child whose name was John. After the death of Gov. Carver in 1621, William Bradford was elected governor of the colony and was re-elected every year, until his death, save five years, when for very sensible reasons, he declined a re-election. He married, Aug. 14, 1623, Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth, to whom he is said to have been engaged in his youth. Mr. Bradford was evidently a man of scholarly tastes since he is said to have "understood" seven languages, English, Low Dutch, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek and Hebrew. He made himself familiar with Greek and Hebrew when in middle life, being stimulated by a desire to read the Scriptures in their original languages. He left a valuable manuscript history of Plymouth Colony, which was taken away by the British when they evacuated Boston in 1775. It was found 80 years afterward in an English library, where it is still retained, however, a copy was obtained and the contents of the same published by the Mass. Hist. Society in 1856. Mr. William Bradford, father of Moses Bradford, was born in Canterbury, July 2, 1718. Moses was born in Canterbury, Aug. 6, 1765. His mother was Mary Cleveland, daughter of Abigail and Josiah Cleveland, son of Josiah, who coming from Chelmsford, Mass., was the second settler in Canterbury. Mary (Cleveland) Bradford, the mother of Moses, was born in Canterbury, May 29, 1720. She had 14 children. Moses being her last. A devout woman she doubtless was and very anxious that her sons should mature in those qualities which should make them able and earnest preachers of the gospel. At 13 years of age young Moses was furnished by his father with a suitable outfit and sent on horseback to the home of his brother Ebenezer in Rowley, Mass. Ebenezer Bradford, besides being a preacher of much ability, must have been a man of fine scholarship and a skillful instructor, since through his guidance and tuition, Moses was enabled to enter the Senior Class of Dartmouth College in the spring of 1785, at which institution he

graduated in the following autumn. He then returned to Rowley, where he studied Theology with his wise and generous brother. After completing his studies he taught school in Portsmouth and preached in various places. Previous to his coming to Francestown he is said to have declined a pastorate in Milford. His settlement here—if an anecdote, which we will relate can, in all its details, be vouched for—may be classed with those human events which we term accidental. He had set out upon a journey and by mere chance stopped for the night in this town. The people it would seem were just then very desirous of securing a pastor and hearing that a minister was in the place they invited him to preach to them, and a goodly congregation having assembled, he acquitted himself so acceptably that a committee was appointed to interview him. Not aware of this he was fairly upon his journey on the following morning, when he was overtaken by the breathless committee, who persuaded him to return and again address the people in the evening. With feelings perhaps not utterly devoid of humor he selected as his text, Acts X. 29. "Therefore came I unto you without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask therefore for what intent you have sent for me." The intent was very soon made known to him, and he was settled as pastor of the church and town, Sept. 8, 1790. We may perhaps be pardoned for inserting in this place another anecdote revealing the characteristics of the man. After leaving this town he preached through invitation in many vacant pulpits. While sojourning for a short time in one of our northern towns he became much exercised by the sight of an unfinished church edifice, which the thriftless parishioners had left to withstand the inroads of the elements. This he declared to be a monument of disgrace, and finally offered to purchase the illstarred structure, that he might burn it or turn it to some good account. This had the effect to arouse the people from their inertness and the building was finally completed. In the early years of his pastorate, he was doubtless a preacher of much vigor and of consequent power. An old parishioner long since departed affirmed that "he was very rousing at funerals," which leads us to infer that he was equal to awakening the emotions to a marked degree even for those early times when fervor and enthusiasm were the first fruits of the religious service. His voice was said to be exceptionally fine in the years of his early manhood, (though it did not retain all its better qualities in his after life,) and his manner and bearing were such as to evoke many kindly comments, some of which are still extant in brown-leaved memoranda. His first wife was Dorothy Bradstreet of Rowley, Mass. She died of consumption, in Rowley, June 24, 1792. His second wife was Sarah Eaton of Francestown. The death of his first wife is said to have rendered him very melancholly. On the Sabbath in which he was told that she could not recover he selected to be sung the 119th Psalm, beginning, "My God, consider my distress." In her last sickness, she was taken to Rowley, borne on a bed, or litter

between two horses, while her husband journeyed beside her on horseback. She hoped to recover in the friendly air and cheery surroundings of her former home, but she lived only two weeks after her departure from Francestown. Mr. Bradford was a man of strong religious convictions, which he presented and sustained with arguments both able and lengthy, the services in winter lasting nearly the entire day, and this, too, when the church building had no adequate heating facilities; but since his parish embraced the entire town, the population of which then exceeded that of the present, and church-going was both generally advocated and strenuously enjoined by both pastor and layman, his congregations were large and the fact that three hundred and thirty-seven persons were admitted to church membership during the thirty-seven years of his ministry speaks for its success. He lived in the house now occupied by Nathan Henry Wood, a short distance southward of the village, the land of the farm being tilled under his supervision. His ministry terminated Jan 1st, 1827. He died June. 14, 1838, in Montague, Mass., where his second wife died, Feb. 15, 1848.

MOSES BRADFORD married first, Dorothy Bradstreet, the youngest daughter of Moses and Lucy Bradstreet of Rowley, Mass. She was born in Rowley, Sept. 7, 1765. Date of marriage, Nov. 4th, 1788. Children:—

1. CHARLOTTE BRADSTREET, [b. in Rowley, Mass., April 18, 1790, m. Dec. 25, 1812, Nathaniel Bradstreet of Rowley, where she resided until her death, Oct. 17, 1876.]

2. DOLLY, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 8, 1792, d. in Deering, Aug. 14, 1793.]

Moses Bradford married second, Sarah Eaton of Francestown, April 4, 1793. Children by this marriage were:—

3. FANNIE MARIA EATON, [b. Jan. 13, 1794 in Francestown, d. in Francestown, May 5, 1807.]

4. SAMUEL CLEVELAND, [b. at Francestown, July 2, 1795.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1818, and studied Theology with Rev. James Bradford of Sheffield, Mass. He was ordained pastor at Crown Point, N. Y., June 25, 1822. During his pastorate of four years at this place, there was a revival which doubled the membership of this church. His next pastorate was at Derby, Vt. Here he remained two years, when failing health incapacitated him for the active duties of a parish, although he preached at various places in New Hampshire and Vermont, and at Montague and Sunderland, Mass. At the

latter place he turned his attention to farming and particularly to silk culture. He afterward went west and preached in Wisconsin, and a short time after which he returned to Sunderland, and late in life returned to Francelstown, where he lived upon the place now occupied by Samuel Stevens. He married 1st, Mary Hazeltine of Francelstown, June 13, 1820. She died May 16, 1847. He married 2nd, Sarah F. Holmes of Francelstown, Oct. 28, 1850. His children by the first marriage were:—

Mary Frances Cleveland, (b. Feb. 13, 1827, m. Isaac S. H. Gunn.)

Samuel Wilson, (b. Jan. 28, 1829, m. Sarah J. Hooper, d. Dec. 15, 1887.)

The only child by the second marriage was:—

Sarah Sabrina Adeline Holmes, (b. at Sunderland, Mass., Aug. 19, 1853. m. John P. Kemp of East Alstead, Nov. 16, 1881. She has two children, Lottie A. and Neil B. Kemp, and now resides at East Alstead. To her, the worthy descendant of a historic ancestry, we are indebted for invaluable assistance in our work.)]

5. WILLIAM, [b. Sept. 4, 1797, d. Aug. 27, 1799.]

6. MOSES BRADSTREET, [b. at Francelstown, April 20, 1799. m. 1st, Asenath (Dickerman) Ewers, of Montague, Mass., Nov. 5, 1829, 2nd, Martha M. Greene, of Westmoreland, July 17, 1843. Rev. Moses Bradford graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1825, and studied Theology with Rev. Dr. Packard, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., and was licensed to preach by the Windham Association in Vermont, on which occasion the Association voted to dispense with liquors at its meetings. He was ordained at Montague, Mass., Nov. 19, 1828, and in Oct. of 1832, was installed at Grafton, Vt., where he was pastor twenty-seven years. In 1859 he began his pastorate at McIndoes Falls, Vt., where he preached ten years and six months. He was attacked while in the pulpit with symptoms of apoplexy, and was afterward in feeble health until his death at McIndoes Falls, Sept. 23, 1878.]

7. EBENEZER GREEN, [b. at Francelstown, May 24, 1801, m. Angelina Thompson, June, 1833. He graduated at

Amherst College in the class of 1827. He studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, and with Rev. John Whiton, D. D. of Antrim. He was licensed to preach by the Union Association at Goffstown, Aug. 12, 1829. He was pastor at Colebrook and at Wardsboro, Vt. From both of these pastorates he was dismissed at his own request. In 1842 he went west as a Home Missionary and served at Plattsville, Wis., Prairie Du Sac, and other places until 1851, when he was attacked with paralysis, which increased until his death, Aug. 29, 1861, at Leverett, Mass. He was buried beside his father in the cemetery at Montague, Mass.]

8. DAVID, [b. at Francestown. Oct. 21, 1803. He studied medicine at Dartmouth College, Medical Department and settled in Montague, Mass., where he practiced medicine with success until the failure of his health, when he built a house in Montague City, which he occupied until his death, which was occasioned by gradual paralysis, Jan. 20, 1873. His wife was Laurana Bardwell of Montague, to whom he was married, May 20, 1830.]
9. ELIZABETH KNIGHT, [b. Dec. 21, 1805, d. Nov. 30, 1816.]
10. JOHN MASON, [b. Aug. 13, 1808, d. Aug. 28, 1812.]
11. JAMES, [b. at Francestown, Dec. 18, 1810, was a farmer and resided in Francestown, where he died, May 10, 1830.]
12. SARAH EATON, [b. at Francestown, Nov. 2, 1812, m. Francis Boardman, of Lyndeboro'. She improved such advantages for an education as the town in her day afforded and enjoyed for a time the instructions of Rev. Dr. Labarce (afterward President of Middlebury College,) who remembered her as a pupil with much pleasure. After the removal of her parents she continued to reside on the Bradford place with her husband and family. In 1839 she removed to Newport with her family, where she died, Nov. 2, 1845.]

ROBERT BRADFORD, it is now believed, was a son of Robert Bradford, who married Hepzebah Averill, at Middleton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1733, and hence a descendant of Governor Bradford, of Plymouth. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 28, 1755, and came to this town when eighteen years of age. For several years he was employed on the farm of Moses Eaton, whose daughter Hannah, he married, and settled

on the place now occupied by Charles F. Sleeper, he afterward lived on the place now owned by Dr. Geo. Bixby. He died here, Nov. 27, 1836. His wife died in this town, Oct. 9, 1840. Children all born in Francestown:—

1. ELIZABETH, [b. Oct. 4, 1780, d. Sept. 19, 1799, at Francestown.]
2. ANNA WEBSTER, [b. Oct. 17, 1782, m. 1st, Oliver Holmes, of Francestown, Oct. 20, 1803, 2nd, Daniel Fuller of this town, d. at Francestown, July 16, 1857.]
3. MOSES EATON, [b. Dec. 10, 1784, m. Sally Holmes, of Francestown, Oct. 22, 1807, lived on the Dea. Stephen Holt farm, d. here, May 14, 1848. His children all born at Francestown, were:—
 - Oliva* (b. Feb. 12, 1808, m. Rodney Houston of Bradford, Oct. 5, 1830, d. at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20, 1840.)
 - Hafford E.*, (b. July 10, 1809, m. Rebecca J. Truesdall, Dec. 24, 1840, d. at Queen City, Mo., Apr. 6, 1883.)
 - Betsy*, (b. July 20, 1811, m. John M. Collins, Dec. 15, 1831, d. at Francestown, Aug. 22, 1849.)
 - Sarah H.* (b. April 21, 1813, m. Benjamin F. Woodward, June 1, 1841, d. at Woburn, Mass., Feb. 12, 1892.)
 - Moses H.*, (b. Aug. 30, 1815, m. Louisa Fisher of Francestown, Oct. 11, 1842. He for many years was proprietor of the stage route between New Boston and Parker's station, resides at New Boston.)
 - Giles*, (b. Oct. 2, 1817, m. Elizabeth Young, Oct. 7, 1839, resides at St. Louis, Mo.)
 - Hannah, M.*, (b. Jan. 1, 1821, m. Charles McKean, April 6, 1841, has resided at Lake City, Minn.)
 - Leurilla H.*, (b. Aug. 29, 1822, m. John G. Morse of Francestown, Dec. 8, 1847, d. at Francestown, July 28, 1850.)
 - James W.*, (b. March 29, 1825, m. Fanny B. Dane, Nov. 27, 1849, lived here a few years, was afterward a merchant at Antrim, d. there, July 21, 1858.)
 - Charles F.*, (b. March 25, 1827, was a clerk on a steamboat, d. at Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 18, 1876.)
 - Daughter Unnamed*, (b. Dec 12, 1829.)
 - Henry A.*, (b. Feb. 8, 1833, d. March 26, 1834,)]

4. JOHN, [b. Nov. 19, 1787, m. Hannah Bixby of Francestown. July 4, 1809, succeeded his father on the Charles Sleeper place, afterward lived in the Elbridge Batchelder house in the village. He died here. May 6, 1871. Children born here were:—

Robert, (b. Oct. 27, 1811, m. Jane Batchelder, March 5, 1840. She was born at Augusta, Ga., and died in Francestown, June 16, 1889. Mr. Bradford was for many years a merchant in this town, and was one of its best citizens. He died at his home in the village, Nov. 4, 1886. Children born here: Jane M., born June 25, 1844, is a milliner, res. in Francestown. Annie Frances, died in infancy. Two children unnamed.)

Rebecca, H., (b. Dec. 16, 1813, m. George G. Cram of Francestown, May 24, 1838, d. at Francestown, July 5, 1859.)

Thomas Bixby, (b. May 22, 1816, m. 1st. Emily H. Brown of Francestown, July 21, 1846, 2nd. Abby B. Cobb of Ashland, Mass., Oct. 17, 1854. She died Nov. 1, 1855, and he married 3rd, Mary A. Christie of Antrim, July 30, 1861. Mr. Bradford as a townsman and a man of business was well regarded. He was engaged chiefly in mercantile pursuits, and was a man of many business interests. He held the office of Town Clerk, and was a Justice of the Peace. He died at Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 22, 1885. His children by his 1st marriage were:—Thomas Linsley, born at Francestown, June 6, 1847. He was graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869, and is now a physician in Philadelphia, where he married Lidie V. Hough of that city, June 15, 1887. Dr. Bradford has lately compiled a large and valuable work entitled a "*Homœopathic Bibliography of the United States.*" John Titus, b. Jan. 30, 1851, d. July, 1856. His only child by 3rd marriage was Emily Augusta, born at Francestown, Sept. 21, 1863, resides with her mother at Gardner, Mass.)

Hannah E., (b. Jan. 19, 1819, m. 1st, Ezra C. Gove of Weare, Oct. 26, 1841, 2nd, Ebenezer Gove of Weare, Jan. 16, 1862. She resides with her daughter, Mrs. Edward B. Dodge, at Wilmot.)

Levi B., (b. July 2, 1821, m. Marian Balch of Francestown in 1855. He was for twenty years deacon of the Congregational Church, and he also held the office of town treasurer, and was an able Christian man. His only child is: Ella M., born at Francestown, April 17, 1856, married Samuel Edwards Bryant of this town, Nov. 18, 1886, and now resides in this town.)

Martha Ann., (b. March 7, 1824, d. at Francestown, July 17, 1860.)

Roxy P., (b. March 31, 1829, m. John G. Morse of Francestown, Sept. 17, 1854, resides in Francestown.)

Dr. Oliver, (b. Nov. 5, 1832, m. M. Eliza Webber of Greenville, N. H., June 5, 1889. He pursued a medical course at the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland, O., from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1861, and immediately located at Peterboro', where he remained until 1867, when he removed to Andover, Mass., where he remained until the fall of 1872, when he visited Europe spending about a year in travel. For several years after his return he was not in active practice. He has for several years been located at Fitchburg, Mass.)]

5. HANNAH, [b. April 10, 1788, m. Jabez Fisher of Boston, Mass., Sept. 1. 1814, d. at Boston.]
6. ROBERT, [b. April 15, 1790. m. Phœbe Low Gibson of Boston, d. at St. Louis, Mo.]
7. MARTHA K. [b. Sept. 30, 1792, m. Lewis Cram of Francestown, Dec. 22, 1814, d. at Francestown, Oct. 20, 1855.]
8. ROXANA, [b. Oct. 25, 1794, m. Page Eaton of Henniker, Oct. 9 1817, d. at Woburn, Mass.]
9. LYDIA K., [b. Oct. 11, 1796, m. James Cram of Francestown, d. at Francestown, Aug. 26, 1840.]
10. OLIVER L., [b. Aug. 23, 1801, removed to Bangor, Me.]

BRENAN.

EDWARD BRENAN "of Boston," married Margaret Manahan, daughter of John Manahan, May 11, 1813, and doubtless came to live upon the Perley place, the same year. His wife died here, April 8, 1826, and he married second, Nov., 1828, Abigail Dodge, sister of Asa, Issachar, Charles and Porter Dodge of this town, and widow of his brother-in-law, James Manahan. She died Sept., 1842, aged 48 years.

From the Brenan family the "never failing brook" in the valley and woodlands west of Fracestown village takes its name. Edward Brenan died here, Feb. 19, 1845, aged 58 years. His children were born in this town. They were:—

1. JOHN F., [married Caroline Daggett of Farmington, Maine, d. in California, Jan. 7, 1869, leaving a family of six children.]
2. MARY, [b. in 1824, d. at Boston, Mass., March 4, 1851.]
3. MARGARET A. [b. March 1, 1829, m. Amzi Childs, of Peterboro', July 7, 1859, res. at Milford.]

BREWSTER.

JAMES BREWSTER was born in Londonderry, Oct. 31, 1758. His father, Isaac Brewster, was born in Ireland, of Scotch parents, and emigrated to Londonderry. He was by trade a shoe-maker. James married Eleanor Nutt of this town, and came here about the year 1782. He lived first in a small log house near where now stands the cider mill on the Manahan or Rogers farm, it was like many of the first dwellings of the early settlers, a very cheaply constructed building having a quilt for a door. Isaac Brewster, the father of James, must have lived in this town a short time, since he died here, April 11, 1782, aged 61 years. The large slate headstone, which marks his grave back of the old meeting house bears the following quaint, but really pleasing stanza:—

"Happy the company that's gone
From cross to crown, from thrall to throne,
How loud they sing upon the shore,
To which they sailed in heart before."

The names of Isaac and John Brewster also appear upon the early records. They were tax-payers here in 1793, but were residents of the town only a short time. James like his father was a shoe-maker and in following his vocation went on foot to Londonderry, leaving his family in the wilds of the mountain region for weeks at a time. He was a fifer in the Revolutionary army and was a pensioner. He built the L of the Brewster or Joslin house in the western part of the town, which was occupied for many years by the Brewsters. James is said to have married at twenty years of age. His children all born in Fracestown were:—

1. ELIZABETH, [b. Dec. 8, 1785, long lived in the house in the village afterward occupied by her brother Samuel, d. at Fracestown, Feb. 21, 1865.]
2. JANE, [b. Dec. 3, 1787, m. Joel Bullard of this town, Feb. 13, 1812, removed to Topsham, Vt., afterward to Illinois, d. in Ill., July 12, 1861.]

3. ISAAC, [b. June 26, 1789, m. Lucy Farrington of Greenfield, lived many years upon the Burnham place near the Brenan brook, d. there, Sept. 28, 1860. His death was caused by his falling from a ladder while picking grapes.]
4. MARY, [b. Nov. 6, 1790, m. Adam Manahan of Frances-town, d. at Allenstown, April 28, 1871.]
5. JANETTE N., [b. Sept. 15, 1792; was a school-teacher and dress-maker, d. at Peterboro', Nov. 21, 1833.]
6. ELEANOR G., [b. Dec. 29, 1794, m. Barnard Farrington of Antrim, Feb. 15, 1820, d. at Antrim, Nov. 15, 1858.]
7. MARTHA, [b. June 16, 1796, m. Nathaniel George, of Hancock, March 25, 1816, d. at Allenstown, July 25, 1863.]
8. LUCY, [b. Sept. 10, 1797, m. Enoch Hooker of Antrim, Oct. 11, 1825, resided at Oswego, N. Y.]
9. ANNA, b. Feb. 15, 1799, m. Ezra Smith of Gardner, Me., July 28, 1817, d. at Reading, Mass., May 5, 1863.]
10. JAMES G., [b. July 14, 1800, m. Hannah Harthon, of Greenfield, d. at Newark, N. J., Nov. 15, 1859.]
11. SARAH B., [b. March 13, 1802, m. Frederic Benden of Axbridge, England, Oct. 5, 1834, res. at Lowell, Mass.]
12. DAVID, [b. March 5, 1805, d. at Francestown, April 12, 1805.]
13. ROXANA, [b. Jan. 9, 1807, was a milliner in this town, d. here, May 14, 1852.]
14. SAMUEL, [b. Jan. 20, 1809, m. Nancy Ordway of Frances-town, July 16, 1835. She was born in Sutton, Jan. 9, 1813, now res. with her daughter in West Newbury, Mass. Mr. Brewster was by trade a shoe-maker. A better man never lived in Francestown. In him was ever found an example of humility, piety and brotherly kindness. He died at his home in Francestown, April 7, 1889. His children were all born in this town:—

Frederick B., (b. Dec. 5, 1836, d. May 31, 1838.)

Eleanor N., (b. July 17, 1838, m. George E. Bailey of Greenfield, July 2, 1860, d. at Greenfield, Oct. 26, 1880.)

Melissa D., (b. Dec. 23, 1840, m. John C. Tarleton of West Newbury, Mass., Jan. 1, 1862, res. at West Newbury.)]

BRICKETT.

HARRY BRICKETT, afterwards known as Prof. and Rev. Harry Brickett came to Francestown, March 4, 1844, to take charge of the Academy, and taught the same for 29 terms. He was born in Newbury, Vt., Feb. 1, 1818. His father was born in that town in March, 1790; his mother was from Danvers, Mass. Harry was the only son of John and Elizabeth (Putnam) Brickett, and grandson of Abram and Sarah (Huse) Brickett of Haverhill, Mass. He fitted for College at Bradford Academy, Vt., and entered Dartmouth in Sept. 1836, graduating in the class of 1840. He chose the medical Profession, and went on with the regular course at Dartmouth Medical College, teaching vacations, and expecting to graduate in the spring of 1844. But while at the Medical College in the fall of 1843, he was struck down by a long severe, and expensive sickness, which changed his whole course in life. It prevented his graduation from the Medical College at the expected time, and sent him here to teach; and he became so successful and popular that they held him to the work and he continued it for years. Coming only for one term, he stayed more than seven years. Here he established a reputation, and did a noble work. No Principal of the Academy ever awakened more enthusiasm or had more friends than he. See sketch of the Academy on another page.

Mr. Brickett went from Francestown, June, 1851, to serve as Principal in Newburyport, Mass., where he taught for eight terms. Following this he taught sixteen terms in the Merrimac Normal Institute (now McGaw Institute) at Reed's Ferry, N. H. From this place he was called to the pastorate of the Cong. Church at Hillsboro' Bridge in Feb. 1857, and was ordained, Jan. 28, 1858. Here he had a successful pastorate of eight years. Thence he was called. (March 26, 1865) to Geneseo, Ill, where he remained till the close of the year 1871. He then went to East Lake George, N. Y., where he had a pleasant pastorate of nearly four years. He then came at once to his second pastorate at Hillsboro', Bridge, where he was again heartily welcomed on the second Sabbath of Jan., 1876, closing this second pastorate on the last Sabbath in Aug., 1881. Soon after he went to Thetford, Vt., where he did a good work, resigning, April 1, 1890. He was licensed by the Derry and Manchester Association, June, 1854, and was a very acceptable ministerial supply some years before his first pastorate.

And thus, having served as teacher and preacher more than fifty years.
 * Mr. Brickett has now, (1891,) honorably retired, with hosts of friends, and with honors and blessings upon his head, to spend life's quiet evening, and then go to rest! May the shadows be few, and the light beautiful, about him!

* He died at Hooksett, Dec. 17, 1891.

Mr. Brickett married Miss Eliza Cutter of Jaffrey, Aug. 18, 1846. She was daughter of Capt. Joseph and Phœbe (Gage) Cutter.

Children:—

1. JOSEPH CUTTER, [b. at Francestown, June 26, 1847; d. at Newburyport, Mass, Nov. 25, 1851.]
2. ELLEN JOSEPHINE, [b. in Francestown, Sept. 2, 1850; fitted in High School, Geneseo, Ill., and entered the Female Department of Oberlin College, graduating in 1875; was teacher 13 years in Hillsboro' Bridge, Deering Academy, and Hooksett Graded school; m. Orin J. Prescott, Sept. 17, 1889; lives in Hooksett.]
3. HARRY LEROY, [b. in Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 14, 1852: fitted in Geneseo, Ill. High school, and in Oberlin Preparatory Department; entered Oberlin College and graduated in 1875; taught with great acceptance four years; entered Andover Theological Seminary 1879, graduating 1882; went at once to Lynnfield, Mass., where he was installed Pastor of the Cong. Church in June of the following year. He remains the prospered and honored Pastor of that church. Married Millie A. Herring of Goshen, Ind., Aug. 5, 1885.]
4. JULIA ELIZA, [b. Hillsboro', Bridge, July 28, 1859; d there Dec. 26, 1876; died in the triumphs of Christian faith, aged 17.]
5. MARY ISABEL, [b. Hillsboro' Bridge, July 21, 1862; m. Charles S. Wilmot of Thetford, Vt., June 14, 1887.]

BRIGHAM.

SIDNEY BRIGHAM was a resident of this town as early as 1828, and occupied the cottage in which Edward F. Roper now lives. He was an enterprising and popular man, was colonel in the state militia and was prominent in the organization of the fire department in this town. He conducted the business of a merchant tailor both here and in Weare, to which town he removed after a brief residence here, but returned and remained in Francestown until 1839, when he removed to Hamilton, Ga. He was born at Marlboro', Mass., Dec. 28, 1802, and married Eliza B. Stevens of Marlboro', Jan. 30, 1825. She died in Francestown, Nov. 2, 1839, aged 36 years. He died at Hamilton, Ga., June 17, 1840. Children were:—

Titus Brown

1. ALGERNON S., [b. at Marlborough, Mass., March 13, 1826, m. Matilda M. Hayden of Marlboro', May 1, 1849, is a shoe-manufacturer, res. at Marlborough, Mass.]
2. MARY ELIZABETH, [b. Dec. 14, 1827, m. George C. Temple of Worcester, Mass., June 10, 1846, d. at Ashland, Mass.]
3. LORIMAN S., [b. at Francestown, Jan. 30, 1832, m. 1st., Caroline Howe of Westboro', Mass., Nov. 25, 1855, 2nd, Emma S. Field of Northfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1869, 3rd, Mary S. Percival of Cohasset, Mass., Jan. 9, 1873, is senior partner of the firm of Brigham & Eager, jewelers, of Marlborough, Mass., is also president of the Peoples' National Bank, in Marlborough.]

BROWN.

ELIAS BROWN, Sr., the grandfather of Hon. Titus Brown of Francestown, was one of the early settlers of Alstead, N. H., and is said to have built the first frame-house in that town. The father of Elias was born in England and was one of the many emigrants of the name of Brown, who settled in Stonington, Conn. His wife was Abigail Olcott of Tolland, Conn., by whom he had three sons:—Elias Jr., Titus Olcott and Hope, also one daughter, Keturah, who married Phineas Hatch. Elias, Jr., was born Aug. 17, 1758 and married Feb., 1784, Rebecca Keyes, (born at Uxbridge, Mass., Jan. 8, 1765,) by whom he had two sons, Titus and Peter Olcott, and one daughter, Sally. Elias, Jr., died in Alstead, April 7, 1813. His wife, Rebecca, died at Alstead, April 9, 1813. Peter Olcott Brown settled in the West. He died, May 4, 1863, Sally, the only daughter, died Jan. 31, 1832.

Hon. Titus Brown, son of Elias Brown, Jr., was born at Alstead, Feb. 11, 1786. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1811 and in 1814 commenced the practice of Law. He married, Nov. 6, 1814, Jerusha C. (Hutchinson) Bunnell, born at Pomfret, Vt., June 24, 1786, being the daughter of Elisha Hutchinson. She died in this town, May 25, 1863. She had by her first marriage one son, Edwin Bunnell. Hon. Titus Brown came to Francestown, doubtless from Reading, Vt., in 1817, being the successor of Judge Woodbury, who early removed to Portsmouth. Mr. Brown, though not yet in the prime of life, displayed a deep knowledge of Law and the best attributes of true manhood, which gave him business success and enduring prominence. He moreover took a highminded interest in both the religious and the secular affairs of his adopted town and as counsel and citizen, performed invaluable services, and during the entire period in which Francestown was a place of growth, prosperity and importance, he was the central figure in the evolution of its politics and public measures generally, but his, were abilities not long to be circumscribed by narrow township limits.

He was a member of the State Legislature of 1820, and was for five successive years re-elected, and was made President of the Senate, when that body was indeed and in truth *august*. In 1823 he became solicitor of Hillsboro' County, which office he held seven years. But higher honors were conferred upon him, when in 1825 he was sent as a Representative from New Hampshire to the Nineteenth Congress of the United States, at the expiration of which, having been re-elected, he held his seat in the twentieth Congress, which expired in 1829. He was for a number of years, Chairman of the Boards of Bank and Railroad Commissioners, and held this responsible position at the time of his death. Extracts from the miscellaneous writings of Mr. Brown attest to the deep Christian sentiment, which was his to the last. The following lines from his pen, full of poetic spirit and pious hope, may be read upon his tomb-stone:—

“When I shall fade, may friendship's tear,
Like dew upon my grave be shed;
Soft may it fall upon my bier,
And consecrate my lonely bed.
And when e'en friends shall not survive,
The swift and certain scythe of time,
O may that friendship then survive,
And flourish in a happier clime.”

The house in the village now occupied by Mason H. Balch was, we are informed, built under the supervision of his wife while he was in Congress, here he died, Jan. 29, 1849. His children were:—

1. LINSLEY KEYES, [b. at Alstead, July 31, 1815, m. May 10, 1849, Asenath B., daughter of Phineas Butler of Pelham. She died in this town, March 6, 1854, aged 33 years. Linsley K. Brown was an apt student, and after completing his preparatory course, entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1835, being then twenty years of age. He taught school in Greenfield village in the winter of '33 and '34, and in the following winter he taught in the village of Mont Vernon, where he received the warm recommendation of Dr. Daniel Adams, the author of *Adam's Arithmetic*, but being a young man of active temperment, doubtless the drudgery of schools became irksome to him, there was moreover much of the romantic in his nature, and it was perhaps natural that his attention should be turned to the then undeveloped West. In the spring of 1836, he left New England and after spending several months in Cleveland, Ohio, went south and was for several

years engaged in trade and in various ventures upon the Mississippi and its tributaries. For three years he was engaged in commercial pursuits in Louisiana. Late in the year 1846 he returned home, where he was soon engaged in various pursuits, with zeal if not with profit. He was for several years Superintending School Committee, and was much interested in the cause of education. He was a man of much ability, high moral standing and in all things pertaining to religion was active and pronounced. The house now occupied by Samuel D. Downes was built by him in 1851. In this he died, Feb. 16, 1860. His children were:—

Titus, (b. at Francestown, Feb. 8, 1850, is married and resides in Milwaukee, Wis., to him the authors of this work are deeply indebted for valuable papers and items of historical interest.)

Edwin Bunnell, (b. at Francestown, Nov. 14, 1851, died at Francestown, June 21, 1859.)]

2. EMILY HUTCHINSON, [b. at Reading, Vt., Dec. 15, 1816, m. Thomas B. Bradford of Francestown, d. in this town, July 27, 1851.]

JOHN BROWN, who came here from Litchfield, in 1762, and settled on the Daniel W. Duncklee place, was a scotchman, hailing from the North of Ireland, where he was born. He was of mature years when he arrived in Londonderry, where he resided a short time previous to his removal to Litchfield. His son John settled in Antrim in 1788, and his daughter Ann married Dea. John Smith of New Boston. He was made highway surveyor in Francestown, (part then of New Boston addition,) in 1763, and was the first constable in this town. He was locally noted in his day as “*a great flax stringer*,” going from house to house and doing marvelous days works. Just how many years he resided in this town, is not known.

DAVID BROWN represents a branch of the Brown family which can be traced to Seabrook, N. H., his father was Benjamin Brown, one of the pioneers of Deering. David Brown was born in Deering, July 12, 1799, he married Hannah Merrill, Dec. 1817. She was born in Deering, June 15, 1800. Mr. Brown came to Francestown in 1826, but remained here only one year and then removed to Weare, from which town he returned to Francestown in 1844. His home was on the Deering road a mile and one-fourth to northward of the village. Here his wife died, June 14, 1887. He has been rightly considered a man

of more than common muscular strength and physical activity. Since the death of his wife he has found a home among his children in his native town. Children were:—

1. LORENZO, [b. at Deering, Feb. 12, 1818, d. at Weare Nov. 1834.]
2. LOVILLIA, [b. at Deering, Sept. 3, 1819, m. Samuel Martin of Francestown. Pub. Nov. 21, 1843, d. at Ringe.]
3. DANIEL HOOK, [b. at Deering, Nov. 5, 1821, m. Betsey Wilson of Bennington, res. at Bennington and Henniker, d. at Henniker, July 1, 1878, was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion.]
4. CALVIN KNIGHT, [b. at Francestown, Nov. 5, 1826, m. Mary Ellen Bailey of Marblehead, Mass., July 7, 1852, res. at Marblehead, Mass. He served in the war of the Rebellion.]
5. DAVID, Jr., [b. at Weare, Oct. 12, 1828, m. Lois Stearns of Deering, now res. in Deering.]
6. ELIJAH BRACKENBURY, [b. May 13, 1830 at weare, m. 1st, Keren H. Bartlett of Deering, June 5, 1855, 2nd, Ella E. Whittemore of Francestown, Oct. 25, 1870. He resided several years in Francestown, living in the small house north of the residence of William Hillburn near Pleasant pond. Children by 1st marriage were:—
Lizzie M., (b. at Deering, Jan. 21, 1850, m. James E. Center of Deering, May 1, 1876, res. at Deering.)
Dana E., (b. at Deering, Dec. 24, 1862, m. Vina M. Otis of Deering, Jan. 31, 1885, res. at Deering.)
 Children by 2nd marriage were:—
Minnie A., (b. at Francestown, Oct. 8, 1871.)
Lorana A., (b. at Francestown, Sept. 5, 1878.)]
7. OSCAR, [b. at Weare, Nov. 18, 1832, m. 1st, Clara Ingram of Burke, N. Y., 2nd, Lydia (—) Moore of Munsonville, res. at Munsonville.]
8. IRA SIMONS, [b. at Weare, Dec. 9, 1833, m. Polly Sargent of Burke, N. Y., d. at Concord, N. H., March 15, 1862.]
9. MURILLA, [b. at Weare, Jan. 27, 1835, m. 1st, Edward Beckworth of Bennington, 2nd, David Bartlett of Francestown, 3rd, John McAlvin of East Washington, res. at East Washington.]

10. ADELAIDE, [b. at Weare, April 26, 1837, m. 1st, Eldad Harriman of Henniker in 1857, 2nd, David Owen of Deering in 1870.]
11. JOHN SULLIVAN, [b. at Weare, d. when two years of age.]

SEWELL BROWN, son of Alonzo and Elvira (Houghton) Brown, was born in Athens, Vt., June 4, 1852. He came here in April, 1870, and was employed by the Soapstone Company and has much of the time since been engaged at the quarry. He married Abbie E. Marden, daughter of Nathan R. Marden of this town, Jan. 10, 1883, and lived in the Widow Searle house in the village. His wife died, June 26, 1889, and he married June 17, 1891. Ella S. Newton, daughter of Samuel P. Newton of this town and has since lived in the village. He is an industrious man of standard principles.

BRYANT.

ELIAS PARKMAN BRYANT, 1st, was the great grandson of William¹ Bryant, Esq., one of the first settlers of South Reading, now Wakefield, Mass. William Bryant was by trade a blacksmith and shovel-maker and must have been a man of intelligence since he was a Justice of the Peace. His wife, Rebecca, died at the age of sixty-three. He died August 29, 1757, aged seventy-nine years. Joseph² Bryant, son of William and Rebecca, was an early settler of Stoneham, Mass., and was one of the thirteen members, who formed the first church in that town. He was a tanner, blacksmith, shovel-maker and farmer. His first wife was Mary Guild, daughter of Dea. Daniel Guild of Stoneham. He had by her two sons, Col. Joseph Bryant and Lieut. Daniel Bryant, both officers in the Revolutionary Army. The following story is told of the former. About the time of the battle of Bunker Hill, some British men of war were lying off Hog Island, (south west of Chelsea), and Col. Bryant was ordered with his regiment to the neighborhood to observe and report their movements. As he was marching through Malden on his way thither, he met some men, who were opposed to the war, driving teams so as to hinder the soldiers. He ordered them to clear the road that his regiment might pass, and as they did not obey at once, ordered his men to unhitch the horses and put the wagons over the fence. His brother Daniel was one of the expedition. Joseph, (son of William), married for his second wife, Elizabeth Parkman Brown of Boston, an aunt of Dr. George Parkman, who was murdered by Prof. John W. Webster in Boston, Nov. 23, 1849. Joseph had by his second marriage five children: Mary, John, Timothy, Elias and Ebenezer. The last two served in the Revolution. He died in 1776. Elias³, son of Joseph, was born in Stoneham, Mass., July 12, 1756. He married Polly Boardman of Saugus. She was born at Saugus, July 3, 1760. Her grandfather came from

England when Winthrop was governor of Massachusetts, and settled in Saugus. Winthrop told him he might have what land he wanted by blazing trees and "extinguishing" the Indian title. The price paid to the Indians was, "two coppers per acre and four pounds of tobacco." Enough land for five farms was thus obtained. Elias Bryant died April 6, 1847. Elias Parkman⁴, 1st, (of Francestown,) was the son of Elias and Polly Bryant of Stoneham, where he was born April 29, 1785. He married Elizabeth Ingalls of Stoneham. She was born June 7, 1783. Her father was a Scotchman, her mother was a daughter of Eben Knights of Stoneham. Mr. Bryant and his wife joined the church in Stoneham in 1811. They came to Francestown in 1825, and purchased the James Hogg farm, (now owned by Benj. S. Abbott.) He introduced the Baldwin apple into this town by grafting, having brought scions from the orchard of his brother Joseph, in Reading, Mass. He died Sept. 8, 1851. His wife died Aug. 30, 1860. Children were:—

1. ELIAS PARKMAN, 2nd, [b. at Stoneham, Mass., July 17, 1806, m. Susannah Billings Wilson of Francestown, Sept. 4, 1834, resided several years in Antrim and later in Washington, has for many years been a resident of Francestown, is by trade a shoe-maker and farmer. Children:—

Susannah Maria, (b. at Antrim, Nov. 22, 1835, d. at Francestown, Nov. 24, 1865.)

Mary Jane, (b. at Washington, Nov. 17, 1837, m. Benjamin R. Rowe of Stoneham, July 14, 1857, res. at Stoneham.)

Elias Alexander, (b. at Washington, Oct. 26, 1840, m. Laura Etta French of Reed's Ferry, Oct. 26, 1868, she died June 20, 1872. Elias served more than three years in the war of the Rebellion, being principal musician in the 4th N. H. Regt. He lost his right leg at the hip in the battle of the mine before Petersburg, Va., July 30, 1864. He was for a number of years in the publishing business in Boston, now resides in Francestown, is one of the selectmen of the town. Children are:—Harriet Maria, b. at Reed's Ferry, July 29, 1870, Mary Louise, b. at Boston, March, 20, 1872.)

Sarah Adaline, (b. at Washington, Sept. 30, 1844, m. J. A. DeMuth of St. Joseph, Mo., May 18, 1882, res. at St. Joseph.)

Charles Parkman, (b. at Francestown, July 23, 1849, m. Clara E. Paige of Antrim, Aug. 17, 1882. Children:—

Pearl and Bessie, both born at Francestown.)

Samuel Edwards, (b. at Francestown, Oct. 6, 1851, m. Ella M. Bradford, Nov. 18, 1886, has two children, Leon Bradford, b. at Francestown, Sept. 20, 1888, Cora Adaline, b. at Francestown, Dec. 21, 1890.)

Joseph Willey, (b. Nov. 11, 1854, m. Mabel Billings, of Francestown, Dec. 25, 1883. Children: son un-named, b. at Francestown, Dec. 14, 1884. d. Dec. 17, 1884, daughter un-named, b. at Hillsboro', Oct. 28, 1885, d. Oct. 29, 1885.)

Jessie Elizabeth, (b. at Francestown, Nov. 5, 1856, d. at Francestown, Jan. 11, 1862.)]

2. SAMUEL INGALLS, [b. Aug. 27, 1808, m. Hannah F. Butterfield of Francestown, Oct. 1828, went to Antrim in 1834, subsequently returned to Francestown and lived with his brother Elihu on the Belcher place, removed to Stoneham, where he d. Feb. 6, 1894. Children:—

Elizabeth, (b. at Stoneham, Sept. 7, 1830, d. May 16, 1843.)

Sarah F., (b. at Francestown in 1832, m. C. S. Nash of Stoneham, d. at Stoneham.)

Hannah M., (b. at Antrim, Feb. 17, 1835, d. March 22, 1855.)

Samuel Ingalls, Jr., (b. at Francestown, April 2, 1839, m. Mary J. Duncklee, res. at Stoneham.)

Elias, (b. Nov. 1, 1840, d. Sept. 23, 1841.)

Elias P., (died Sept. 8, 1851.)]

3. OLIVE, [b. at Stoneham, Jan. 30, 1811, m. Marcus Woodward of Sutton in 1829, d. at Osage, Iowa, Nov. 12, 1881.]
4. ELIHU, [b. at Stoneham, Aug. 12, 1813, m. Mary Steele, May 1, 1838, lived a few years at Antrim, returned to this town and lived where L. H. Belcher now lives, removed to Geneseo, Ill., is said to have been a "most excellent man, was deacon in the Congregational Church." He was a shoe manufacturer, also a merchant. Failing health caused him to close his business and move to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he died, Feb. 18, 1869, aged fifty-six years. One child now living:—

Robert A., (b. March 19, 1842, m. Emma North of Meriden, Conn., in 1868, res. at Winonah, N. J.)]

5. ELIZABETH, [married Moses Dodge, lived in Stoneham, Mass., d. at Newton, Mass.]

6. NANCY, [b. Nov. 25, 1817, d. April 9, 1820.]
7. LEVINA B., [b. Jan. 21, 1823, m. David Hill, d. at Stoneham.]
8. JOSHUA, [b. Feb. 27, 1820, m. Deliverance S. Pinkham, Jan. 29, 1849, is by trade a shoemaker, went to Casco, Maine, thence to Stoneham, Mass., his wife died at Stoneham, Aug. 16, 1876. Children:—
Owen G., (b. at Casco, Me., July 3, 1850, m. Almeda Verrill, Sept. 23, 1875, res. at North Raymond, Me.)
Laton W., (b. at Casco, Me., April 21, 1855, m. Maria L. Dean of Stoneham, Nov. 29, 1877, res. at Reading, Mass.)
Llewellyn, (b. at Casco, April 18, 1858, m. Annettie Verrill, June 4, 1878, res. at North Raymond, Me.)
Delia Isoro, (b. at Stoneham, May 28, 1860, d. at Stoneham, Oct. 16, 1875.)]
9. JOSEPH, [b. July 30, 1825, lives at Stoneham.]
10. HANNAH BUTTERFIELD, [b. April 11, 1828, m. James M. Skinner, Nov. 27, 1851, resides at Malden, Mass.]

BUCKMASTER.

JOHN BUCKMASTER came here to live on the Buckmaster, or Clark place, north of the Morse place, about the year 1800. He was born at Dedham, Mass., July 1, 1758, being the son of Job and Sarah (Colburn) Buckmaster, who were married at Dedham, Oct. 13, 1755. John married Hannah Cheney of Dedham, (published Feb., 1783.)
 *Their children were:—

1. SALLY, [b. May 23, 1785, at Dedham, m. 1st, Luther Fuller of Francestown, Nov. 9, 1808; 2nd, ——— Spaulding of Gilsum, 3rd, William McKean of Nashua, long resided in Nashua and died in that city.]
2. JAMES, [b. at Dedham, May 12, 1790, married and it is said lived for a time at Deering. He had triplet sons, bearing the sanctified names: Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They are said to have attracted much attention especially on public occasions.]
3. WILLARD, [b. Sept. 29, 1792.]

*There were doubtless other children. A child of John or James, is said to have fallen from a scaffold in the barn and died from injuries received thereby.

BULLARD.

This name is thought by many to be identical with Bulner; there is, however, a tradition of much antiquity, doubtless, which in brief says that in the ancient times "one called a laird," when on a royal hunting excursion, outstripped his fellow huntsmen while in chase of a wild bull, which he killed, and after that feat was called the great Bull Laird, and hence the name more or less modified was given to his descendants. Four brothers, William, Benjamin, John and Isaac Bullard came from England and settled in the immediate vicinity of Boston in 1635. William soon made for himself a home at Dedham, where he was elected to the office of selectman. From him descended Ebenezer, Oliver and Lewis, who settled on the summit of Bullard hill in Francestown.

EBENEZER BULLARD, Jr., was of the sixth generation from William of England and Dedham, the genealogical line being William¹, Isaac², Samuel³, Samuel⁴, Ebenezer⁵, Ebenezer⁶. He was a soldier of the Revolution and came here from Dedham soon after the close of the war. His wife was Jemima Mann of Walpole, to whom he was married in 1785, the date of the publishment being Jan. 1, of that year. In 1798 the family removed to Topsham, Vt., where Ebenezer and his wife died. Their children were:—

1. JOEL, [b. at Francestown, m. Jane Brewster of this town, Feb. 13, 1812, removed to Galena, Ill., and died there.]
2. HANNAH, [b. at Francestown, Jan. 1, 1788, m. William K. Richardson of this town in 1810, long resided at Topsham, Vt.]
3. AARON, [b. at Francestown, m. Polly Gregg of Hanover, d. at Topsham, Vt.]
4. JOHN, [b. at Francestown, m. Hannah Baldwin of Topsham, was a "coal manufacturer" at Jay, New York, where he died.]
5. LEWIS, [b. at Topsham, was a cabinet maker, d. at Topsham.]
6. IRA, [b. at Topsham, d. there.]
7. JEMIMA, [b. at Topsham, d. at Topsham.]
8. LOIS, [b. at Topsham, m. David Bagley of that town and died there.]
9. LEVI, [b. at Topsham, d. at Topsham.]

OLIVER BULLARD, who doubtless came here with Ebenezer, his cousin, was the third son of Benjamin Bullard, who was the son of Samuel⁴ and therefore the brother of Ebenezer⁵, the father of Ebenezer

of Francestown. Benjamin married Judith Lewis of Dedham. She died at Sharon Aug., 1810. aged 69 years. He served in the army of the Revolution, and died at Sharon, Mass., in 1778, aged 48 years. Oliver Bullard was born Sept. 15, 1763, and married Abigail Gay of Sharon, about the year 1782. He had but few if any children born in this town, since after a brief residence here he removed to Bethel, Vt., where he died, Aug. 13, 1839. Andes Tailor Bullard, a Methodist preacher of some note, was the son of Oliver and Abigail. He was born Dec. 22, 1803, and married, 1st, Lydia Lincoln at Bethel, Vt., Aug. 23, 1826. She died at Randolph, Vt., June 5, 1876, and he married, 2nd, Amanda Rebecca Clark of Bethel, Nov. 15, 1877. His home in his latter years was at Randolph, Vt., where he died, Oct. 12, 1889.

LEWIS BULLARD, a brother of Oliver, came to this town about the year 1798. His wife was Polly Leonard of Foxboro', from which place he doubtless came to Francestown. After residing here nearly twenty-three years, he returned to Foxboro', where he died about the year 1850. The year of his birth is given as 1768. While at Foxboro', he is said to have dealt in iron being known as an iron peddler. He was the father of ten children, many of whom died in infancy. We have the names of four of his children. They were:—

1. JUNIA, [b. in Francestown, m. Bradish Sumner of Foxboro', d. at Foxboro' Oct. 8, 1891, aged 92 years.]
2. LEWIS JR., [b. in Francestown Aug. 1, 1812, m. Eunice B. Richardson of Hopkinton, Mass., res. a number of years in Wrentham, Mass., d. in Foxboro', Mass., Feb. 22, 1889.]
3. IRENE, [b. in Francestown, m. Erastus Clapp of Mansfield, Mass., d. at Mansfield.]
4. POLLY, [who died unmarried.]

MIRIAM BULLARD, daughter of Ebenezer Bullard, Sr., and sister of Ebenezer, Jr., married Nathaniel Billings of this town, and receives further notice in our sketch of the Billings family.

BURGE.

SAMUEL BURGE, a blacksmith, lived in the Albert Whitfield house quite early, and worked at his trade in the brick shop at the upper end of the street, which was built by him. *The town records lead us to believe that his first wife was Charlotte Morrill. She died here, Oct. 30, 1817. His second wife was Deborah Starrett of this town to whom

*Upon her tombstone we find, "Anna, wife of Samuel Burge."

he was married Feb. 5, 1822. In the latter years of his life he lived on the Moses Emerson place on Bradford Hill. He died in this town Sept. 5, 1824. He is known to have had children:—

1. SAMUEL, [b. Aug. 24, 1805.]
2. ANNA, [died here unmarried, Nov. 8, 1830, aged 24 years.]
3. SALLY, [died Nov. 25, 1810, aged 21 months.]
4. AN INFANT, [b. July 10, 1813, died July 13, 1813.]
5. MARY, [married, ——— Fuller of Milford.]
6. BENJAMIN, [graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1835. being a classmate of Linsley K. Brown of this town, who was his intimate friend. Benjamin lived a few years with his step-mother in the house now owned by Daniel R. Henderson, but left town when a young man and afterward became a clergyman of some celebrity. He has been dead many years.]

BURNHAM.

THE BURNHAM FAMILY of America is known to have descended from Walter LeVentre, who came to England with William The Conqueror, in the train of his cousin, German Earl of Warren, in 1066. In the survey and distribution of the lands, (1080,) Walter LeVentre was made Lord of the Saxon villages of Burnham, in the county of Norfolk, and from this name he took the surname De Burnham. When applied to a person, Burnham is said to signify the Lord of a town or village. The name was spelled, Bernham and Barnham. In Anglo Saxon it is Beornham, *Beorn* or *Burn*, (a bear,) signifies a chief man, while *ham* means a small town, a village or a meadow. John, Thomas and Robert, sons of Robert and Mary (Andrews) Burnham of Norwich, Norfolk Co., England, sailed for America in 1635, in the ship *Angel Gabriel*, of which their Uncle, Capt. Andrews, had charge. The craft was wrecked on the coast, but the three brothers survived the disaster. Robert subsequently purchased the site of the present city of Dover, where he settled and erected a garrison house at Oyster river. John and Thomas became honored residents of Ipswich, Mass., and from them descended the Burnhams of Essex: and of many other localities in New England.

ALANSON BURNHAM was the son of Asa Burnham, a native and resident of Milford, N. H. His wife was Sarah Marble of that town. Asa was during the last ten years of his life a sea captain. In the year 1816, he sailed from Salem, Mass., and together with nine seamen went down with his ship during a terrific gale in the straits of Gibraltar. His wife married, second, ——— Wilkins. She died in the year, 1856. Alanson Burnham was born at Milford, March 17, 1812. He married Eliza Whittemore, Oct. 18, 1829. His last home in this town was

what is still called the Burnham place, on the road leading to Walter Smith's. His wife was born in Lyndeboro', Feb. 27, 1813, and died in this town June 20, 1877. Mr. Burnham spent the greater part of the last years of his life with his son Henry, at Boston, Mass., d. April 8, 1886. His children were:—

1. SOPHRONIA A., [b. April 25, 1831, m. John Stone of Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 14, 1854, d. at Ipswich, March 17, 1863.]
2. CLARK WHITTEMORE, [b. Sept. 14, 1832, m. 1st, Ellen Pratt of Bennington, Dec. 22, 1863, 2nd, Hannah Jones of Maine, Nov. 7, 1870. He lived a few years in the house which stood where John Hastings now lives. He went to Boston, and is now employed as a pianoforte polisher. Children:—
Nellie M., (b. at Francestown, Nov. 14, 1864, m. Clarence E. Sawyer of Stoddard, Oct. 1, 1882, res. at Bennington.)
Addie E., (b. at Boston, Mass.)]
3. ASA, [b. Aug. 11, 1835, m. Jennie T. Sherburne of Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 18, 1859, res. at Cambridgeport, Mass.]
4. HANNAH W., [b. June 1, 1838, d. at Francestown, March 21, 1841.]
5. ADDIE SARAH, [b. Nov. 3, 1840, m. Frederick C. Nutting of Lisbon, Maine, Dec. 31, 1863, d. at Boston, April 14, 1878.]
6. HENRY PAGE, [b. Oct. 19, 1844, m. Eunice C. Nutting of Lisbon, Maine, Aug. 4, 1867, is a police officer in Boston.]
7. ELIZA, [b. Oct. 28, 1849, m. Charles Lawson of Boston, d. at Boston, May 28, 1880.]

JOHN W. BURNHAM was born in Greenfield, Dec. 18, 1822, married Ruth A. Gage, of Lyndeboro', March 17, 1846, and settled in Francestown, but after a short time removed to New Boston, and thence to Lyndeboro', and finally returned to Francestown, and purchased the place now occupied by Charles Paige, in the valley of the Brennan brook, here he died, Nov. 10, 1888. His wife was born at Lyndeboro, June 9, 1826, and died in Francestown, Sept. 16, 1874. His children were:—

1. JOHN ALBERT, [b. at New Boston, Sept. 21, 1847, m. Almira A. Powers of Washington, April 5, 1877. He has resided at Antrim, Bennington and Washington; came here from Washington in 1882. He now occupies the Taylor

place on the Greenfield road. His wife was born at Washington, Feb. 2, 1850, is the daughter of Levi M. and Arabella (Rider) Powers, the former of Berlin, Mass., the latter of Woodford, Vt.

Children are:—

Myrtie M., (b. at Washington, Jan. 27, 1878.)

Myron A., (b. at Washington, July 22, 1880.)

Milton Louis, (b. at Francestown, May 30, 1889.)]

2. MARY A., [b. at Francestown, April 20, 1850, m. Frank E. Lee of Greenfield, Nov. 16, 1868, res. at Cambridge Mass.]

3. SARAH G., [b. at Lyndeboro', Jan. 6, 1854, res. at East Cambridge, Mass.]

4. CHARLES F., [b. at Lyndeboro', Jan. 16, 1859, m. Lenora G. Dodge of Bennington, March 22, 1887, is a mechanic, res. at Bennington.]

5. EDDIE W., [b. at Lyndeboro', May 4, 1860, m. Mary E. Mulhall of Hancock, Oct. 18, 1885, is a mechanic, res. at Bennington.]

6. EMMA A., [b. at Lyndeboro', Aug. 31, 1863, m. George O. Joslin of Bennington, July 11, 1892, res. at Bennington.]

BUTTERFIELD.

THE BUTTERFIELDS that became identified with the settlement of this town, although hailing from Londonderry, were unmistakably of English origin. Benjamin Butterfield, an emigrant from England, was in Charlestown in 1638. He "projected" settling in Woburn in 1640 and was made a freeman in 1643. He is known to have had as children: Mary, born in England, Nathaniel, born in America, Feb. 14, 1643, Samuel, born May 17, 1647, Joseph, born Aug. 15, 1649. He removed to Chelmsford in 1654, where his wife Ann died, May 19, 1660. He married Hannah, widow of Thomas Whittemore, of Malden, June 3, 1663. He was doubtless the ancestor of the Butterfields of Middlesex Co., Mass. Quite early in the last century Samuel Butterfield, then a resident of Chelmsford, Mass., was a member of a military company sent to Groton to guard and assist some reapers. This company was attacked by Indians and Mr. Butterfield after killing one and disabling two of the savages, was captured and marched to Canada. It was the design of his captors that he should die by torture but the manner of his disposal was left to the wife of the Indian whom he had killed, and she decided that she would have him for a servant, and thus his life was spared and he was subsequently ransomed. More of the history

of Samuel Butterfield is not known save that he was the father of William Butterfield of Londonderry and Francestown.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, Sr., son of Samuel, married Rebecca Parker of Chelmsford, a sister of Col. Parker, who was wounded at Bunker Hill and died in a British hospital at Boston. He settled in Londonderry, where he remained until about the year 1771, when he came to Francestown and began on the John Balch place. The house in which he lived was built upon the snow in the dead of winter and when the snow disappeared a large and troublesome stump was found standing within the building. His children were: William, who brought a family to Francestown. Isaac, who settled in the Nahum Russell district, in what is now Greenfield, Joseph, who went to Standish, Maine, Samuel, Robert, Oliver, Jesse, Rebecca and Joanna, who came with their parents to Francestown. Oliver succeeded his father on the homestead upon the death of the latter. Jesse died here in Sept., 1777. Rebecca married Moses Lewis and lived in Greenfield.

WILLIAM BUTTERFIELD, Jr., came here three years earlier than his father and built upon the Taylor place westward of the village, he also constructed a sawmill on the stream near by. He was a soldier in the French and Indian war and narrowly escaped death in the terrible massacre at Fort William Henry. "For six days and six nights," he said "there was constant and rapid firing," after which the garrison was promised a safe conduct to Fort Edward with arms and packs, upon capitulation, but Montcalm was not able to restrain the Indians, who at once began a cruel attack upon the too credulous soldiers. An Indian approached Mr. Butterfield and seized his gun saying, "Me, me," In a moment Mr. Butterfield, who was a powerful man, had the savage upon the ground, but the tomahawks were now "over his head," and he was obliged to give up his gun and struggle for his life. Long after his return home the results of his awful experience in the battle and the slaughter were plainly seen in his mental abstractions and shattered nerves. The house in which he lived was moved from the Taylor corner to the Farnum place in the village, and was long occupied by Peter Farnum. We have no record of the death of William, though he died in this town. Children were:—

1. BENJAMIN, [b. Jan. 25, 1762, m. Sara Bixby, and must have lived here or in this vicinity quite a number of years. His children were:—

Lydia, (b. March 22, 1785, m. Jedediah Cram, Jr., of this town, Feb. 11, 1809, d. at Warren, Vt., Oct. 6, 1858.)

Phoebe, (b. April 29, 1786, m. Josiah Taylor of Hancock, June 8, 1813, res. at Hancock, d. at North Chelmsford, Mass., May 14, 1870.)

Becca, (b. May 10, 1787.)

William, (b. Nov. 22, 1788.)

Thomas Lewis, (b. Feb. 11, 1790.)

Asa, (b. Aug. 14, 1791, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was taken prisoner and confined in Dartmoor prison, England, made infamously historic by the massacre of the helpless prisoners by the guard.)

Samuel, (b. Jan. 24, 1793.)]

2. MOSES, [b. Jan. 4, 1764.]

3. JOSEPH, [b. Dec. 1, 1765,]

4. WILLIAM³, [b. March 19, 1768, m. Sally Kimball of Pembroke, and lived in a house that once stood near the Taylor house, on the road to the John Burnham place. He died in this town ere he had passed the prime of life. His children, born at Francestown, were:—

Betsey G., (b. Oct. 22, 1797, m. Hewins Fisher of Francestown, June 22, 1818, d. at Francestown, Aug. 20, 1886.)

Lydia, (b. Nov. 5, 1798, m. David Campbell of Francestown, d. at Francestown, June 6, 1889.)

Hannah F., (b. April 3, 1800, m. Samuel I. Bryant of Stoneham, Oct., 1828, d. at Stoneham.)

Sally, (b. Dec. 7, 1801, m. John Campbell of Francestown, Feb. 12, 1822, d. at Nashua in 1862.)

William, (b. Dec. 9, 1803, m. Adeline Hyde of Francestown, Dec. 11, 1834, is by trade a painter now lives in the house in the village long owned and occupied by David Atwood.)

5. JOANNA, [b. April 24, 1770.]

6. JOHN, [b. April 6, 1772, d. at Francestown, Sept. 30, 1777.]

7. LYDIA, [Sept. 7, 1774, d. at Francestown, Oct. 1, 1777.]

8. REBECCA, [b. May 17, 1777.]

9. SARA, [Aug. 11, 1780.]

10. PARKER, [b. March 26, 1786.]

ROBERT BUTTERFIELD was born at Londonderry, Nov. 16, 1756, m. Elizabeth Chamberlain, who was born Aug. 10, 1765. Mr. Butterfield came to Francestown with his father, William Butterfield, Sr., and after his marriage established himself on a place (now extinct) to eastward of the Joslyn farm in the western part of the town. Later he built a loghouse at the very foot of the mountain in which he lived for a short time ere it was replaced by a frame house in which a large

family of sturdy children grew to maturity. He had small cultivated plots far upon the southern side of the mountain, where signs of his industry are discernable at the present time. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He died at Francestown, Feb. 26, 1841, his wife died here, Aug. 28, 1832. Children all born at Francestown were:—

1. CHILD UNNAMED, [b. April 16, 1786, d. May 7, 1786.]
2. LYDIA, [b. Sept. 4, 1787, lived with her brother Oliver, many years, died unmarried, in Francestown, June 10, 1862.]
3. PHINEAS C., [b. Oct. 11, 1789, m. Lucy Fisher of Francestown, May 13, 1817, lived for many years on the farm now owned by Charles Dodge, afterward moved into the village, where he occupied the Daniel S. Henderson house. Mr. Butterfield was honest, successful and respected. He died here, Feb. 2, 1868. His children all born at Francestown were:—

Mary E., (b. June 6, 1819, m. Charles T. Ridgeway of Nashua, Nov. 1, 1846, lives at Nashua.)

Harriet B., (b. May 22, 1822, m. Rev. John M. Lord of Norwich, Vt., Sept. 11, 1861.)

Sanford T., (b. June 15, 1826, m. 1st, Nancy R. Putnam of Nashua, April 2, 1850, is a carpenter and farmer, removed to Shellsburg, Ia., from thence he went to Cedar Rapids, where he now resides. His second wife was Annie McDaniel of Newark, Ohio. His children born in Francestown were: George P., born, Jan. 22, 1851, m. Sara Cumberland of Cedar Rapids, and res. at Sioux City, Ia. Horace D., born Oct. 7, 1852, m. Belle Byers of Cedar Rapids, is in the dry goods business at What Cheer, Ia. Nancy E., b. Feb. 18, 1855, d. Nov. 10, 1860. Mark F., b. July 23, 1856, d. Nov. 11, 1860, Edward P., b. Aug. 25, 1858, m. Lizzie Vanfossen of Cedar Rapids, res. at Cedar Rapids, is a R. R. conductor. Willie H., b. Aug. 25, 1858, m. Nettie Boyd of Virginia, Neb., where he resides. Arthur F., born, Aug. 13, 1860, is a book-keeper at Cedar Rapids. Mary H., born in Benton Co., Ia., m. George Cully, of Cedar Rapids, and res. there. Louie, (only child by second marriage,) born at Cedar Rapids, Jan. 21, 1880. His first wife died at Fremont, Ia., June 7, 1875.)

- Daniel W.*, (b. Sept. 28, 1828, m. Catherine A. Curtis of Woodstock, Vt., May 29, 1856, was a mason by trade. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, died at Fortress Monroe from the effects of service, Feb. 16, 1880.)]
4. JOSEPH, [b. May 23, 1791, m. Persis Temple of Frances-town, went to Chelmsford, Mass., afterward lived at Nashua and Boston, returned to Frances-town, where he died, Sept. 11, 1880.]
 5. JOANNA, [b. June 21, 1793, m. Joseph Lewis of Frances-town, d. at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 11, 1861].
 6. ROBERT, Jr., [b. Jan. 21, 1796, m. Betsey Tenney of Society Land. He enlisted in the War of 1812, was a carpenter, died at Charlestown, N. H.]
 7. OLIVER, [b. April 2, 1799, did not marry, he built the "Butterfield Block," in which he lived for more than forty years during which he was engaged in the fruit and nursery business. Mr. Butterfield was in his latter years much given to meditation and study. In his "Thoughts Upon Matthew, Mark, Luke and John," a brief work published in 1860, as well as in his correspondence and course of life, may be found the impress of a philosophic mind and the heart of a philanthropist. He was trustee of the Academy until his death, and his interest in that institution was great. Late in life he began a history of the town, which he did not complete, though the matter prepared by him has been highly serviceable to the writers of this work. He died at his home in this town, May 3, 1889.
 8. JESSE, [b. June 8, 1800, m. Harriet Billings, was a farmer, went to Winhall, Vt.]
 9. EPHRAIM, [b. July 16, 1802, was unmarried, went to South Carolina, finally settled in Maine, was a stone cutter, died in Maine.]
 10. DAVID C. [b. April 7, 1805, m. Mary F. Hemenway of Framingham, Mass., April 29, 1829. When a youth he lived with Samuel Burge, of whom he intended to learn the black-smith's trade, but a misunderstanding arising he left his employer on a winter night and walked to his

mountain home three miles distant through the deep snow of one of the most severe winter storms ever known in New England. He afterward lived at Littleton and Westfield, Mass., and in Nashua, N. H. He was the original proprietor of the famous Forest line of staging between Nashua and Charlestown, N. H. John Quincy Adams at one time rode with him and manifested quite an interest in the trusty and enterprising coachman. At Westford he kept a store and was postmaster and one of the board of selectmen. He died at Nashua, Feb. 23, 1883.]

11. ELEAZER, [b. Dec. 19, 1806, was not married, went to Natchez, Miss., where he was active in business and ended his days.]

SAMUEL BUTTERFIELD, came to Francestown with his father, William Butterfield, Sr. He lived for a time in the Lolly farm-house, had two children, Oliver and Hannah, the latter died in this town, Jan. 14, 1842.

OLIVER BUTTERFIELD lived on the home place, (John Balch farm,) his wife was Hannah Dane of New Boston. She died at Francestown, Nov. 20, 1827. Oliver was a soldier of the Revolution. He died at Francestown, Jan. 12, 1836. Several of his children died in infancy. His other children were:—

1. HANNAH, [b. March 27, 1787, died when eight years of age.]
2. JOHN, [b. Oct. 6, 1808, m. Phœbe Dane of Greenfield in 1828, went to Amherst and from there to Stoddard, had two children born in this town: *Lewis* and *Hannah*.]

CAPT. ISAAC BUTTERFIELD settled first in Society Land. Traces of his home may still be seen near the school-house in the Nahum Russell district in Greenfield. There is still to be seen in this locality a large stone in a wall, bearing the inscription, "I. B., 1770." Isaac Butterfield must have been a man of staunch qualities since he was chosen captain of the company raised in Society Land to proceed to the seat of hostilities, upon the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington. When well advanced in life he came to Francestown and lived for a time on the Mahor place, (on the old road southeast of Fred Hopkins' residence.) He removed to Acworth and from there to Le Roy, N. Y., where he died aged ninety-five years. His wife was a Webster. His children all, doubtless, born in Society Land, were:—

1. ISAAC, [b. Oct. 20, 1770.]
2. SARAH, [b. March 7, 1773, lived with her parents, d. in Greenfield.]
3. HEPHZIBAH, [b. April 3, 1775, m. Moses Butterfield of Canterbury, Conn., June 3, 1802.]
4. JOEL, [b. March 12, 1777.]
5. JESSE, [b. Feb. 20, 1779, came to Francestown and lived on the Taylor place in the Balch or Taylor house, which was burned many years ago. He went to the state of New York, where he died. Children were:—
Hephzebah, (b. Oct. 20, 1803.)
Mary Ann, (b. May 30, 1805.)
Isaac, (b. Aug. 19, 1807.)
Eliza, (b. Oct. 12, 1810.)
John, (b. Aug. 6, 1812.)
Richard, (b. April 23, 1814.)
Joel S., (b. March, 26, 1816, d. July 21, 1817.)
Ebenezer S., (b. March 13, 1818.)
Joshua, (b. Nov. 28, 1820.)]
6. PATTY, [b. July 4, 1781.]
7. JOHN, [b. May 9, 1784, went to Waltham, Mass., where he was in the employ of Theodore Lyman, who having confidence in his integrity and business capacity, sent him to China to buy teas and silks, to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The venture proved profitable to Mr. Lyman and also to Mr. Butterfield, who afterward did a successful business on Long Wharf, Boston, from whence he went to Le Roy, N. Y., where he was in trade fifteen years and where he died at an advanced age.]
8. RACHEL, [b. Feb. 6, 1787, m. Samuel Butterfield of Society Land, March 10, 1807.]

DAVID BUTTERFIELD, who settled and died on the Crosby place in the eastern part of this town was the son of David Butterfield and Miriam Humphreys, the former of whom died at Lyndeboro', Feb. 18, 1812, aged 37. The latter died in this town, Feb. 2, 1848, aged 73 years. David Butterfield came here from Milford in 1837. His first wife was Eliza Ann Perham of Wilton. His second wife was Mary McClemming of Lowell. He died in this town, Jan. 22, 1877, aged, 69

years. His first wife died here, April 8, 1845. His children by his two marriages are:—

1. DAVID NEWTON, [b. at Francestown, Jan. 16, 1838, is a mechanic and resides in New Boston. He married 1st, Susan E. Morse of Francestown, Oct. 22, 1862, 2nd, Mary Lovejoy of this town, May 12, 1876, 3rd, Almena M. Balch of South Weare, Aug. 1880.]
2. ELIZA ANN, [b. at Francestown, May 16, 1848, resides at Cambridge, Mass.]

WILLIAM H. BUTTERFIELD, a brother of David Butterfield was for several years in the employ of Daniel Fuller. He was taxed here in 1838. His wife was Mary Baker of Goffstown. The family removed to Goffstown, where both David and his wife were buried. Their children were:—Mary Ann, who died in Southbridge, Mass. Welthea M., who resided in Lynn, Mass. Adelaide, who resided at Boston, Mass., and Charles, who is not living.

BUXTON.

JAMES BUXTON was of a branch of the Buxton family of Salem, Mass. He was born at Newtown, Oct. 13, 1800, his first coming to Francestown was about the year 1839, where he was engaged upon the farm of John Gibson. Previous to this he married Nancy Colby of Deering and lived in Lempster and in Henniker. He had by this marriage two children: Joseph and Betsey A., both born in Lempster. The former has a family in Salem, where he is a shoe-manufacturer; the latter married John Webster of Salem and resides at Haverhill, Mass. Soon after he came here he married Mary T. Foote of this town and began anew in domestic life on the George Kingsbury place, (not the present house,) from whence he shortly after moved into a small house that then stood by the road a short distance south west of the Kingsbury place. He afterward "brought" the Jacob Woods house down from the mountain district, and made for himself a home, where his widow, Mrs. James Buxton now lives. She tells us that in her childhood she lived with her parents in the original Jacob Woods house in the shadow of the mountain. James Buxton died at his home, July 31, 1883. His children all born at Francestown were:

1. HARVEY E., [b. July 31, 1839, m. 1st, Lydia F. Currier of Pembroke, Sept. 16, 1868, 2nd, Dolly (Darling) ——— He enlisted in the 4th Regt. N. H. Vol. in the war of the Rebellion. He in after time joined the Boston Lancers, and also became a member of many secret orders. He was by occupation a carpenter and builder and was once

considered quite successful in business. He received injuries on the horse railroad at Lowell, which occasioned his death in that city, March 21, 1891. He left one child:—

Mabel Jane, (b. March 16, 1884.)]

2. ELIZA M., [b. May 15, 1841, d. Aug. 5, 1844.]
3. HARRIET E., [b. March 25, 1843, d. April 15, 1843.]
4. MARIETTA, [b. Oct. 7, 1849, d. at Francestown, Sept. 17, 1878.]
5. GEORGEANA A., [b. July 23, 1851, m. Loran H. Flanders of Hopkinton, April 1, 1867, d. at Francestown, June 30, 1888.]
6. LAURILLA, [b. Dec. 12, 1853, d. at Francestown, June 12, 1864.]

CALDWELL.

This name, spelled in various ways, is found in the tax-lists of this town for many years down to 1794. William and Matthew lived here, and William had a child die here, Dec. 1788. They were brothers. They went to New Boston, where Matthew owned a large and excellent farm. Matthew had no children, and gave his farm to his nephew, David Caldwell, (probably an older son of William,) to "see him through." This David was grand-father of J. Q. A. Caldwell of New Boston, who now owns and occupies the old homestead, one of the finest in that town of fine farms.

CAMPBELL.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Jr., was the grandson of David Campbell, who emigrated from Scotland and settled in Litchfield, where he was drowned in 1777 at the age of eighty-five years. William Campbell, Jr., was born in Litchfield as was his father, William, Sr. He came quite early to this town and settled first on the Smiley or Tobie place, where several of his children were born. A few years later he took possession of the Campbell place on Oak Hill. He was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, being of the company that marched from this section to the scene of hostilities in the day and night before the battle. Later in the war he held the rank of sergeant. He doubtless came to Francestown in the year, 1774, since he enlisted from this town. His wife was Hannah Johnson of Lyndeboro'. She died here, March 11, 1847, aged 92. He died in this town, Oct. 11, 1840 in the 91st year of his age. His children were all born in this town. They were:—

1. BETSEY, [married Lewis Fisher of this town, June 2, 1818. d. at Wilmot, March 6, 1878, aged 86 years.]
2. REBECCA, [b. July 22, 1787, m. Mark Morse of this town in 1811, d. at Concord, April 26, 1884.]
3. POLLY, [married Richard Fisher of Francestown, Sept. 3, 1807, d. at Francestown, March 22, 1859, aged 80.]
4. DAVID, [b. Aug. 1796, m. Lydia K. Butterfield of this town in 1819, was by trade a stone mason. He was a major in the war of 1812. He removed to Nashua, where he died, June 26, 1856. His children were born in this town. They were:—

William Johnson, (b. at Francestown, July 30, 1820, m. 1st, Sarah Cutter of Jaffrey, May 28, 1844. She died here, Dec. 1, 1846, aged 26 years, and he married, 2nd, Charlotte A. M. Philbrick of Weare. He graduated at the Harvard Medical School in 1842, and practiced medicine in this town, living in the house now occupied by Charles B. Gale. He removed to Nashua, thence to Londonderry, where he died, Sept. 28, 1874. His children were:— Sarah Frances, b. at Francestown, March 28, 1845, is married, res. at Fitchburg, Mass. Ermina Cutter, b. at Francestown, Aug. 12, 1846, m. Rev. Wm. Livingstone of Jaffrey, res. at Jaffrey. Eugene Lippard, b. at Nashua, is a machinist, res. at Londonderry. Luella A., b. at Londonderry, and died in that town, where she was married and had a home. William b. at Londonderry is a carpenter. Pliny, b. at Londonderry, is a clerk.)

Isaac Towle, (b. in Francestown, March 16, 1825, m. Lucy S. Barrett of Nashua, is an apothecary, res. at Boston, Mass.)

David, (b. in Francestown, died when three weeks old.)

James Richards, (b. at Francestown, m. Jane Waugh of Nashua, d. at Nashua, Feb. 24, 1888.)

Hannah Frances, (b. at Francestown, March 9, 1832, m. Edward Jones of Boston, Nov. 25, 1858, res. at Boston.)

David Ingalls, (b. at Nashua in 1835, m. Jennie Wilcox of Nashua in 1862, res. in Iowa.)

JULIA MORSE, (b. at Nashua in 1838, d. at Nashua in 1840.)

5. JOHN, [married Sally K. Butterfield of this town, Feb. 12, 1822, lived several years in the house now occupied by Lyman Belcher, removed to Nashua, but returned to Francestown, where he died July 26, 1867, aged 67 years. His children were:—

Hannah Johnson, (m. William Ballard of Nashua, res. at Cleveland, Ohio.)

Sally Kimball, (was three times married, her last husband being Samuel Littlefield of Wakefield, Mass., where she died.)

Lucretia Dorr, (married Gilbert Noyes of Ballardvale, Mass., died in Wakefield, Mass.)]

CAREY.

LEWIS CAREY came here from Greenfield in 1811, and resided here sixteen years, during which time he lived on the Elias Fairbanks place and also on the place now owned and occupied by George Kingsbury on Bradford Hill, also on the Holmes Balch place and in other parts of the town. His wife was Nancy Mills. She went to East Washington, where her last years were spent. Lewis Carey died here, May 20, 1827, aged 48 years. His children were:—

1. ROXY, [is not living.]
2. NANCY, [married and resided in Peterboro', where she died.]
3. JOEL, [is not living.]
4. MARY, [is not living.]
5. ELIZA, [b. at Greenfield in 1810, m. Gilbert Messer, res. at Dixon, Ill.]
6. Achsa, [b. at Francestown, July 18, 1811, m. John Lord of Francestown, July 3, 1828, d. at Dixon, Ill., June 3, 1840.]
7. CHARLES, [b. at Francestown, was drowned at Hopkinton in 1836.]
8. ABIGAIL, [b. at Francestown, married twice, res. at Newport.]
9. SARAH J., [b. at Francestown, m. Henry Bixby, removed to East Washington.]
10. DANIEL FULLER, [b. at Francestown, is not living.]

EDWARD SMITH CAREY came here from Ringe in 1815. He lived in the cottage last occupied by Peter Farnum, and elsewhere in

the town. His wife was Sally Ferson of Francestown. He died here Aug. 19, 1833. His children:—

1. LORILLA, [b. at Francestown, unmarried.]
2. LUTHER, [b. at Francestown, unmarried.]
3. GEORGE, [b. at Francestown, was a farmer, removed to Wisconsin, held the appointment of Justice of the Peace, d. in 1882.]
4. HENRY, [b. at Francestown, twice married.]

ELIZA CAREY, d. here June 13, 1838, aged 18.

CARLETON.

JOSEPH¹, CARLETON with his brother, John emigrated from England to Massachusetts. He married Abigail Osgood, who was the mother of his five children, David², Jonathan², Moses², Jeremiah², Mary², and Abigail². Jeremiah², born in 1715, married Eunice Taylor, born in 1717. They resided in Newtown, Mass., but subsequently settled in Lyndeboro', near where E. E. Curtis now lives. He enlisted in the French and Indian war and was at the siege of Louisburg in 1758. His children were:—Osgood³, Jeremiah³, Mary³, Abigail³, Timothy³, David³, and Ebenezer³. Jeremiah³ was born in Newtown, April 13, 1743. He married Lois Hoyt, May 12, 1767, and resided in Newburyport, Mass., being a ship carpenter. About the year 1771, he removed to Lyndeboro', where he died March 16, 1814. Lois Hoyt was born at Newburyport, Nov. 11, 1746 and died at Lyndeboro', June 5, 1830. The children of Jeremiah³ and Lois were:—Sarah⁴, Jeremiah⁴, Jeremiah⁴, Timothy⁴, Lois⁴, Mary⁴, Rhoda⁴, Betsey⁴, Hannah⁴, Dudley⁴, and Moses⁴, four of whom lived to be more than eighty years of age.

DUDLEY CARLETON⁴ was born at Lyndeboro', June 23, 1788, and married in Lyndeboro', Eliza Proctor, Dec. 24, 1817. He came to Francestown, Jan. 1, 1834, and lived on the place now occupied by Wisner Park, where he resided until 1858, when he removed to Amherst, where he died Nov. 19, 1873. Eliza Proctor was the daughter of John and Ruth (Southwick) Proctor, natives of Danvers, Mass., who settled in Lyndeboro'. She was born in Lyndeboro', March 8, 1796 and died at Amherst, June 9, 1867. Their children were:—

1. JOHN, [b. at Lyndeboro', July 16, 1819, m. Mary P. Hill of Lyndeboro', resided in Francestown, removed to Amherst in 1865, where he died July 31, 1891. One son:—
John Sylvester, (b. at Francestown, May 18, 1861, d. at Amherst, Aug. 14, 1887.)]
2. ELIZA, [b. at Lyndeboro', Jan. 27, 1824, is unmarried, resides in Amherst.]

3. MARY LOIS, [b. at Lyndeboro', Nov. 12, 1827, m. Luther Coggin, Jr., May 9, 1861, in Amherst, where she now resides. He died Sept. 1, 1890, leaving one son:—Clarence Luther Coggin, who was born at Amherst, June 7, 1865.]

CARR.

JESSE CARR, son of Dea. James Carr, an elder in the Presbyterian Church of Antrim, and grandson of John and Isabella (Walker) Carr, of Londonderry, was born, Dec 11, 1776. He m. 1st, Polly Ayer of this town; m. 2nd, Fanny C. Twiss of Antrim, Dec. 3, 1833; d. in Lowell, April 15, 1859. He came to Francestown to reside in 1809, and lived here most of the time till 1830. Was last taxed here in 1829. He seems to have moved from here to Bedford, as his children were born there. His home in this town was the John Ferson place on Oak Hill.

The first wife had no children; the second wife had two children as follows:—

1. JAMES M., [b. in Bedford, Oct. 14, 1834; m. Amanda M. Hodge, April 12, 1857, who died Oct., 28, 1861; m. 2nd, Augusta S. Cram, Nov. 10, 1863; lives in Lowell.]
2. MARY FRANCES, b. in Bedford, Jan. 19, 1839; m. Henry Hodge, April 2, 1859; lives in Lowell.]

CARSON.

JOHN CARSON, the first settler in Francestown, was a Scotchman, a son of John Carson and a "Highlander," and came over to this country in early life. It is impossible to fix the date of his coming. He lived in New Boston for many years, was a carpenter and mill-wright and builder, and went from town to town for special or difficult jobs of work. Much is said about him in the narrative of the first settlement of the town in the first chapter of this work, to which the reader is referred.

He made his beginning in Francestown, (that part then known as the "New Boston Addition") as early as 1757, and probably in 1756. He moved here in 1758. The following winter, (1758-9) the family suffered much privation, subsisting six weeks on nothing but boiled corn and game. His cabin, or log-house, was on what came to be known as "meadow Point," south east of the school-house in the Quarry District; and he owned a large tract of land, including the Daniel Fuller estate. John Carson died about 1792 at the age of nearly 90 years, at the house of David Lewis. His wife died in March, 1773. Both were buried in the old Smith Burying Ground in New Boston. In an old record of the Livingston family, who were also Scotch and were among the first settlers of New Boston it is said that "Mary married John Car-

son and lived and died" in that town. No doubt this was the "Molley Carson," wife of the first settler in Francestown. A large part of their married life was spent in New Boston, and the rest in New Boston Addition. Probably they were married late in years. They seem to have had no daughters that grew up, but three sons lived to manhood:—John, Simon and Robert. Mary Livingston was the daughter of Robert and Zebiah (Sargent) Livingston.

It has been said that John Carson, the settler, had no children, and that John, William and Robert were his nephews. But after long examination of old papers, and a correspondence of more than fifty letters, I am convinced that the statement of the case, which I have given is correct. Asa, who is now living in ripe age in Mont Vernon, grandson of William named below, used to speak of his "great-grandfather John" of the old country, and of the family of the settler, John of Francestown, his great uncle. And all the old people,—and old records confirm this so far as they touch the matter at all. And the younger John was always called "John Carson, Jr.," and never called John Carson 2d, as he would have been if the connection had not been that of father and son. Col. William Bixby, who well remembered the Carsons, wrote in his old age (1852) that "old John Carson's son, John built the mills at Mill Village."

JOHN CARSON, called "Capt." in old records, was quite a military man, having had a command corresponding to his title. Was a man of much force and courage and held in high esteem. He was a member of the First Board of selectmen in New Boston (1763,) all the Francestown settlements being then included in that town. May 31, 1764, the old town (New Boston) appointed "John Carson and Cpⁿ. James Cochran a Comite to Looke for a minieter." He was an earnest patriot during the Revolution, being very active, though an old man; and he was consulted for advice, after being disabled by the burden of years. He was just the man for his place and work. Was a strong Presbyterian and died in the faith. It is to be regretted that a more full account cannot be given of his family, as he was the pioneer and leader of the town. But records in those days were very meagre; and the last of the name have been gone from this place nearly a hundred years. Probably several children died young, as we have knowledge of only three.

1. JOHN JR., [b. in New Boston before the settlement of the "Addition," which became a part of Francestown. Was a soldier in the army of the Revolution. He also was called "Capt. Carson" on the records after the death of his father. He married Mary Fisher or "Molly" as she was called. Was a mill-wright and carpenter like his father. He built the mills in Mill Village, also the Wood house, in which he lived some years. He had a large family, of

whom, however, we know but little. He was a man of energy, and of considerable means. Left town about 1797, and is said to have gone to the state of Maine, whence most of the children made their way to the west. Their names, so far as known were as follows, as given by relatives. Part of the names are on the town record. Not certain as to order of age. Will add that Capt. John Carson, Jr., died in 1810 and his wife in 1827. All their ten children were born in Francestown.

Sarah, (b. Aug. 16, 1777; m. Robert Steel of Antrim, Dec. 31, 1801; lived about six years in that town, where their three oldest children were born, then moved to Hebron, N. Y., and thence after some years to Oberlin, Ohio, where he d. Nov. 11, 1848. His wife d. Jan. 25, 1864. They had nine children as follows:—Dr. Alexander, who practiced many years in Oberlin, O., and was a Philanthropist and Christian of precious memory, whose work was blessed and whose children came to honor; Dr. John, who went as Missionary Physician to the Madura Mission, 1836, and died there; Oct., 1842; Nancy C., who married Joseph W. Butler of Volney, N. Y., and d. Jan. 2, 1858; Rev. James, who was born in Hebron, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1808, went to the Madura Mission (India) 1841 and was father of Rev. Edward S. Steele, formerly pastor of the Cong. church, Joy Prairie, Ill.; Mary Jane, who died in childhood; Rev. Calvin, who died in Oberlin, Feb. 23, 1851, aged 38; Martha, who d. in infancy; Samuel Fisher, who is now living in Galesburg, Ill., and Susannah, who d. in Oberlin in 1855, unm., aged 36. More may be learned of them by consulting the History of Antrim.)

Margaret, (b. March 21, 1779; m. a Dea. Howard of Saquoit; left no children.)

Molly, (b. March 25, 1781; m. a Dea. Lemuel Booth of Paris, N. Y.; left no children; died in 1834.)

Nancy, (b. June 11, 1783; probably d. in Francestown, 1796.)

Martha, (m. Cyrus Stone of Saquoit, or Sanquoit, N. Y.; d. 1864.)

Esther, (m. John Whitaker of Saquoit, N. Y.; d. 1834.)

Ann, (m. Peter Morgan, an iron-founder of Paris, N. Y.; afterwards a farmer in Winfield that state; d. there 1882.)

Ruth, (d. unm. 1863.)

Betsey, (by some called Elizabeth; b. Jan. 10, 1794; m. Chester Andress, in 1828, who d. in 1843; now living in Potter, N. Y., in her 99th year; one child, Charles Andrews, Esqr., lives in Albany, N. Y.)

Simon, (drowned when a boy of eleven years.)]

2. SIMON, [believed to be son of John, the first settler; was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army; was of a roving nature and did not stay long in town; his brother John named his only son for him. Simon received from his father the estate which includes now the Quarry, and deeded the same to Daniel Fuller, Apr. 5, 1785. In the deed he calls it "the farm on which he now lives." Soon after selling he seems to have gone with the others to a new settlement in Maine. I find the name sometimes written "Simeon."]
3. ROBERT, [believed to be son of John, the first settler; was taxed here in 1793, and must not be counted the same as Robert, the son of William. It is said that he went with his brother John to the State of Maine, nearly a hundred years ago, and nothing further is known of him.]

WILLIAM CARSON, born in Scotland in 1722, son of John of Scotland, and youngest brother of John, the first settler in Francestown, came here about 1770, and lived a few years in town: He occupied a small house, that stood east of the Quarry, and just north of the present buildings. This house was built and owned by John Carson, and was occupied by John for a time. But William lived in it while here, and then moved to Johnson Corner in Lyndeboro'. An old deed dated 1784, speaks of him as William Carson of Lyndboro'. He married Issable Johnson of that town, which accounts for his going there. He died there in 1818, aged 96. His children were some of them born here.

1. ROBERT, [said to have gone to Barre, Vt., among the first settlers of that place.]
2. MARY, [m. Amos Wilkins; he went off to Canada under stress of law in some way, and she went with their children Mark and Abigail, to Lynn, Mass., and died there in good old age.]
3. WILLIAM, JR., [b. 1754, and m. Abigail Harwood of Amherst, now Mont Vernon. She was dau. of Nathaniel and

Annie Harwood, or Haywood. This William Carson, Jr., d. while a young man, in Lyndeboro' 1796. Not much is known of him. He left two children, John, b. 1792, and William, b. 1796, the year of his father's death. John m. ———, 1814, lived in Lyndeboro', and d. 1867. He was father of John J. Carson of Mont Vernon.

4. Asa, d. in New Boston, Jan. 10, 1835, aged 62. He married Betsey Harwood of Mont Vernon, who d. Aug. 28, 1857, aged 81. Asa was a "miller" by trade, and tended a grist-mill most of his life. Their children were:—

Artemesa, (m. Capt. Eben Russell of Lyndeboro', and d. in that town in 1860.)

Elizabeth, (m. Hiram Fellows of Washington, Vt., and left three children, Joseph H., Freeman and Marendra Augusta.)

Mary, (m. Peter Heslin of Brooklyn, N. Y.; m. 2nd, a Mr. Anderson of that place.)

Abigail, (m. Amos Andrews of New Boston; m. 2nd, Joseph Trow of Mont Vernon; d. in New Boston, Feb. 14, 1885, aged 81.)

Lucy, (m. Ammi Dodge, of New Boston; m. 2nd, Nathaniel R. Hooper of Boston. Children, Charles A., Wallace D., Lizzie, Mary, Nathaniel and William.)

Lois, (became 2nd wife of William Hopkins of Fracestown, and d. here Oct. 17, 1883.)

Asa, (b. Mar. 10, 1810, in Plainfield, Vt., where his father resided for a short time: m. Edah Cooper of Antrim, Dec. 26, 1839; moved from New Boston to Fracestown in 1845, and lived here several years, then moved to Sharon, Vt., and afterwards to Mont Vernon, and is now living in that town. His first wife d. Sept. 3, 1858; m. 2nd, Annette Lee of Weathersfield, Vt., Aug. 12, 1862. His children were all by the 1st wife, and were as follows: Jacob W., who was b. in New Boston, May 27, 1840, and d. in the army, Aug. 5, 1864, unm.; Samuel F., b. in New Boston, Sept. 26, 1842, m. Mary G. Hooper of Boston, Mar. 1862, and is a light-house keeper, Boston; Stephen A., who was b. in Fracestown, May 15, 1845, m. Fanny Putnam of Milford, lives in Brighton, Mass., is engineer, was member of 9th N. H. Reg. in the war; Eugene S., who was b. in

Francestown, Aug. 10, 1849, was on the Monitor "Terror," and lost at sea off Florida coast, was unm.; and Edwin H., who was b. in Sharon, Vt., Dec. 26, 1855, married Lizzie F. Hall of Mont Vernon, and lives in Nashua.)

Joseph, (b. May 10, 1813; m. Eliza Ann * * * * *, d. at New Boston, July 29, 1857; left no children.)]

CARTER.

WILLARD CARTER married Sarah Patterson of this town, Mch. 18, 1823. He resided in Greenfield four years previous to his coming to Francestown, which was in Aug. 1827. He long owned the farm now occupied by Kimball J. Wilson, in the south part of the town. When well advanced in years he moved into the village, where he lived upon the place now occupied by Fred Aiken. He was by vocation a tanner and farmer. He was born Apr. 24, 1793, was at the time of marriage, of Wilmington, Mass. He died here Oct. 31, 1871. His children were:—

1. ANN MARIA, [b. at Greenfield, Dec. 18, 1823, m. 1st, Daniel A. Carter of Lowell, Mass., Nov. 1845, 2nd, Robert Bradford Cram, Nov. 12, 1857, d. at Nashua, Apr. 13, 1873.]
2. HARRIET FRANCES, [b. at Francestown, Mch. 7, 1830, m. George E. Downes of Francestown, Oct. 25, 1860, d. at Francestown, June 9, 1883.]
3. MARY ELIZABETH, [b. Dec. 13, 1833. m. Joseph Chamberlain of Lowell, Mass., Apr. 1854, d. at Lowell, Mch. 31, 1874.]

CASE.

JOHN B. CASE was born at Antrim, Feb. 2, 1858. His father, John Case, who was also a native of Antrim, married Maria F. Coburn of Deering, and lived on the Moses Duncan place (in Antrim) upon which he died Feb. 22, 1858, aged 28 years. He was the son of David and Huldah (Curtis) Case. David removed with his parents from Mont Vernon to Antrim, in 1796, and died in the latter town in 1867. His widow died July 28, 1879, aged ninety-three years. David was the son of John and Elizabeth (Curtis) Case of Lyndeboro', which town was David's birthplace. John Case was born in Middleton, Mass. He was a soldier of the Revolution, "serving through the whole seven years of the war." John B. Case came here from Antrim in 1873. He married Ella F. Ordway of this town, May 13, 1875, and lived several years on the Thomas Ordway place; he has lived a number of years on the Hyde place, which is now his home. His children are:—

1. MAMIE L., [b. at Francestown, Nov. 7, 1875.]
2. GEORGE A., [b. at Francestown, Mch. 4, 1879.]
3. ERNEST E., [b. at Francestown, Mch. 16, 1890.]

CHADWICK.

WALTER CHADWICK was a native of New London, and came here from that town, about the year 1830. He was twice married, his first wife being Nancy Fisher, daughter of David Fisher of this town, and his second wife to whom he was married in 1841, Nancy Manahan of the Manahan family of this town. He was a farmer, and lived on the James Whitfield place. He removed to Antrim, afterward to Cleveland, Ohio, where he now resides. His children were:—

1. CURTIS F., [b. at Francestown, Dec. 1830, m. Ann Jane Tucker of Canton, Mass., in 1854, res. at Reading, Shasta Co. Cal., is a sash and blind maker by trade, and is the proprietor of a ranch.]
2. ALFRED F., [b. in Francestown, Feb. 29, 1836, m. 1st, Bethany C. Thomas, Oct. 10, 1860, 2nd, Lizzie R. Perry of Natick, Mass., Oct. 17, 1882, is a piano-maker, res. at Cambridge, Mass., served in the War of the Rebellion, in Co. E, 8th N. H. Regt., holding the rank of sergeant.]
3. SARAH F., [b. at Francestown, Aug. 11, 1838, m. Daniel L. Moore of Bedford, in 1855, d. at Cleveland, O., in Jan. 1871.]
4. ELIZABETH ANN, [b. at Antrim, Mch. 1, 1844, m. Frank West, res. in Cleveland, Ohio.]
5. JOSEPH G., [b. at Nashua, Sept. 1854, is married, res. at Cleveland, Ohio.]

CHANDLER.

THE CHANDLERS of America, are descended from William and Annis (Alcock) Chandler, who came over from England in 1637, and settled in Roxbury, Mass., and afterward in Andover, Mass.

JOSEPH K. CHANDLER, who for many years owned the Chandler place in Mill Village, was the son of Ralph H. Chandler, whose native place was Andover, Mass., where he lived until his death, having married first, Phœbe Kimball, second, Mary Kimball, both of whom also died in Andover, Mass. They were the daughters of Daniel Kimball, an early settler of Hancock which was their native town. The former was the mother of Joseph K., who was born at Andover, Sept. 3, 1827. He came here from Manchester, and was for many years, the proprietor

of an express line between Francestown and Manchester, and later between New Boston and Manchester. He was a man well known and kindly esteemed. He married first Betsey Ann Farnum of this town, second, Nettie H. Andrews of New Boston, June 22, 1871. He removed to New Boston in 1870 and died there Dec. 26, 1893. His children:—

1. ARTHUR HOLBROOK, [b. at New Boston, Apr. 12, 1873.]
2. HARRY TEWKSBURY, [b. at New Boston, Apr. 14, 1875.]
3. FRED KENNARD, [b. at New Boston, Mch. 27, 1878.]
4. MYRON C., [b. at New Boston, Dec. 27, 1886, d. Mch. 10, 1887.]

CHENEY.

LUTHER CHENEY was the son of Thomas Cheney, and the grandson of Daniel and Betty (Hadley) Cheney, the former of whom was born in 1730, and the latter in 1736. His father, Thomas Cheney, was born Nov. 23, 1774, and died at Goffstown, Sept. 17, 1861. His mother was Charlotte Ewell, daughter of Peleg Ewell of this town. Luther Cheney was born, Aug. 20, 1812, in West Deering, where his boyhood was spent. When a youth, he left home and enlisted in Co. E, of the 1st Dragoons and as a soldier, saw service on the southwestern frontier for a season, after which he returned to New England and joined a company of adventurous spirits, with whom he went to St. Louis, Mo., where an outfit was procured, for a journey to Santa Fe, N. M. There were in this party one hundred men, but when upon the trail, they learned of the breaking out of the Texan War and fully one-third of this number having received their part of the stores and equipments, chose Mr. Cheney captain, and marched to the scene of the hostilities, and joined General Houston shortly before the battle of San Jacinto, in which they bore a worthy part. This battle virtually closed the war and Mr. Cheney again returned to New England, but a little later, rejoined the Dragoons with whom he remained, until discharged from the U. S. service, about the year 1840, when his term of enlistment expired. At the commencement of the Mexican War, he was given the position of Brigade Master and was with Taylor at Buena Vista, of which battle he could give a most graphic account. After the war he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in the west and southwest, and twice journeyed overland to California. The fall of 1861, found him again in the quartermaster's department of the army, when he was given charge of government property, in and about Washington. On the night following the 2nd Bull Run engagement he rescued a wagon train, whose bewildered drivers had got fairly within the enemies lines, and performed a similar notable service at Antietam. Through the war he showed himself a resolute and capable man; at its close, he returned to his home in West Deering. In 1867, he came to Francestown, and purchased the hotel

of which he was proprietor two years, after which he again returned to Deering, where, with the exception of several years, in which he was proprietor of the hotel at Bennington, he resided until his death, which occurred Mch. 7, 1893, at Deering. He married Sophia R. Ellinwood of Deering, May 4, 1851. She was born at Deering, Dec. 17, 1831. Their children were:—

1. SOPHIA, [b. at Deering, Aug. 1, 1854, m. Samuel M. Thompson, Oct., 29, 1878, res. at Antrim.]
2. LEONA, [b. at Deering, Nov. 7, 1856, m. 1st, James E. White of Manchester, Dec. 27, 1883, 2nd, Ervin Thompson of Antrim, June 5, 1887, res. at Antrim.]
3. LUTHER, M. M., [b. at Deering, July 27, 1860, m. Lillian E. King of Bennington, Jan. 24, 1884, res. at Bennington.]
4. PETTEE P., [b. at Deering, Nov. 23, 1864, d. at Deering, Sept. 10, 1885.]

JESSE CHENEY, son of Elias Cheney, and grandson of Dea. Tristram Cheney, lived in 1827 in one of the many houses belonging to the Gibson estate. Dea. Tristram settled in Antrim, near the Hillsboro' line in 1769, and in the fall of that year, was chosen deacon of the church in Hillsboro'. He is believed to have had a residence near Hillsboro' Center, which he occupied a part of the time, and hence became identified with that town. Dea. Cheney was born in 1720, and was probably, the son of William and Abigail Cheney of Dedham, Mass. He died in Danville, Vt., December, 1816. He married a Miss Clapp of Dorchester, Mass. They resided a number of years in Sudbury, Mass., from which place they went to Antrim. She was the daughter of Noah Clapp, and received by bequest, one-half of his real estate. Elias Cheney, son of Dea. Tristram, and father of Jesse, was also a resident of Antrim. He served three years in the Revolutionary Army two of which, were for his father and his brother John. He was twice married, first, to Miss Blanchard of West Deering, second, to Deborah Winchester of Hillsboro', daughter of Samuel Winchester, a veteran of Bunker Hill, who died at Danvers, Mass., at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. Elias was the father of thirteen children, seven of whom were by the first marriage. His second wife was born in 1777, and died in 1853. Elias died in Concord, Vt., in 1816, aged sixty years. Jesse was the third son of Elias by his first marriage, and was born in Antrim, Oct. 3, 1788, and married Alice Steel, Nov. 25, 1813. He was by trade a blacksmith, having served an apprenticeship in Antrim. His wife was born, Aug. 12, 1791, and died July 28, 1849. She was a "sweet singer," and a leader in the church choir at Antrim. Jesse lived a while at Hillsboro'. Most of his children it is said, were born in

Hillsboro' and in Francestown. He died at Manchester, June 23, 1863. One of his children, whose name is not given, died in infancy. Eight of his children were:—

1. BENJAMIN PIERCE, [b. Aug. 12, 1815, m. Elizabeth Stickney Clapp of Dorchester, Mass., June 6, 1865. His early life was spent in Antrim of which town he has endearing and pleasant memories. He is well known in New England as the head of Cheney & Co.'s Boston & Montreal Express.]
2. JAMES S., [b. July 1, 1817, m. 1st. Augusta M. Osgood, 2nd. Emma Knowles, d. Feb. 16, 1873.]
3. JESSE, [b. Nov. 19, 1819, res. in Goffstown.]
4. GILMAN, [b. Jan. 25, 1822, m. Mary A. Riddle, res. in Montreal and is general manager of the Canadian Express Co.]
5. LUCY A., [b. Jan. 11, 1824, m. John Plummer of Manchester.]
6. ALICE MARIA, [b. in Francestown, May 26, 1827.]
7. CHARLOTTE, [b. in Francestown, July 3, 1829, m. William H. Plummer of Manchester.]
8. JOHN, [b. May 21, 1833, d. Aug. 28, 1863.]

CHRISTIE.

The name of Peter Christie appears in the first tax-list of the town. 1772. He lived in the New Boston Addition, on a farm adjoining the "old town," now known as the William Patch place. Peter was the oldest son of Dea. Jesse Christie of New Boston, and brother of Samuel Christie, who settled in Antrim, grandfather of Dr. Morris Christie, who has practiced largely in this town for many years. Dea. Jesse had seven sons, all of whom left New Boston, some of them went to New Brunswick, and some to Ohio, which was then the "far west." Among the latter was Peter, who left Francestown before 1790. Nothing more has been learned of him. He was chosen "Dear Keeper" in Francestown, March 1773.

WILLIAM CHRISTIE, brother of Peter, was the youngest child of Dea. Jesse. He settled in Francestown, on the place east and north of Haunted Lake, lived there several years, then sold to David Scoby and returned to New Boston, apparently to care for his parents, as all the rest of the large family of children seem to have gone out for themselves. But William died after a few years, and the aged father, being left alone, went to Ohio and died there with his son Robert. In the

Franeestown record of births, we find this item; "William Christie born June 16, 1773." An old record also contains this item; "William Christie's child died Jan. 1778;" and this was the "24th burial" in the old yard.

CLARK.

ROBERT CLARK, a vigorous Scotchman, came from the Scotch part of Ireland, and settled in Londonderry as early as 1725. His wife was Letitia Cochran of Londonderry, Ireland. He d. 1775, leaving children, William, John, Samuel, Ninian, Jane, Letitia, Agnes and Elizabeth.

William and Ninian settled on what is known as Clark Hill, New Boston, near Franeestown. The History of New Boston says of them: "No two men in town exerted a more widely-extended influence, or more enduring and happy, than Ninian Clark and his brother William." This William, m. Anna Wallace, Feb. 2, 1764, settled in New Boston, 1766; was Justice of Peace by commission from the King, land-surveyor, and a man of marked intelligence and usefulness; d. Mar. 9, 1808, aged 73; left children, Letitia, Robert, Ann, John, Ninian, Rebecca, and Samuel.

John, son of William, was b. in New Boston, Sept. 3, 1768; m. Rebecca Wallace of Londonderry, Oct. 17, 1793; moved at once to the north part of Hancock, where during 1792 and 1793, he had made a clearing in the forest and prepared a small house for a dwelling. Here he lived more than 30 years. He was a man of considerable education; was a land-surveyor, like his father; taught school winters; taught singing-schools; and was a man of much courage, decision and ability. In 1824 he sold his farm in Hancock, and moved to Franeestown, onto the W. R. Sawyer place, where he d. Feb. 12, 1831. The widow soon moved to Amherst, where she d. in 1855. The children were all b. in Hancock and were:—

1. ANNIE WALLACE, [b. Sept. 14, 1794; d. in Amherst, Aug. 12, 1838.]
2. REV. SAMUEL W., [b. Dec. 15, 1795, graduated Dartmouth Col., 1823; at Andover Theo. Seminary, 1827, ordained as pastor of the Cong. Church, Greenland, Aug. 5, 1829, where he d. Aug. 18, 1847, in the midst of a happy and successful ministry. He m. 1st, Frances M. Clark of New Boston; m. 2nd, Rebecca Howe of Westminster, Mass.]
3. REV. WILLIAM, D. D., [b. Sept. 28, 1798, fitted for college at Bradford, Mass., graduated at Dartmouth in class of 1822, at Andover Theo. Seminary, 1827, was engaged in

mission work in Mass. and Conn. about two years, was settled as pastor of the Cong. Church of Wells, Me., Feb. 19, 1829, where he remained six years. Early in 1835 he was appointed Agent of the American Tract Society for New England, and in 1836, as their general Agent for the Western States. In 1840 he was appointed Secretary of the American Board for Northern New England, which position he occupied till 1856, when he resigned. Then he at once accepted an appointment as Secretary and Agent of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and did the work with great acceptance and energy till Oct., 1876, thus making more than 40 years of service for the Missionary Societies. For the last half of his life, his home was in Amherst. He represented that town in the Legislature in 1867 and 1868, and was chosen Chaplain of the House for 1869. Dartmouth College conferred the degree of D. D. upon him in 1875. He d. in Amherst, Jan. 26, 1887. Dr. Clark was a man of great energy and determination, of strong heroic character, of large reading and remarkable memory, of kingly form and striking appearance, a powerful and most impressive preacher, a good man and full of good works. He left his property chiefly to missionary objects. He m. 1st, Elvira Hurd of Newport, Jan. 14, 1829, who d. Feb. 9, 1847, m. 2nd, Mrs. Mary C. Wheelwright of Bangor, Me., Dec. 26, 1848, who d. in 1871. The first wife had two children, a daughter that died in infancy, and a son William Bradbury, who graduated at Amherst College, class of 1866, and now resides in Minneapolis, Minn.]

4. GILMAN, [b. Apr. 14, 1800, m. Sarah W. Christie of Antrim, who d. Jan. 1, 1881. Mr. Clark had a good common-school and academy education, was gifted and smart, was many years a missionary of the American Board, chiefly to the Seneca Indians in New York. Subsequently, under failing health, he settled on a farm in Foxcroft, Me. Mr. Clark, d. in Savannah, Ga., April, 1889, while on a visit to his son, Gilman Clark, Jr., who was Post Master of that city. Another son, William Wallace resides in Berkeley, Cal. A daughter, Letitia d. in Foxcroft, Me., Aug. 1850,

and another, Mary d. in the same place, Aug., 1863. The latter was specially gifted and wrote many poetical effusions.]

5. JOHN, [b. June 24, 1804, m. Eliza Jameson Tenny of Dunbarton, Dec. 17, 1833, had a good academy education and was a teacher throughout his active life, was some years Principal of the Female Seminary in Athens, Ga., and later was teacher in Talladega, Ala. He afterwards settled in Oberlin, O., where he d. May 24, 1890. Was a man of much influence in his day. His wife d. Oct. 16, 1892. Two children grew to maturity, Mrs. Willianna Wallace Finny of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Ella Frances Steele of Oberlin.]
6. MARY ABIGAIL, [b. March 12, 1806, m. Rev. Cephas Kent of Barrington, April 29, 1829, d. Nov. 23, 1889; children that grew to maturity were Frances L., William C., Evarts and Abby W., Evarts being Pastor of the Cong. Church, Eldora, Iowa, and Abby W. being a missionary of the Woman's Board at Kobe, Japan, and instructor in music at Kobe College.]

HUGH¹ CLARK, from whom Peter Clark of Francestown descended, was in Watertown, Mass., as early as 1641, where he lived twenty years, ere he removed to Roxbury, where he died, July 20, 1693. His son Uriah², was born at Watertown, June 5, 1644, and died there July 26, 1721. Peter³, son of Uriah, was born March. 12, 1693, and resided at Salem Village, (now Danvers,) Mass. Peter⁴, son of Peter of Danvers, was born Oct. 1, 1720, lived at Braintree, Mass., and died Nov. 13, 1747. Peter⁵, his son, born Feb. 4, 1743, married Hannah Epps of Braintree; Oct. 20, 1763. He removed to Lyndeboro', Jan. 23, 1775. He was in the 9th Regt. N. H. Militia, in the war of the Revolution, and won well-merited fame at the Battle of Bennington, where as the captain of a company of nearly forty men, he was the second man to mount the enemies works. He died at Lyndeboro', Oct 14, 1786. Peter⁶, son of Captain Peter Clark, was born Sept. 27, 1764, and married Elizabeth Punchard of Salem, Mass., July 1783, and died at Lyndeboro', Feb. 3, 1851. Peter⁷, his son was born at Lyndeboro', Aug. 13, 1784, and married Jane Aiken, and settled in this town.

PETER CLARK, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Punchard) Clark, of Lyndeboro', married Jane Aiken, Jan. 24, 1809. She was born March 10, 1785. Their first home in Francestown, to which they came about the year 1817, was on the place now owned by George D. Epps. The

house now known as the Nahum Farnum house, was the building in which Peter first kept store. It then stood on the west side of the road near where the blacksmith's shop now stands. He afterward moved into the village, and with his future son-in-law Joshua C. Dodge, carried on business on a really extensive scale in the "Long Store," which was built by him about the year 1814, though not occupied by him until several years subsequent to this. In 1833, the firm of Clark & Dodge was dissolved, and Paul H. Bixby became the partner of Mr. Clark, who, a few years later, removed to Nashua, where he added much to his reputation as a man of enterprise. He died Dec. 25, 1853. His children were:—

1. PETER, [b. April 29, 1810.]
2. JOHN LEWIS, [b. Dec. 4, 1811, d. unmarried at Andover, Mass., Nov. 28, 1854.]
3. BENJAMIN, [b. June 23, 1813, d. June 24, 1813.]
4. JANE MARIA, [b. Oct. 26, 1814, m. Joshua Cleaves Dodge, April, 1839, d. Dec. 9, 1893, at Nice, France.]
5. JAMES GORDON, [b. Dec. 28, 1820, graduated at Harvard in 1844, was appointed Charge d'Affairs at Brussels, which position he held from June, 1857 to Sept., 1858. The degree of L. L. B. was conferred upon him in 1846. He has travelled extensively and is a man of culture. He is unmarried.]

DANIEL CLARK was the son of Zebediah and Mary (Lewis) Clark of Dedham, Mass., at which place he was born Apr. 27, 1743. He married Bethiah Lewis in 1777. She was born in Dedham, Jan. 24, 1748, being the daughter of William and Mehitable Lewis of Dedham. Mr. Clark must have settled here about the time of his marriage since he was a legal voter here in March, 1778. His home, which was afterward occupied by his son Daniel, and later by his grandson, Pacific L. Clark, is now the residence of Francis H. Duncklee. The place was first occupied, (perhaps cleared,) by William Lee, whose stay in this town was brief. Daniel Clark was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He died at Francestown, Nov. 5, 1826. His wife died in Francestown, Oct. 31, 1829. Their children, all born here were:—

1. SAMUEL, [b. Sept. 20, 1778, was a farmer and tanner, removed quite early to Maine where he died.]
2. JOEL, [b. Aug. 16, 1780, m. Sarah Follansbee of Francestown, Jan. 10, 1808, removed to Cameron, N. Y. about the year 1823. He died Feb. 8, 1837. His wife died Oct. 21,

1862. All of their children save one, (the youngest,) were born in this town. They were:—

Dexter, (b. Aug. 23, 1809, m. Harriet Cressey of Canisteo, N. Y., by vocation a farmer.)

Elvira, (b. Dec. 8, 1811, m. Erastus Dickey of Cameron, N. Y.)

William F., (b. Jan. 21, 1814, m. Sally Travess of Canisteo, N. Y., d. at Cameron, N. Y.)

Nancy, (b. July 6, 1816.)

Moses S., (b. Nov. 10, 1818, m. Lydia Helmer of Cameron, N. Y., d. at Cameron.)

Sarah J., (b. Sept. 29, 1821, m. Smith Drake of Cameron, d. at Cameron.)

Orissa E., (b. at Cameron, July 16, 1825, m. J. Luther Ordway of Jasper, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1852, res. at Jasper, N. Y.)]

3. REBECCA, [b. July 31, 1782, m. Samuel Fisher of Hillsboro', Sept. 28, 1802, d. at Francestown, May 30, 1861.]

4. DANIEL, [b. Oct. 20, 1784, m. Irene Fisher of this town, Jan. 24, 1811. He lived on the home place and was a man of excellent standing in the town. He was at one time captain of the famous military company of this place. He died here, March 22, 1847. His children were all born in Francestown, and were:—

Warner L., (b. March 10, 1812, m. 1st, Catherine Kidder of this place, Nov. 13, 1834, 2nd, Sarah Ham of Strafford, Nov. 9, 1848. He resided here for quite a number of years and filled several town offices. He was also Dep. sheriff sixteen years, a justice of the peace thirty-five years and division inspector under Gen. John McNiel, Third Division, N. H. Militia. His home in Francestown was the place now occupied by Hiram Lynch. He removed to Wilton in May, 1857, and now resides there. His children were born in Francestown:—Infant son unnamed b. Aug. 27, 1837, d. Sept. 21, 1837. George S., born Jan. 28, 1839, is employed in the Armory at Springfield, Mass. John H., b. July 22, 1847, res. at North Platte, Neb., is a conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad.)

James W., (b. April 14, 1814, m. Emelia Pomeroy of Springfield, Mass., where he resided until ill health incapacitated him for business. He died in Francestown, Dec. 4, 1870.)

Fuller, (b. April 7, 1816. m. Sarah Northend of Newburyport, Mass., res. at Peabody, Mass., is by occupation a carpenter.)

Hiram P., (b. March 11, 1818. m. 1st. Susan Jane McAlvin of Francestown, Sept. 4, 1845. 2nd, Orrissa A. Manahan of Francestown, March 4, 1863. 3rd. Laura J. Deane of Francestown, Jan. 2, 1868. Mr. Clark is a manufacturer and has always resided in this town, and is one of her foremost citizens in individual and financial standing and business capacity. He has been elected chairman of the board of selectmen several years in succession, regardless of party-feeling and political bickerings. Doubtless having inherited his father's military bent, he arose to the rank of Colonel in the better days of the state militia. His children are:—1st, James F., (adopted,) born at Francestown, Nov. 18, 1848, m. 1st. Eliza A. Lynch of New Boston, Feb. 9, 1871, 2nd, Vila A. Fletcher of Greenfield, March 9, 1879.—Only child Dana E., born at Francestown, July 11, 1872. James F. is now a R. R. engineer. Second, Charles H., born at Francestown, May 4, 1850. m. Fannie E. Wood of New Boston, Jan. 22, 1873. resides in Francestown, has served upon the board of selectmen, is a manufacturer. Only child is:—Dell F., born at Francestown, Feb. 8, 1882. Third, Annie S., born at Francestown, May 3, 1865, has won a reputation as a teacher and served as a member of the school board in this town.)

Irene F., (b. Dec. 20, 1850, d. May 30, 1872, at Temple.)

Pacific L., (b. Oct. 30, 1826. m. 1st. Frances A. Farnum of Francestown, 2nd, Hannah O. Hardy of Francestown, Jan. 16, 1860. Mr. Clark is a merchant in this town, where he has filled the office of postmaster and town treasurer and tax collector. His children are:—Ella G., born at Francestown, May 20, 1862, m. George W. Cummings of Francestown, Nov. 25, 1886, res. in this town. Arthur G., born at Francestown, April 28, 1864, is a florist at Concord, N. H. Frank L., born at Francestown, July 28, 1869, res.

at Boston, is an electrician. Josephine E., born at Francestown, Sept. 26, 1876, res. with her parents in Francestown.)

Orrisa S., (b. Sept. 3, 1829, m. Charles H. Boynton of New Ipswich, Feb. 17, 1853, resides at Temple.)]

5. WILLIAM, [removed to Cambridge, Mass., where he died.]

6. OLIVE, [married Samuel Black of Londonderry, Dec. 23, 1823, d. at Francestown, Nov. 19, 1854, aged 56 years.]

NATHAN CLARK, who settled on Bradford Hill, on the place now owned and occupied by George Kingsbury, was a half brother of Daniel Clark, who settled in the south part of the town. Nathan Clark was the son of Zebediah and Rachel (Thorp) Clark, who were married at Dedham, Mch. 3, 1748. Nathan was born at Dedham, May 7, 1754. He came to Francestown about the year 1780, and first built a log house on the Kingsbury farm. His wife was Elizabeth Allen of Lyndeboro'. She was born June 12, 1756, was married Oct. 21, 1779, and died at Francestown, Feb. 28, 1845. Nathan Clark was drowned in Black Pond in Windsor, June 26, 1816. The children of Nathan and Elizabeth were all born at Francestown. They were:—

1. NABBY, [b. Aug. 31, 1780, d. Sept. 23, 1861, at Francestown.]
2. DAVID, [b. Feb. 3, 1783, d. in Francestown, March 25, 1832.]
- 3. HANNAH, [b. April 19, 1785, d. in Francestown, May 22, 1863.]
4. BETSEY, [b. Sept. 15, 1788, m. Jacob Preston of Francestown, Dec. 16, 1813, d. in Francestown, Feb. 15, 1873.]

HANNIEL CLARK, who lived on Bullard Hill, was brother of Nathan Clark, and half brother of Daniel. He was born at Dedham, Mass., July 20, 1765. His wife was Lucy Morse, born at Walpole, Mass., Nov. 12, 1771. They were married Nov. 6, 1794. She died at Nashua, April 18, 1862. Mr. Clark came here about the year 1790. His first house was a mere cabin of logs, which he after several years replaced by a small framed house, the shingles of which were put on evenings, after his day's work, while his wife held a candle to enable him to see. Beside the cellar hole, on the extreme southern verge of Bullard Hill, which marks the spot where his house stood, is a roughly wrought door-rock of soap-stone, concerning which, there has been much speculation and conjecture. He removed to Salem, Mass., where he died, Sept. 25, 1819. His children were all born in Francestown. They were:—

1. LUCY, [b. Aug. 8, 1795, m. Thomas Farnum, Nov. 12, 1835, d. at Nashua, Sept. 16, 1877.]

2. POLLY, [b. April 11, 1797, d. in Francestown, Sept. 5, 1799.]
3. REUBEN, [b. Nov. 25, 1798, d. in Francestown, Aug. 30, 1799.]
4. POLLY, [b. Oct. 25, 1800, d. in Francestown, Nov. 30, 1807.]
5. ASENATH, [b. Nov. 2, 1802, d. in Nashua, July 16, 1890.]
6. FANNY, [b. Oct. 28, 1804, m. Amos Upham, d. at New Boston, May 30, 1841.]
7. CHARLOTTE, [b. Oct. 4, 1806, d. in Nashua, Feb. 9, 1844.]
8. JOSEPH, [b. Oct. 4, 1808, d. in Francestown, Oct. 6, 1810.]
9. JULIA, [b. Oct. 7, 1810, d. in Nashua, June 14, 1849.]
10. MARY, [b. Dec. 11, 1812. While crossing a railroad in Nashua, she was struck by a passing train and instantly killed, Sept. 4, 1890.]
11. MOSES, [b. March 12, 1814, was accidentally killed by being thrown from a horse, Oct. 6, 1824.]

JOHN CLARK lived in a small house, which once stood on the north side of the road between the Hardy or Park place and the house of Joseph Manahan. He was the son of Matthew and Nancy (Dickey) Clark of Wilton. He married Margaret Ferson of this town, Dec. 10, 1812. His children were:—

1. ANDO, [b. at Francestown, Nov. 10, 1813, m. Hannah Prescott, of Lancaster, Mass., Sept. 29, 1837, d. at Littleton, Col., April 15, 1884, served in a western regiment in the war of the Rebellion.]
2. MARY STARRETT, [b. Aug. 28, 1815, m. Stephen Batchelder of Deerfield, Mass., Dec. 16, 1837, d. at Manchester, July 30, 1852.]
3. LEONARD, [b. Sept. 14, 1818, m. Mellissa J. Heath of Hollis, Sept. 15, 1841. He enlisted in the 1st N. H. Cav. Co. A, was wounded at Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, was discharged in 1864, d. from the effects of his wound at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 21, 1864.]
4. MARGARET JANE, [b. Sept. 9, 1821, m. Frederick Dame of New Bedford, Mass., Sept. 18, 1842, d. at Lowell, July 15, 1874.]
5. REBECCA FERSON, [b. Dec. 29, 1824, m. James S. Toothacre of Chelmsford, Mass., June 25, 1842, d. at Philadelphia, Sept. 23, 1869.]

6. NANCY ELEANOR, [b. March 11, 1828, m. George E. Wood of Worcester, Mass., res. at Worcester.]
7. ORTILIA ANN, [b. Aug. 26, 1832, m. Horace H. Clark of Maine, Jan., 1856, res. at St. Louis, Mo.]

JOSHUA CLARK lived on Bullard Hill as early as 1835. It is not known that he was related to any of the many other Clarks in this town. He had two children:—Patty, who was born at Amherst and died here, Dec. 18, 1877, aged 83. Betsey, who married Stephen Foote and died at Wilton.

REV. PROF. FRANK GRAY CLARK, for five years Principal of the Academy, and an honored citizen of this town, was born in Lyndeboro', Feb. 22, 1838, being of Scotch race, and fifth in descent from Dea. James Clark, one of the "sixteen Proprietors" of Londonderry, who began the settlement of that town in the spring of 1719. (Frank G.⁵, James L.⁴, Matthew³, John², James¹.) Dea. James Clark was an elder in the West Parish Church, organized about 1735, and seems to have been on its first Board of Elders. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Fulton) Wilson, and had children, John, Samuel, George, Matthew, and Eleanor. John Clark, the oldest, was born, March 31, 1723, and married Margaret, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Lindsay) Clark. Matthew, son of John and Margaret, was born in 1762, and married Nancy, daughter of John and Janet (McClintock) Dickey. He died in Lyndeboro', Oct. 23, 1827.

James Lindsay, son of Matthew and Nancy, was born, May 15, 1790, married Hannah, daughter of Timothy and Prudence (Chapman) Baldwin of Wilton, settled as a farmer in Lyndeboro', and died, Oct. 11, 1872. Hannah Baldwin was born, Feb. 23, 1795, and died, March 13, 1860.

Rev. Frank G., youngest child of James L., and Hannah, fitted for College at the Academy in Mount Vernon, and graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1862. He at once became the Principal of the Academy in this town and remained in that position till the close of the Academic year in the summer of 1867. He then took the "Special Course" at Andover Theological Seminary, graduating in the summer of 1869. Was ordained in the Congregational Church in Frankestown, Sept. 2, 1869, in connection with Rev. Henry Marden. The latter went as a Foreign Missionary, but Mr. Clark began work at once as City Missionary in Manchester, continuing this work till April 1, 1873. June 3, 1873 he was installed as Pastor of the Cong. Church in Rindge, and dismissed therefrom, Dec. 31, 1878. January 28 of the following year, (Jan. 28, 1879,) Mr. Clark was installed as Pastor of the Cong. Church in the city of Gloucester, Mass., from which being in failing health, he was dismissed, April 4, 1888. He then lived for two years in West Medford, Mass., (1888 and 1889,) acting as Pastor of Cong.

Church in Arlington part of the last-named year. Is now Pastor of the Cong. Church, Plymouth, N. H., where he was installed, Jan. 2, 1890.

Mr. Clark was a delegate in the Christian Commission in front of Petersburg in 1864, was Supt. of Schools in Francestown for years 1864 and 1865, and was a member of the School Board of the City of Manchester, 1873. His published papers are as follows: "Historical Sermon," preached at Gloucester, Nov. 18, 1879; "Congregationalism," 1881; "Sermon at Dedication of the Cong. Church in Francestown," July 1, 1884; "Manual of the Cong. Church, Gloucester, 1885; and "Historical Address" at the 150th Anniversary of the settlement of Lyndeboro', Sept. 4, 1889.

Mr. Clark is one of the clearest, soundest and ablest ministers of our state, and is justly held in the very highest esteem.

He married, Aug. 11, 1864, Charlotte, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Cutter) McCoy, of Peterboro'. She was Preceptress of Francestown Academy from 1863 to 1867. No children.

COCHRAN.

DEA. JOHN NINIAN COCHRAN came to this country from Ireland about the year 1775, and soon after settled upon the Cochran farm in Francestown. The spot where his log house stood is a short distance to eastward of the present farm buildings. He was accompanied by his two sons, James and William. The former, after a clearing had been made and a house erected, returned to Ireland for his mother and the younger children, but both he and his mother ere preparations for the voyage could be made, sickened and died and all knowledge of the younger children seems to have been lost. The father was evidently a very devout man, previous to his coming to America he held the office of Deacon in the Presbyterian Church. He was found dead in his sleeping-room, having it was believed, breathed his last, while in the attitude of prayer.

WILLIAM COCHRAN came here with his father, Dea. John Ninian Cochran, mentioned above. He married Ann Scoby of this town and built where the building site can be plainly seen quite near the house now standing upon the Cochran place. He died here, Feb. 10, 1812. His wife died here, Nov. 17, 1851, aged 81 years. Their children were:—

1. NINIAN, [b. at Francestown, July 14, 1806, m. Achsah N. Waterman, Nov. 18, 1845. She was born at Norwich, Vt., being the daughter of Daniel and Phoebe Waterman of Norwich. Ninian Cochran d. at Manchester, Sept. 27, 1864.]
2. DAVID, [b. at Francestown, Feb. 25, 1808, d. here, Aug. 20, 1811.]

3. WILLIAM, [b. at Francestown, Dec. 25, 1810, m. Emeline Denison, July, 1838. He with his brother Ninian, built the house now occupied by his son, David, in which he lived and reared a large family. He was a member of the Church and a teacher in the Sabbath School. He died here March 28, 1876. His wife was born in this town, Aug. 31, 1813, and died here, March 30, 1873. Their children were all born in this town. They were:—

William, Jr., (b. Oct. 28, 1839, is unmarried, res. in Francestown.)

Mercy Caroline, (b. Aug. 24, 1841. She has followed for many years the calling of a teacher in the public schools of this state and has been very successful.)

Mary Ellen, (b. Sept. 2, 1843, m. George A. Shattuck of this town, Jan. 28, 1891, res. in Francestown.)

Julia Ann, (b. May 29, 1845, died in this town, Oct. 22, 1873.)

Emily, Maria, (b. Oct. 9, 1847, res. at Francestown.)

James Ninian, (b. March 16, 1851, d. in this town, March 25, 1870.)

David Harvey, (b. Sept. 16, 1853, m. Patience Eugenia Manahan, Jan. 1, 1880, resides on the homestead. Children are:—Marion Isabel, born at Francestown, Jan. 1, 1881; Edith Lillian, born at Francestown, Oct. 16, 1882; David Harvey, born at Francestown, Nov. 15, 1884; Harry Raymond, born at Francestown, June 14, 1887; George Risley, born at Francestown, June 7, 1889.)

Aldie Lucretia, (b. Oct. 31, 1856, m. William K. Follansbee of Francestown, Feb. 16, 1881, resides in Francestown.)]

RODNEY G. COCHRAN, was born in New Boston, Dec 1, 1802, and was great grandson of Dea. Thomas Cochran of New Boston, who was born in Londonderry, Ireland in 1702. James Cochran and Letitia Patten, parents of Dea. Thomas, were both young and both prisoners within the walls of old Londonderry during the celebrated "Papal Siege" in 1689. The family were all of pure Scotch blood and hated the Irish and the Catholics. They came to this country in 1720, and after a short residence in Topsham, Me., settled in Londonderry in our own state. The old name and the old kindred decided them to come. Thomas, the son, known as "Dea. Thomas," came to New Boston as early as 1748 and probably earlier, settling where

Dea. Thomas R. Cochran of that town now resides. He was a "Proprietor" of New Boston, was often their "Committee" to do special business, was the first Elder chosen in the Presbyterian Church of that town, was "the most prominent man" in New Boston for many years, owned large tracts of land in the "Addition," now Francestown, and died, Nov. 20, 1791, aged 89, leaving children, James, John, Robert, Peter, Thomas, Letitia and Elizabeth. James, the oldest married Christina Aiken of Londonderry, lived on Cochran Hill, New Boston, near Francestown, was thrown from a horse and fatally injured in 1772, (age about 41) and left children, Thomas, Margaret, Jennett, Robert, Nathaniel, John and Peter. The oldest of these, Thomas, became the "second Dea. Thomas," and lived and died on the homestead of his grandfather, the "first Dea. Thomas." Thus the "second Dea. Thomas" was grandson of the "first Dea. Thomas" and grandfather of the "present Dea. Thomas," all occupying the same homestead. John, the fourth son of James and Christina (Aiken) Cochran, known in the old records as "Squire John" was born, Feb. 27, 1769, married Frances, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Gove, died, May 16, 1857, aged 88, was a man of great ability and worth, and left children, Lucinda, Frances, Charles E., Harriet, Rodney G., Jeremiah S., Jonathan, Samuel C., Sarah Jane, and Charles. Of these ten children, Charles E., died at the age of 15, Frances, married, Rev. J. W. Perkins; Jeremiah S., became a physician and gained prominence in Sandusky O., and Charles is now a physician of wealth and high repute in Toledo, O.

Rodney G., the fifth child of "Squire John," came to Francestown in May, 1823, at the age of 20 years, as clerk in the store of Bixby & Brown (Paul H. Bixby and Titus Brown,) and remained here most of his life. He was a feeble man all his days, yet lived to a good old age. Had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs at the age of 23, and within two weeks the doctors "bled him eleven times" on the theory that this was the way to "draw off the blood" and prevent bleeding at the lungs. But he survived this slow and murderous barbarity, entering again upon his business in due time. At the time when he came here all the stores sold rum. A townsman came in, bought a drink, and soon fell over on the bench dead drunk. "Rodney," was "ordered to drag him out." He took him "by the neck of his striped frock," and dragged him across the floor and down the steps, and round behind the store, and left him there as if dead! On return into the store he was greeted with shouts of laughter! And this was in the "good old times" when they tell us the world was better than it is now! But it decided "Rodney" against selling rum to drunkards!

In 1828, Uriah Smith, Jr., and Rodney G. Cochran opened a store as partners, and decided that "no drunkard should have rum there." But so many came and asked for it that they soon concluded it was not much worse to "sell to drunkards, than to sell to sober men and turn them into drunkards." At this point, Smith died of quick consumption, (Jan.

1, 1830,) and when Cochran re-opened the store, he cleared the liquor out, and "never sold another drop!" When he took this step he said he "knew of only one man in Francestown, who did not drink any spirit." Many were very angry at having a store without rum, he "lost a large part of his trade;" but soon an interest in temperance was awakened, a temperance society was formed, the best trade began to flow into the "temperance store," and the Divine Blessing seemed to follow the step which had been taken!

Mr. Cochran continued in trade here in one way or another, though many times interrupted by long-continued sickness, till 1849, when he took an agency for the Congregationalist of Boston, canvassing in the course of twenty years, most of the cities and towns of New England, New York, Ohio and other western states, and sending more than 20,000 new subscribers."

Mr. Cochran died in East Deering, April 9, 1890, in his 88th year. Had occupied his conspicuous, well-known residence in this village 60 years. Was a man of superior abilities, large reading, and much religious zeal. His life was one of almost constant trouble and affliction from childhood till death, in his father's home and in his own; in his own sicknesses, and in the constant distresses of his dear ones! Business reverses also weighed him down, and he passed away weary and world-worn and old!

He was thrice married. He married 1st, Oliya Smith, (dau. of Uriah Smith,) May 1, 1828, who died, May 12, 1856, aged 51. Just before his death he spoke of his "undying love and respect" for her, and added that "in spite of all their trials, sicknesses and sorrows, he never saw a frown on her face, nor heard an unkind word from her lips!"

Mr. Cochran married 2d, Miss Mary W. Bartlett of Westfield, Mass., Nov. 11, 1858. She was born, June 16, 1816, and died, Jan. 1, 1872. He married 3d, Mrs. Elsa L. (Way) Dodge, widow of Porter Dodge of this town, May 13, 1873. She came from Newport and was daughter of Reynold Way, Jr., of that town and Anna Gilman of Unity. She died, Nov. 28, 1881, aged nearly 63. Children:—

1. URIAH SMITH, [b. Jan. 19, 1831, d. Feb. 8, 1853 of quick consumption, was a young man of fine education, superior talents and special promise. The writer well remembers him, and how much he was mourned by the young people.]
2. CHARLES RODNEY, [b. June 11, 1833, d. July 5, 1851, held in the highest esteem.]
3. RODNEY CORNELIUS, [child by 2nd wife, b. Jan. 12, 1861, married Eliza Jane Downes, Aug. 15, 1883, now lives in East Deering. His wife died May 5, 1890, aged 26, m. 2nd, Mary Lizzie Baker of Phillipston, Mass., Feb. 25, 1891. Has children:—

Mary Elizabeth, (b. Aug. 1, 1884.)

Helen Maria, (b. Aug. 20, 1885.)

Chester Woolworth Harlan, (b. March 24, 1889, in Shelburn Falls, Mass. The two former ones were born in Francesstown. The mother died in East Deering.)]

COLBURN.

The earliest member of this family of whom we have positive knowledge, was Ephraim Colburn, settled in Dedham, Mass., or in that vicinity, among the first that located there. The writer can say of him this only, that he had a son, David Colburn, who married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Richards of Dedham and lived in that town. Ephraim, son of David and Rebecca, and grandson of Ephraim first-named, married Rachel, (daughter of Dea. Newell of Needham, Mass.) and settled in the north-west part of New Boston in 1795, on the farm now owned and occupied by his grandson, Dea. Charles S. Colburn. Ephraim and Rachel had seven children as follows:—Leonard, b. Aug. 17, 1804, d. July 27, 1857, (father of Ephraim W. Colburn of Francesstown.) Willard, b. Jan. 8, 1807. Luther, b. Aug. 16, 1811, (father of Martin L. Colburn of Francesstown.) Horace, b. Sept. 28, 1815. Mark, b. May 12, 1818. Ephraim Jr., b. May 1, 1821, and Reuben, b. April 8, 1826.

EPHRAIM WARREN COLBURN, son of Leonard and Mary T., (Livingston) Colburn was born in New Boston, Jan. 22, 1835. His mother, who died, Oct. 6, 1874, aged 74, was a daughter of William and Mary (Warren) Livingston. This Mary was daughter of Josiah and Jane (Livingston) Warren, who were among the earliest inhabitants of New Boston.

WILLIAM W. COLBURN, (Dart. College, 1861,) brother of E. W., is now Supt. of schools, Springfield, Mass. E. W. Colburn was named for his mother's Uncle, Dea. Ephraim Warren of Goffstown, came here as a student in the Academy, married Lizzie S. Roper, June 4, 1857, (who was b. Sept. 25, 1836,) settled in Francesstown village on the Wallace place, put the buildings into their present excellent condition in 1861-2, is a carpenter and builder by trade, has erected many fine buildings in many different towns, was a musician of note, and was often called into service as a violinist, is a genial, popular, and upright man. Was Deputy Sheriff, 1874-5-6. Children:—

1. MARY LILLIAN, [b. April 19, 1858, d. June 17, 1861.]

2. ROSA FRANCES, [b. March 22, 1860, m. Fred A. Prescott of East Jaffrey, Dec 25, 1883, lives on Alexander Wilson place in Francesstown. Children:—

Amy Elizabeth, (b. April 30, 1885.)

Marion Helen, (b. June 17, 1890.)]

3. EDWARD WILLIAM, [b. Jan. 11, 1862, m. Jessie F. Crosby of Deering, March 18, 1884, is carpenter by trade, lives in Francestown. Children:—
Mary Ethel, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 3, 1885.)
Kenneth Crosby, (b. Deering, May 18, 1890.)]
4. EMMA HENRIETTA, [b. Oct. 5, 1864, m. Frank B. Crosby of Deering, Nov. 20, 1887. Children:—
Esther Elizabeth, (b. at Deering, Sept. 23, 1888.)
Warren Alpheus, (b. at Deering, Oct. 6, 1890.)]
5. ANDREW WALLACE, [b. Nov. 17, 1865, d. Sept. 8, 1867.]
6. GEORGE WARREN, [b. Feb. 3, 1868, m. Clara A. Mowry of Brockton, Mass., Jan. 29, 1886, is carpenter by trade, resides in Brockton. One child:—
Vera Hope, (b. Dec. 31, 1890,)]
7. LEONARD NEWELL, [b. June 8, 1870, m. Florence S. Crosby of Deering, March 27, 1892. One child, born June, 1894.
8. FRANK HENRY, [b. Nov. 4, 1873.]

JAMES L. COLBURN, brother of Ephraim Warren named above, was born in New Boston, July 8, 1842, was a soldier in the 9th New Hampshire Regiment, lay a long time in the Danville Rebel Prison, returned at the close of the war, married Nancy J. Hopkins, June 7, 1865, and settled in Francestown on the "Greenwood Place." He moved to Revere, Mass. in 1887. Now lives in Medford, that state. Has one child, Bertrand Warren, b. in Francestown, July, 1869, now lives in Medford, Mass.

MARTIN L. COLBURN, b. in New Boston April 26, 1839, was son of Luther and Mary S. (Todd) Colburn. His mother was a daughter of Samuel Todd of New Boston, was married, Oct. 15, 1835, and died in Aug., 1841. His father married, 2nd, Hannah E. Story of Goffstown, May 3, 1842, and the last-named became mother of Dea. Charles S. Colburn of New Boston, and of Mrs. Dr. George Adams, who after the death of her husband resided in Francestown for a time. Martin L. Colburn was 2nd Lieut. in Co. G. of the N. H. 16th Regiment, and served till the close of the war. March 20, 1871, he married Miss Ann E. Patch of Francestown. He came here in 1874, has been for years the efficient clerk in Downes' store, has been several years tax-collector for the town, is at this writing, (1890), Representative of the town in the State Legislature, and is a strong and reliable man. He has two children.

1. MABEL A., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 28, 1874.]
2. ANNIE M., [b. in Francestown, May 24, 1876.]

COLBY.

MARDEN COLBY was a son of Levi Colby, who lived and reared a large family on Barnard hill in Weare. Obediah, one of the sons married Nancy Melvin of that town. Marden Colby married, Nov. 22, 1837, Mary (Nutting) Lakin. She was a daughter of Jonathan Nutting of Shirley, Mass., who was a brother of Eleazer Nutting of Francestown. She was born at Shirley and married first, Jesse Lakin of Francestown, Oct. 7, 1824. Marden Colby lived for several years in a house that once stood near the road westward of "the the Cove," in Pleasant Pond. He also lived a number of years on the Whitney or Putnam place. He died in this town, Dec. 20, 1873. His wife died here, Dec. 25, 1882, aged 79 years. Their children were:—

1. JESSE FRANKLIN, [b. in Francestown, July 29, 1838, enlisted in the 13th N. H. Regt. and died in the hospital at Fortress Munroe, Sept. 3, 1865.]
2. MARY JANE, [b. in Francestown, Apr. 6, 1841, m. 1st, Willard Foote of this town, 2nd, Peter Peters of Bennington, Feb. 8, 1875, res. in Francestown.]
3. DANIEL AUGUSTUS, [b. in Francestown, July 28, 1843, m. Mary M. K. Hoyt of Francestown, Nov. 1, 1867. He served in the War of the Rebellion, enlisting in Co. H, 14th N. H. Regt. Has resided in Deering and lived on several places in this town. His children are:—
Clara Belle, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 21, 1869, res. at Wilton.)
Ella May, (b. in Deering, Sept. 6, 1874.)
Gertrude Alice, (b. in Francestown, May 4, 1878.)
Ada Elvira, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 15, 1880,)]
4. ABBY LOUISA, [b. in Francestown, Mch. 18, 1847, m. Levi Putnam of Lyndeboro', May 15, 1871, res. in this town.]

COLLINS.

JOHN M. COLLINS was the son of James and Sarah (Thayer) Collins. He was born in Boston in 1768, and married Elizabeth Brackett of Peterboro', in 1799. Immediately after his marriage he went to Antrim, where he remained seven years. He then removed to Hancock and from the latter place to Francestown about the year, 1820. His home here was the Dinsmore or John Collins place on the Bennington road directly north of the mountain. He was a man of good standing

in the town, being rightly regarded during his residence here as one of the best citizens. Late in life he returned to Hancock, where he died in 1856. His wife died in Francestown, Sept. 28, 1829. His children were:—

1. SALLY, [b. in Antrim, Jan. 4, 1800, m. John Tenney of Hancock and long resided in Hancock.]
2. JOHN M., [b. at Antrim, Oct. 4, 1801, m. 1st, Elizabeth Bradford of Francestown, 2nd, Abbie S. Dean of West Dover, Vt., Oct. 21, 1850. He represented the town in the Legislature, in 1847 and 48, also in 1852 and 53. He removed to Peterboro' in 1861, where he died Sept., 1881. His children were born in Francestown. They were:—
John McGee, (b. May 31, 1852, m. Lizzie F. Perham of Lyndeboro', June, 1885, res. at Peterboro'.)
Abbie Elizabeth, (b. Aug. 17, 1854, m. George H. Collins of Waltham, Mass., Oct., 1883, res. at Waltham, Mass.)]
3. SAMUEL B., [b. at Antrim, June 4, 1804, m. Frances M. Wilson of Francestown, Feb. 3, 1829, lived on the Collins place, on the northwestern slope of the mountain until his death, which occurred Feb. 15, 1870. His wife died at Ghent, Minn., Aug. 21, 1887. Four of his children were born in Lempster, where he resided for about ten years. His children were:—
Mary E., (b. Jan. 15, 1830, m. James Andrews of Lithopolis, Ohio, now lives in Marshall, Minn.)
John Morse, (b. Aug. 3, 1832, is a farmer at Ghent, Minn.)
Samuel Bradford, (b. April 7, 1836, m. Celine I. Chapin of New Haven, Vt., Aug. 13, 1872, is a merchant in Nashua.)
Emmons, (b. May 11, 1838, d. in Francestown, July 30, 1840.)
Theodore A., (b. in Francestown, July 23, 1841, was a teacher. He entered Dartmouth College, but ill health prevented his completing a course of study at that institution. He died at Ghent, Minn. in 1874.)
Georgiana, (b. in Francestown, July 20, 1843, m. Harvey Strong of San Francisco, Cal., where he now resides.)]
4. ELIZABETH, [b. in Antrim, Dec. 1805, m. Alonzo Hall of Hancock, in which town she died, June 6, 1883.]
5. LYDIA, [b. Nov. 30, 1807, in Hancock, m. Lewis Partridge of Dalton, d. at Peterboro' in 1882.]

6. REBECCA H., [b. in Hancock, Aug. 18, 1809, m. Cyrus E. Partridge, Feb. 2, 1847, res. at Peterboro'.]
7. JAMES H., [b. in Hancock, Aug. 12, 1812, m. Harriet E. Way of Lempster, Dec. 11, 1838. He settled in Lempster, where he for seven years, filled the office of deacon in the Congregational Church. He afterward removed to Peterboro', where he was for seventeen years a deacon of the church. He also represented that town in the Legislature in 1877 and 78. He died March 30, 1893, in Waltham, Mass.]
8. LOIS H., [b. in Hancock in 1815, was unmarried, d. in Francestown, Nov. 22, 1840.]

COOPER.

STEPHEN COOPER, "a sailor," went from Salem, Mass., to Antrim about the year 1810. Of his early history little is known save that he was born in England, Oct. 23, 1781, and came to this country unaccompanied by a single relative, when eleven years of age. He married first, Oct. 25, 1801, Abigail Stell. She died at Antrim, July 27, 1810, second, Ruth Burnap, April 4, 1811. She was born Oct. 9, 1780, and died at Antrim, July 27, 1816, third, Nov. 19, 1816, Edah Putnam of Wilton. She was born Feb. 21, 1783, and died at Francestown, Feb. 15, 1853. He came here about 1823 and lived on Driscoll hill and afterward on the William Dickey place, which was long occupied by his son, Jacob. Here he died, Nov. 15, 1867. His children were:—

1. STEPHEN, b. at Salem, Mass., Jan. 15, 1803, died in Antrim.)
2. MARY, [b. at Salem, Mass., March 5, 1806.]
3. SAMUEL B., [b. Oct. 1, 1811.]
4. BETSEY H., [b. Jan. 29, 1814, m. Samuel K. Holt of Dunstable, Dec. 30, 1834, lived in Nashua.]
5. WILLIAM, [b. Jan. 12, 1816, d. Feb. 3, 1816.]
6. EDAH, [b. Nov. 6, 1817, m. Asa Carson of Francestown, died in Francestown, Sept. 3, 1858.]
7. JACOB W., [b. Jan. 31, 1819, m. 1st, Emma Rockwood. She was born at Wilton, April 16, 1820 and died in this town, Jan. 10, 1853, 2nd, Maria Jewett, Jan. 26, 1854. She was born at Nelson, March 26, 1829, and died at Francestown, Oct. 25, 1890. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David D. Dennison, in New Boston, Jan. 27, 1891. His only child:—

Mary E., (b. at Francestown, April 24, 1851, m. David D. Dennison of Francestown, July 4, 1868, res. at New Boston.)]

COPELAND.

ABRAHAM COPELAND was the son of Jacob and Mary (Daniels) Copeland and was born in Stoddard, N. H. His wife was Anna Spaulding, daughter of John and Joanna Spaulding and was also a native of Stoddard. Abraham Copeland and his wife removed to Washington, N. H., where all of their children were born. The family came to this town about the year 1827, and occupied the house since remodelled by Geo. W. Cummings. Mr Copeland was by vocation a ———. He died here, Jan. 25, 1840. His wife died here, Aug. 30, 1865. Their children were:—

1. HARVEY, [b. Sept. 14, 1808, m. Abby H. Emerson of Pepperell, Mass., pub. Dec. 25, 1848, removed to Pepperell, Mass., where he died, Sept. 10, 1885.]
2. SYLVIA, [b. June 3, 1810, m. Elbridge Trull of Woburn, Mass., d. Dec. 2, 1867.]
3. CELENDIA, [b. July 18, 1813, is unmarried.]
4. SARAH, [b. Sept. 14, 1815, m. Charles Howard of Boston, d. at Francestown, Nov. 15, 1838.]

COSTON.

EBENEZER COSTON was a Revolutionary soldier from this town in 1782 and he is known to have lived a few years on the Noah Bailey place. His father is said to have been one of the competitors for the honor of having written "the verses on the fall of the Wilton Meeting house." A child of Ebenezer was buried here in 1783, and another child in 1788.

BISHOP COSTON, a brother of Ebenezer, was a Revolutionary soldier from Wilton. He is believed to have been the first settler upon the Moses Bailey place. He was highway surveyor in this town in 1793.

COWEN.

LUTHER COWEN came here about the year 1815. He built the Luther Boutwell house above Albert Whitfields about the year 1820. He married 1st, Margaret Ferson of this town, Nov. 23, 1820, 2nd, Eliza A. Hoag of Boston, Nov. 7, 1840. He was by trade a wheelwright. He lived for several years in the Chandler house in Mill Village, which was built for him by Elias Fairbanks in 1829. He was the son of Luther Cowen, who lived for a short time in Francestown, (was here in

1815.) Luther the subject of our sketch went to Nashua and finally to Manchester, where he died, June 7, 1850. Children by 1st marriage were:—

1. CHARLOTTE F., [b. at Sutton, April 17, 1822, m. Benjamin F. Merrill of Manchester, June 23, 1855, d. at Manchester, Apr. 11, 1860.]
2. CAROLINE M., [b. in Nashua, Nov. 7, 1838, m. J. Harrison Hutchinson of Wilton, Dec. 31, 1873, resides at Wilton.]
Children by 2nd marriage were:—
3. CATHERINE H., b. Sept. 18, 1842, in Nashua, m. George W. Whidden of Westford, Mass., resides at North Chelmsford.]
4. CLARA, [b. in Manchester, Aug. 12, 1844, lives at Everett, Mass.]
5. LUCY A. [b. in Manchester, Oct. 2, 1845, died at Brighton, Mass., March, 1865.]
6. MARY J. [b. in Manchester, July 31, 1847, d. in Deerfield, N. H., in 1859.]

CRAM.

JEDEDIAH CRAM was the son of Capt. Thomas Cram, Jr., and the grandson of Thomas Cram and the great grandson of John Cram, who came to this country in 1635 and was one of the settlers of Exeter in 1639, and died at Hampton Falls in 1681. Capt. Thomas Cram, Jr., lived at Hampton Falls, where his son, Jedediah was born in 1738. Jedediah was twice married, first to Abigail Hooke, who died in 1814, aged seventy years, second to Miriam Gordon. He lived with his son Joseph, on the Spaulding place. The latter came here about the year 1790, and his father doubtless came a little later. Jedediah lived in Weare previous to his coming to this town. He died here, June 3, 1828. His children were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Feb. 6, 1761, m. *Moses Sargent, Feb. 22, 1779, d. at Warren, Vt., Oct. 30, 1820.]

*MOSES SARGENT was born Jan. 12, 1757, died, Aug. 2, 1839, at Warren, Vt. Was a revolutionary soldier. Children:—1. Phineas, born in Weare, May 30, 1780, m. in 1801, died 1802. 2. Sally, born, Apr. 17, 1785, died, Jan 30, 1851, m. Sylvester B. Spaulding, March 20, 1806. 3. Stephen Lewis, born, Jan. 18, 1790, died, April 1, 1873, m. Bidget Shaw, March 30 1819. She died, June, 1883, aged 88. 4. Moses, born, March 20, 1791, in Windsor, Vt., died, Oct. 3, 1853, m. Lydia Steele, Nov. 14, 1813. She was born, Dec. 21, 1796, and died, July 15, 1880. 5. Polly, born, Oct. 2, 1793, m. Justin Jacobs. 6. Thomas, born, May 18, 1797, in Windsor, Vt., died in Northfield, Vt., Aug. 25, 1870, m. Laura Richardson, Jan. 29, 1824. She was born, March 1, 1799, died, March 19, 1875.

2. ANNA, [b. Sept. 3, 1763, m. *James Steele, d. Jan. 5, 1845, in East Roxbury, Vt.]
3. *ASAHEL, [b. Jan., 1766, m. Lydia Lewis of Franeestown, Nov. 8, 1792, removed to Antrim in 1795, where he died in 1835.]
4. STEPHEN, [b. Sept. 14, 1768, m. Sarah Lewis of Frances-town, June 22, 1790, at which date he was of Deering. He lived several years on the Cram or Stevens place, below N. H. Wood's residence and later on the L. F. Atwood place on the turnpike. He held a captain's commission in the militia. He died here, May 2, 1853. Children were:—*Lewis*, (b. Nov. 24, 1790, m. Martha K. Bradford of this town, Dec. 22, 1814. He lived on the Dr. George Bixby place on Bradford Hill, died in Nashua, Aug. 8, 1873. His children were:—Daniel, b. 1820, see appendix. Robert, b. Aug. 8, 1824, m. Ann Carter of this town, d. in Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 25, 1868. Caroline A. F., d. June 27, 1844, aged 11 years and 5 months.)

*JAMES STEELE, died, Dec. 24, 1848, aged 77 years, in E. Roxbury, Vt. Children:—1. Daniel. 2. Abigail. 3. James. 4. Samuel. 5. Lydia, m. Moses Sargent, Jr. 6. Sally. 7. Jacob C., born, Sept., 15. 1800, res. at Moretown, Vt. 8. Phineas. 9. Nancy. 10. Israel. 11. Louisa.

*ASHEL's children were:—1. Achcah born, Oct. 1, 1796, died, Oct. 15, 1797. 2. Roxana, born, Jan. 12, 1799, died, Jan. 10, 1863, in Natick, Mass. 3. Abner, born, Nov. 22, 1801, in Antrim, m. Nancy Jones, of Windsor, Vt., died May, 25, 1830, leaving five children:—*Charles B.*, born, Oct. 14, 1822, m. Elizabeth Simonds. She was born, July 14, 1830, res. at Bennington. Their children are:—Charles E., Ina L., Ira L., Ida J., Reed L. *Abner G.*, born, June 28, 1824, resided at Lyme. His wife died in 1870. Their children were:—Ida died, Feb. 11, 1871, aged 5 years. James died, Feb. 21, 1871, aged 8 years. Charles C., died, Sept. 1, 1889, aged 31 years and 4 months at Canaan, buried at Lyme. *Philura S.*, born in 1826, m. 1st, William Barker of North Andover, Mass., Nov. 28, 1850. He died at West Bradford, Mass., Nov. 22, 1857, aged 31 years, 2nd, Henry K. Boynton of Peabody, Mass., Sept. 28, 1890. He died, Oct. 10, 1890, aged 58 years. *Ira D.*, born, Apr. 27, 1827, m. Angeline Ward of Southbridge, Mass., died, July 8, 1888, in Pawtucket, R. I. Children were:—George Frances, Herbert Watson, Ira Edward, Minnie L., Maud. *John A.*, born, Feb. 16, 1829, m. Lydia W., Thornton, of Johnson, R. I., res. at Manton, R. I. Children are:—Charles Edwin, Darwin Atwood, George Abel, Mary Etta, Lydia Belle, Willie Warren, Anna Reed. 4. Abigail Hooke, born, April 7, 1807, died, Feb. 26, 1867 in Natick, Mass. 5. Achsah L., born Aug. 12, 1809, m. Jesse Combs, Sept. 3, 1829. He was born in 1801, and died, Aug. 8, 1875. She died, Feb. 2, 1867. Children are:—*Hiram*, *James M.*, *Mary J.*, *Charles B.*, *Etta*. 6. Daniel, born in 1814, m. Mary Blackman, res. at McArthur, Ohio.

Daniel, (b. April 22, 1794, graduated at Dartmouth in 1812, d. Oct. 4, 1814, in Francestown.)

†*Levi*, (b. April 7, 1797, m. Mary L. Plummer of Newburyport, Mass., May 10, 1821, d. in Bangor, Me., June 17, 1852.)

Mary, (b. Dec. 17, 1803, res. at Manchester.)

George Green, (b. May 23, 1806, m. Rebecca H. Bradford of Francestown, May 14, 1838, res. in this town, died here, May 18, 1878, only child:—Thomas B., b. March 4, 1841, in Francestown, m. Hannah L. Martin of Wilton. Aug. 17, 1866, d. at Wilton, Jan. 3, 1882.)

†*Laura*, (b. March 14, 1809, m. Henry B. Hall at Bangor, Me., in 1831, res. at Bethel, Maine, d. May 25, 1875.)

†*Gilman*, (b. June 21, 1811, m. Elizabeth A. Linnell of Gorham, Me., Nov. 12, 1842, res. at Bangor, Me.)]

5. †*Lois*, [b. Aug. 7, 1773, m. 1st. William Campbell of this town, 2nd, Robert Eaton, resided in Charlestown, Mass., removed to Ridgeway, N. Y.]

6. †*MARY*, [b. April 9, 1776, m. Daniel Blaisdell a native of Weare, d. at Cambridge, Vt., June, 19, 1864.]

†*Levi*, was married to Mary L. Plummer, May 10, 1821, children:—1. Sarah Coffin, born Feb. 10, 1822, in Bangor, Me., m. Henry A. Butler, Sept. 23, 1847, res. at Beverly, N. J. 2. Charles Henry, born, June 8, 1828, died, Sept. 15, 1828.

†*Laura*, married Henry B. Hall in 1831. He was born, April 14, 1809, and died, Nov. 3, 1871. Children were:—1. Henry Orlando. 2. Sarah L. 3. Maria E. 4. George Percival. 5. Charles F. 6. Laura Cram.

†*Gilman*, married Elizabeth Ann Linnell. She was born, Nov. 19, 1826, in Gorham, Me. Their children:—1. Charles Webster, born, July 27, 1843, died, Dec. 11, 1845. 2. Franklin Webster, b. June 21, 1846. 3. Mary Elizabeth born, Dec. 21, 1848. 4. Frederick Lewis, born, Aug. 25, 1853, died Apr. 22, 1889. 5. Nellie Maria, born, Dec. 26, 1857. 6. Willie Gilman, born, June 21, 1863, died, Sept. 4, 1868. 7. Alice Gilman, born, Nov. 9, 1869.

†*Lois*, had one child, Mary Campbell, born in 1813.

†*MARY*, married Daniel Blaisdell. He was born, March 12, 1776 in Weare, and died in Cambridge, Vt., April 5, 1865. Their children were:—1. Ralph born, March 2, 1795, died Aug. 29, 1811. 2. Miriam, born, July, 13, 1796, died, April 7, 1881. 3. Lois, born, July 20, 1778, res. at Enosburg, Vt. 4. Daniel, Jr., born, Dec. 11, 1800, died, March 17, 1851. 5. Matilda, born, Feb. 25, 1804, died, Feb. 4, 1873. 6. Marinda, b. Jan. 20, 1806, died, Sept. 2, 1807. 7. Oroilla born, Aug. 27, 1807, died ——— 27, 1808. 8. Mary, born, Jan. 30, 1809, res. at West Fletcher, Vt. 9. Zerah, born, Jan. 15, 1811, d. Aug. 22, 1865. 10. Ralph Madison, born, May 14, 1813, died, June 19, 1890. 11. Anda Marinda, born, June 23, 1815.

7. JOSEPH, [b. Dec. 28, 1778. He settled on the Leonard Spaulding farm, but finally removed to the West. His children were:—

Jabez, (b. March 21, 1798, m. Roxana Hopkins of Francestown, Dec. 4, 1817, d. at Francestown, June 14, 1881. Children born at Otsego, N. Y., were:—Frances B., b. June 13, 1819, m. William H. Hopkins of Francestown, March 29, 1840, d. at Francestown, June 1, 1870. Albert N., b. Jan. 13, 1828, d. Jan. 26, 1828. Alfred, twin brother of Albert, d. March 21, 1828.)

James, (married Lydia Bradford.)

Elmira, (—————.)

Sabra, (—————.)]

8. JACOB, [b. Nov. 25, 1780, m. 1st, Nancy Gove of Francestown, 2nd, Maria Adams of Limerick, Maine, d. Jan. 11, 1843.]

9. JEDEDIAH, Jr., [b. July 30, 1782, m. Lydia Butterfield of Francestown, Feb. 11, 1809, lived on Driscoll Hill. Went to Warren, Vt., where he died, July 20, 1855. His children were:—

†*Lucinda*, (b. in Francestown, June 27, 1810, m. Alpheus Thayer in Warren, Vt., Sept. 15, 1834, d. at Warren, Vt., Nov. 12, 1888.)

†JACOB, married 1st, Nancy Gove, born, Feb. 28, 1776, 2nd, Maria Adams, born in Limerick, Me., March 13, 1796. She died in Saco, Me., Aug. 9, 1860. Children:—1. Abigail Hooke, born, Jan. 8, 1816, died, Sept. 8, 1876. 2. John A., born, Oct. 11, 1818, died, March 6, 1879, married Eliza Jane Kendall, Sept. 17, 1845. She died, March 1, 1861, aged 31 years, in Winchester, Mass. Children:—*Charles Edward*, born, Feb. 7, 1847, died, Oct. 17, 1848. 3. Lydia H., born, Sept. 9, 1820, married Frances Mason, Oct. 27, 1851. 4. Lewis, born, March 2, 1824, m. Clara H. Manson, Nov. 3, 1852. 5. Charles N., born, July 2, 1828, married, 1st, Sarah H. Walker, Dec. 21, 1854. She died, July 20, 1856, married, 2nd, Mary Elizabeth Fish, Sept. 17, 1873, res. at Pleasant Place, Cambridgeport, Mass. Child:—*Ernest Roby*, born, July 27, 1875.

†*Lucinda*, married, Alpheus Thayer. He was born, Nov. 25, 1804 and died, July 5, 1861, in Lincoln, Vt. Children:—1. Annetta L., born, Sept. 8, 1836, in Waitsfield, Vt. 2. Sarah Ann E., born Dec. 27, 1837, in Warren, Vt., died June 16, 1856. 3. Edwin R., born, July 30, 1839, at Warren, Vt., died, Jan. 11, 1874. 4. Mary P., born, May 23, 1843, at Warren, Vt., died, Nov. 14, 1843. 5. George A., born, June 1, 1845. 6. Oscar H., born, Dec. 5, 1847. 7. Hartwell J., born, July 30, 1850.

- †*Sidney*, (b. June 29, 1814, in Francestown, m. Hannah Goodspeed in Warren, Vt., d. in Brown's Valley, Cal.)
Amanda, (b. at Francestown, March 18, 1819, d. Sept. 4, 1880, unmarried.)
 †*Elvira*, (b. Oct. 6, 1823, m. John S. Poland in Warren Maine, March 3, 1851, d. May 9, 1882.)]

CRESSY.

This family came from England, but were of French, and probably Huguenot origin. The name was first written *Cresse*. It is said to have been spelled 23 different ways. The first of the name in this country spelled it *Cresse*. The Francestown branch generally pronounced it, and sometimes spelled it *Creecy*. But *Cressy*, as given above, is the orthography that is most prevalent.

WILLIAM and MIGHILL CRESSY landed at Salem, Mass., in the year 1649. William soon went to Connecticut and remained in that colony. Mighill, (or Michael,) who was 21 years of age on arrival in this country, settled in Salem, and married in 1658, Mary Bachelder, (dau. of John and Elizabeth) of "Royal Side," a part of Salem now Beverly. She died in child-birth, leaving one child, John, b., Aug. 5, 1659. After her death, Michael Cressy moved to Ipswich, Mass., where he married Mary Quilter, April 6, 1660, had three other children, Mighill, William, and Mary, and died April, 1670. The widow with her three children moved to Rowley, Mass., where she d. May 7, 1707. Her son, Mighill, married, Sarah Hidden of Rowley and died in that town, 1740. Her son, William, married, Anne Hidden of Rowley and d. in 1717. And her dau. Mary, married, Samuel Hidden of Rowley.

JOHN CRESSY, son of the first settler, (b. Aug. 5, 1659,) m. Nov. 23, 1685, Sarah, dau. of John and Mary (Tredwell) Gaines of Ipswich, Mass. He lived in "Royal Side," Salem, (now Beverly,) was Deacon of the 2nd church of Beverly, and died, July 22, 1735, having had child-

†*Sidney*, married. Hannah Goodspeed, Jan. 1, 1835, in Warren, Vt. She died, June 25, 1844. Children were:—1. Ellen, born. Feb. 29, 1838, at Warren, Vt., married Byron Nelson, Oct. 12, 1858, in Milford, Mass. died, Feb. 4, 1878. Child, now Mrs. Alice Noyes of Farmington. 2. Myra, born, Aug. 6, 1842, at Warren, Vt., died, Feb. 17, 1888, at Warren, Mass., married, B. F. Pond, July 7, 1862. Child, now Mrs. Dr. C. E. Perkins of Warren, Mass. 3. Hannah R., born June 21, 1844, at Warren, Vt., married, P. E. Grow, Nov. 26, 1863. He was born, March 16, 1842, res. at East Randolph, Vt. Hannah R., was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Abel Bigelow of Brookfield, Vt., was known thereafter as Roxana Bigelow until her marriage.

†*Elvira*, married, John S. Poland. He was born, June 18, 1820. Children were:—1. George J. 2. Orvilla Cram. 3. Mary A. 4. Herbert D.

ren:—Mary, John, Sarah, John, Joseph, Daniel, Job, Benjamin, Hannah, Abigail and Noah. Their mother died, April 4, 1751, aged nearly 86.

Joseph Cressy, fifth child of John and Sarah (Gaines) Cressy and grandson of Mighill and Mary (Bachelder) Cressy, was born, June 19, 1696, and m. 1st, Hannah, dau. of William and Hannah Dodge of Salem, and m. 2nd, Hannah Holton of Salem. The first wife died, Sept. 30, 1732; the 2nd wife died, March 31, 1783. Joseph Cressy, d. in March 1767, leaving twelve children all b. in Royal Side, (Beverly.) Those who reached mature years were; Hannah, Sarah, Susannah, Joseph, Mehitable, James, Andrew and Amos.

Andrew Cressy was b. in Beverly, Feb., 1745, being son of Joseph and Hannah, and great-grandson of the first settler, Mighill. He m. Mary Woodbury, dau. of Josiah, Jr. and Hannah (Perkins) Woodbury of Beverly. They were "published" June 24, 1770. Thus he was the fourth generation this side the water. Andrew⁴, Joseph³, John², Mighill¹. His wife was from one of the oldest and best families in Beverly. Her father was of the fifth generation of Woodburys this side the water, Josiah, Jr.⁵, Josiah⁴, Peter³, Humphrey², John¹, the last named having come to Salem, (Beverly,) in 1624. Her brother, Peter Woodbury, settled in Amherst, (now Mont Vernon,) in 1773, and about the same time her nephew, Peter Woodbury, Jr., settled in Francestown.

Andrew Cressy and wife and two children, (Joanna and Joseph) moved from Salem to Francestown in 1777. He had been a cooper by trade, but attracted by the representations of kindred and friends, who were pioneers, he came here and bought a farm about two miles southward from the present village, the same being still known as the "Cressy Place," though now only the vacant cellar tells of the past. It was then mostly a deep forest, but was gradually changed into a comely farm, and made a happy home for the family. Here the parents lived together forty-five years. Mr. Cressy died Dec. 1, 1822, aged 78 yrs. Mrs. Mary (Woodbury) Cressy, died with her son at Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 22, 1829, aged 84 years. They were honest, intelligent, Christian parents. Some one said of them; "They endeavored to bring up their children in the wisdom of the Scriptures; and that they did not labor in vain, is shown by the prominent Christian element in their descendants. The memory of their piety is cherished by those that knew them." Dea. Fairbanks said to one of the family in 1846, "I am as sure that your grand-father and grand-mother Cressy are in heaven, as I am that I am walking down this road,"—being then on the way to his home in Mill Village. Such quiet, laborious, persevering, Godly lives are beautiful and worthy of honor, and do more good than many who have held the so called high places of the world. The children of Andrew and Mary were:—

1. JOANNA, [b. in Beverly, March, 1775; m. James Cochran of Antrim in 1796, for many years one of the most efficient and conspicuous men in that town; d. in Antrim, March 23, 1829; had six children, Andrew C., Ira, Mary W., Rodney, Eliza and James. Her descendants are held in great respect in every walk of life. She had a beautiful home in Antrim, and her son Ira, (b. July 1, 1799,) still occupies the same, together with his son Hon. George A. Cochran, now (1887,) and for some six years a Commissioner of Hillsboro' County. Her youngest daughter, Eliza, married Dr. Jacob P. Whittemore, and was mother of the late Dr. James H. Whittemore, who, at his early death (Jan., 1886,) was Resident Physician and Head of the Mass. General Hospital Boston, a man whose early and high promotion was proof of the foremost standing in his profession.]
2. JOSEPH, [b. in Salem, Mass., Oct. 28, 1776, was the first son of the fifth generation, Joseph⁵, Andrew⁴, Joseph³, John², Mighill¹, m. Betsey, dau. of Maj. Oliver Holmes of Francestown, May 15, 1804. Before marriage he was for a time clerk in the store of his cousin, Peter Woodbury, in Francestown. Subsequently he occupied the farm with his father. In March, 1822, he went to New York and bought a farm in Canisteo, in the south-western part of the state, and at once commenced upon the same. After the season was over he returned for his family, and they started for their new home in the depth of winter, Feb. 5, 1823. They then had seven children, of whom one was a babe in the mother's arms. His brother-in-law, "James Cochran with horses and covered sleigh came through with them." There were no railroads and few stages. They endured many hardships both on the way, and in the new settlement. But they had neighbors from Francestown, in the persons of Asa Downes, and Joel Clark. Mr. Cressy worked on his farm summers, and taught school winters for many years. Did much of what was called "town business," was for some time School Commissioner, was a man of notably, mild and pleasant address, and made friends everywhere. The mother, Betsey Holmes was an excellent woman. Their children settled around them and their

last days were spent in comfort and honor on the homestead where they located in 1823. They had nine children:—

Vinia, (b. in Francestown, April 2, 1805; d. May 5, 1805.)

Mary W., (b. May 10, 1807 at Francestown, m. Lewis Holmes of Canisteo, N. Y., May 15, 1824, d. Dec. 11, 1884, leaving eight children.)

Eliza H., (b. at Francestown, Dec. 22, 1809; m. Oct. 1, 1840, Sanford Downes, son of Asa Downes formerly of Francestown had but two children, both sons, both in the army. Alfred lost his life in the service. Sanford, Jr. resides at Hornellsville, N. Y.)

Adaline, (b. at Francestown, April 5, 1812, m. Simeon Jones of Canisteo, d. Oct. 26, 1880. Her husband was killed by a railroad accident. They had 7 children.)

Harriet, (b. at Francestown, July 28, 1814, m. Dec. 2, 1841, Dexter Clark a native of Henniker, he d. at Pierson, Mich. Dec. 17, 1879.)

Annie Holmes, (b. at F. March 29, 1817, m. John France of Hornellsville, N. Y., May 20, 1841. Her only living child is Charles G. France, an engineer, residing in Buffalo, N. Y.)

Joseph H., (b. at Francestown, Feb. 1, 1820, m. Mary Fulton, moved from Canisteo to Kasson, Minn.)

Levi Brown, (b. at Francestown, July 2, 1822, carried in his mother's arms to Canisteo the next winter, m. Mary Ann Robinson of Windham, N. Y., July 9, 1856. They have two children, Florence A., who m. Willis P. Jones, and Lewis Josiah, who m. Alice A. Georgia.)

Andrew P., (b. at Canisteo, July 21, 1825, m. Sarah L. White, Aug. 4, 1850, occupied the homestead of his father, d. April 26, 1882.)]

3. MARY, [b. in Francestown, d. at 10 years of age.]

4. JOSIAH P., [b. at Francestown, June 2, 1785, m. in 1809, Mary Beale Wooldredge, daughter of Wm. and Sarah (Hanover) Wooldredge of Marblehead, Mass. Josiah P. Cressy was of the fifth generation: Josiah P^b., Andrew^c, Joseph^d, John^e, Mighill^f. In 1810 he purchased land for a homestead in Marblehead and moved to that place.

Having learned the carpenter's trade and given much attention to architecture, he became a master-builder, and was very successful. He also worked into a large lumber business, buying in Bangor, Me. and shipping to Marblehead. Afterwards he became interested in the fisheries, and owned many fishing vessels. Was an honest and careful business man, was member and trustee of the Orthodox Congregational Church of Marblehead, was a director of the National Grand Bank of that city, held the highest honors in Free Masonry, was of quiet, undemonstrative manners, brought up his children to recite the Catechism every Sabbath evening at home, was "diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the Lord", and died with Christian calmness and peace, Jan. 27, 1844. His wife, a bright, sweet, noble Christian woman survived him, and died Nov. 2, 1877, aged 85. Their children, though not born in Francestown, are briefly noticed here, as being, through the Academy and otherwise, remembered by many in this place, and were as follows:—

Mary Woodbury, (b. Sept. 25, 1809, m. Ralph Devereux of Marblehead, Jan. 13, 1844, was a woman of life-long and notable piety, d. Feb. 28, 1880. No children.

Eliza, (b. Sept. 26, 1811. m. Thomas Foss, Oct. 7, 1844, he was Surveyor of Marblehead and Lynn under the administration of Taylor and Fillmore, they had children, Ida C., Joanna C., Carrie F., Thomas and Lillie F. Carrie F. became the wife of Rev. F. E. Rand, Missionary at Ponape, Micronesia.)

Josiah P., Jr., (b. March 23, 1814, m. Eleanor Prentice of Marblehead, June 3, 1841, d. in Salem, Mass., June 4, 1872, no children, was one of our most prominent and honored sea-captains for many years, commanded the Gun Boat, Ino, during the war of the Rebellion, was a brave and vigilant officer, was universally respected, was a member of Dr. A. L. Stone's Church, San Francisco, and died triumphantly in the faith of Jesus.)

Sarah Hanover, (b. April 27, 1816, unm.)

William Andrew, (b. Sept. 12, 1818, m. Emily F. Lord of Francestown, Oct. 11, 1848, was a sea-captain, and com-

mauded a ship at the age of 23, was reliable and fearless, settled in Salem, Mass., 1867, died there, July 17, 1874. Represented the city of Salem in Mass., Legislature, 1871-'72-'73. Their oldest child, William Andrew, Jr., was born in Francestown, Oct. 10, 1851, and m. Josephine E. Lefavor of Boston, Jan. 26, 1877. The other children of William A., and Emily F., (Lord) Cressy, were, Emily F., and Josiah P.)

William, (b. Feb. 11, 1822, d. Oct. 11, 1822.)

Joanna Cochran, (b. Dec. 26, 1824, m. Feb. 28, 1861, Jacob Wellman of Salem, Mass. He was for years in business in Marblehead, established the Wellman Reading Room in that city, now under charge of the Young Mens' Christian Association. They now reside in New York City. Their two sons, Perkins Cressy, and Jacob Andrew both died in Marblehead, the first aged 19 months, the second aged 19 years. The writer in his boyhood heard it said that "Joanna Cressy was one of the brightest, smartest girls that ever were in Francestown." She has rendered important aid in collecting material for this book. She was a pupil in the Academy here in, 1845 and 1846, and went thence to be assistant in the So. Grammar School of Marblehead, Mass. She was Preceptress of Francestown Academy for the years, 1851 and 1852 and gave great satisfaction, and the trustees voted to secure her services further, "If she could be had." But she returned to Marblehead and taught as Assistant in the High School of that city till her marriage, 1861. As teacher and friend she was held in the highest appreciation.)

Martha Caroline, (b. May 9, 1827, m. Jan. 7, 1864, Capt. Joseph Gregory of Marblehead; only one child reached maturity, Levi Woodbury, b. Sept. 20, 1867. She was a much-appreciated teacher in that city previous to her marriage.)

Levi Woodbury, (b. March 24, 1829, was established in business in Chicago, but being pulled down by the "financial panic" in 1857, he took a position offered in a Business House in New Orleans, was popular there and soon made second officer in a military company. When the war broke

out he was ordered into the Confederate service much against his will, and lost his life just after the Battle of Antietam, by the falling of an old tree upon his camp at night. Was a young man of marked attractions and many friends.)]

5. ANDREW, JR., [Drowned at Canestee, N. Y., in May, 1823, aged about 36.]
6. HANNAH, [b. at Francestown, March 1, 1788, united with the church in 1812, m. Ward Woodward afterwards of Homer, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1822, d. in that place, Aug. 22, 1879, aged nearly 91 years and 6 months. Her husband was a native of Lyndeboro'. They went to Homer in 1823. Their son, Horace P. Woodward, M. D., b. April 17, 1824, was surgeon in the army several years, married Emma A. Hobert of Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 28, 1865, and now resides in Warnego, Kansas. Their second son, Charles N. Woodward, b. July 15, 1826, married 1st, Charlotte M. Brown, 2nd, m. Elizabeth Dada, and has a son Charles Brown Woodward, who is a druggist in Great Bend, Pa.]

CROMBIE.

DR. JAMES CROMBIE came here from Temple in 1820. He was the grandson of John Crombie, a sturdy Scotchman, who came over from the Scotch settlements in the north of Ireland, and located in Londonderry, in the year 1720, only one year after the first settlement in that town. This John Crombie married Joan Rankin, Nov. 17, 1721: had children, Hugh, William, James, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Jane, Nancy and Ann.

James, the third child of John, married Jane Clark, (dau. of Robt. Clark of Londonderry) and had children, William, Robert, John, James, Samuel, Clark, Jane and Letitia. These were all born in Londonderry except Clark, the youngest son. James Crombie with his large family, moved to New Boston in 1783, where he died Jan. 7, 1814. He was a shoemaker, tanner, currier and farmer, full of business, generous, wide-awake, a man of much wit and mirth and cheerfulness, and of notable zeal as a christian.

DR. JAMES CROMBIE, son of James, was born in Londonderry, Sept. 28, 1774. His mother, Jane Clark, died May 25, 1815. James moved with his father to New Boston when a child, and was identified with that town in his early life. His opportunities for education were very limited, but he made the most of them, was ambitious and scholarly

and determined to succeed. After such preparation as he could make, he studied medicine with Dr. Benjamin Jones of Lyndeboro', then one of the most noted physicians in this vicinity. In due time the Degree of M. D. was conferred upon him by the New Hampshire Medical Society, and he commenced practice in Temple, Oct. 15, 1798, where he continued as a successful physician till 1820. He attained considerable eminence as a surgeon. Was selectman in Temple, and Representative of that town in the Legislature. On coming here, (1820,) he bought of Peter Clark, the place long occupied in recent years by Dr. Root. He remodelled and enlarged, and occupied it for 30 years. Dr. James moved with his son to Derry in 1850, and died there Feb. 4, 1855. His brother Samuel became a physician and practiced in Waterford, Me., until his death, Dr. James married Joanna Jones, daughter of the distinguished physician with whom he studied, April 14, 1799. She was b. in Lyndeboro', Jan. 27, 1779, and d. in Derry, March 10, 1851. The children of Dr. James and Joanna (Jones) Crombie were:—

1. BENJAMIN JONES, [b. in Temple, Oct. 5, 1800, d. Nov. 1, 1804.]
2. WILLIAM C., [b. Dec. 5, 1803, d. Feb. 8, 1805.]
3. JOANNA, [b. May 23, 1807, m. June 27, 1837, Dr. Jacob A. Wood, d. in Derry, Dec. 15, 1878. Her husband was born in Hancock, May 14, 1810, and d. March 21, 1879, was a physician of eminence, and practiced in New York City many years.]
4. DR. JAMES H., [b. in Temple, Sept. 2, 1814, came here with his father in 1820, and his whole early life was identified with Francestown. He was a student in the Academy, completing its entire course of study, then studied medicine with his father, and with the celebrated Dr. Twitchell of Keene, attended Medical Lectures in Woodstock, Vt., and a course in Boston, then graduated from the Medical Department of Dartmouth College in 1838. He commenced practice with his father in Francestown a year before his graduation, and continued the same in this town and Derry for nearly 50 years, to the time of his death in the last-named town in 1884. Moved from this town to Derry in 1850. Was "Contract Surgeon" in the war, (1861-1864,) and was stationed chiefly at Fortress Monroe. Gave a Historical Address at the Centennial of New Boston, July 4, 1863. For several years he was Examining Surgeon for pensions in his district, and was sur-

geon of the "Amoskeag Veterans" for 20 years. He gave an address at the Centennial celebration of Francestown, June 8, 1872. Dr. James H. Crombie married Sarah Frances Wilson, daughter of Alexander Wilson of this town, Feb. 8, 1844. Left no children. Was a man of many oddities, of large wit and worth, and of some notable successes in his profession. Was specially noted as a surgeon.]

CROSBY.

DR. ALBERT H. CROSBY resided here a few years. He was son of the noted Prof. Dixie Crosby, and grandson of Dr. Asa and Betsey (Hoyt) Crosby of Sandwich. He was born in Gilmanton, April 23, 1826; graduated Dartmouth Class of 1848; studied law and graduated at Harvard Law School; came immediately here and began the practice of law; then practiced awhile in New York City.

But not finding the law congenial to his taste, he returned to Hanover, and took up the study of medicine under his father, and graduated at the Dartmouth Medical College 1860. He then located at Wells River, Vt., but soon moved to Concord where he continued his home and profession till death. In 1862, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of Columbus College Hospital; was surgeon for a time in the army; afterwards, (1864,) Post Surgeon, with headquarters at Concord; was on Board of Medical Pension Examiners for years; physician to the State Prison sixteen years; was one of the most eminent physicians and Surgeons in the State; d. very suddenly, Sept. 5, 1887; an exceedingly genial and pleasant man; left one child, Jennie Louise, who m. Col. E. H. Gilman of Exeter.

Dr. Crosby was a valued personal friend of the writer, and is held in loving remembrance. He married Mrs. Rebecca (Moore) Hutchins, a native of Bath.

J. FRANK CROSBY came here in 1882, from Mont Vernon and lived on the David Butterfield place until the fall of 1892, when he removed to East Washington. He is the son of Josiah D. Crosby of Milford, and was born in that town, Jan. 31, 1847. He married, May 1, 1869, Etta M., daughter of Justice Pike of Hillsboro'. She was born Nov. 18, 1840. Mr. Crosby was a farmer and was very successful in specialties in his vocation.

CUMMINGS.

Our knowledge of the branch of the Cummings family represented in Francestown extends to John¹ Cummings, who was among the earliest settlers of the old, historic town of Dunstable, where he died, Dec.

1, 1700. His wife, whose Christian name was Sarah, survived him by only six days, since she died, Dec. 7, 1700. They were the parents of seven children. John², their eldest married Elizabeth, ———, Sept. 13, 1680. In 1706 she was shot by the Indians in one of their murderous incursions from which Dunstable so many times suffered. Her husband had his arm broken in the fight but escaped capture. John³, their eldest child was born, July 7, 1682. He was the father of Lieut. John⁴ Cummings, who was born in 1710, and married Sarah Lawrence of Littleton, Mass., June 2, 1735-6, and was long a resident of Groton, Mass. His military title was received in the French and Indian war or in the War of the Revolution in both of which he saw service. His last years were spent at the home of his son John⁵, in Hancock, where he died in 1789. His wife died, Oct. 3, 1799, aged 83 years. Capt. John⁵ Cummings, son of Lieut. John, was born in Groton, Mch. 16, 1736-7. He was a tax-payer in Hollis in 1758, where he remained until about 1780, when he removed to Hancock. He enlisted in the army of the Revolution, April 19, 1775, as ensign in a company of seventy men from Hollis, which formed a part of Col. Prescott's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of captain. He died, Oct. 5, 1805, in Hancock, where his wife (Rebecca Reed) died Oct. 28, 1807, aged 65 years. Asahel⁶, their son, born in Hollis, Jan. 14, 1777, was an almost lifelong resident of Hancock. He married, 1st, in 1801, Polly Ames, 2nd, Dolly (Flint) Ware. His death occurred Dec. 29, 1864. John⁷, son of Asahel⁶, and Polly (Ames) Cummings, was born in Hancock, June 13, 1811, and married Mary Wait of Dublin, Oct. 28, 1833. He resided a number of years in Nelson, where three of his four children were born. He died Dec. 19, 1880. His wife died, June 14, 1881, in her 68th year. George⁷ Wait Cummings, their youngest son was born at Nelson, March 11, 1844.

Hon. George Wait Cummings is, as we have learned, a native of Nelson, N. H. In Aug., 1864, he enlisted in Co. G., 1st N. H. Cavalry in which he served until the close of the war, having been promoted to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. Seven years following the war he was engaged in the printing business in Boston. In 1877 he was appointed cashier of the National Bank in this place and that year came here from Greenfield to reside. In 1880 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1882, he was re-elected. In 1887 he was elected chairman of the Board of Selectmen and in the following year was sent to the House of Representatives from this town. He has also been many times chosen moderator of "town meeting." His present business is the quarrying and manufacturing of soapstone in which he has interests at Greenfield and at Perkinsville, Vt. As a man of business he has displayed energy and foresight and as a public official capable of grappling with the political problems of the day and of being instrumental in the prudent management of the affairs of the state he has won distinction. In 1888 he purchased and remodelled the Copeland house, which has since been

his residence. He married, Nov. 25, 1886, Ella G., daughter of Pacific L. and Hannah O. Clark of this town. Children:—

1. GEORGE DANE, (son by a former marriage,) [b. at Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 27, 1872, res. with his father.]
2. PHILIP WAIT, [b. at Francestown, Nov. 18, 1887, d. at Francestown, May 17, 1888.]
3. PAUL CLARK, [b. at Francestown, Sept. 25, 1889.]
4. LEW ADDISON, [b. at Francestown, Oct. 23, 1892.]

SAMUEL CUMMINGS, who came here about the year 1842 and lived about nine years on the George Kingsbury place, was the son of Samuel and Joanna (Wyman) Cummings and was born in Hudson, July 7, 1805. His parents settled in Antrim in 1807, in which town his early life was spent. His wife was Hannah Giddings of the Giddings family of New Boston. He was by trade a wheelwright. He removed to Lawrence, where he died in 1875. The History of Antrim published in 1880, says of him: "Two children survive him, Josie, a teacher in Lawrence, and James F., now mayor of Bunker Hill, Ill. This last named went through the mill gate of True's shop in 1837, at the age of five years, when the current tossed him over the wheel; but he, smart boy, picked himself up and walked off." Josephine, the dau. was for several years a teacher in the public schools of Nashua.

The names of Edward P., and of Jacob Cummings are upon the tax-list of 1852.

CUNNINGHAM.

*JOHN CUNNINGHAM from Litchfield, lived on the Hill farm as early as *1798. His father, Robert Cunningham, had a home here with John a few years, but returned to Litchfield where he died. John removed his family to Hillsboro', where both he and his wife died. His children were:—

1. JOHN, [is not living.]
2. ROBERT [d. in Antrim.]
3. CYRUS, [d. in Hillsboro'.]
4. ISAAC, [d. in Hillsboro'.]

CUTLER.

REV. CHARLES CUTLER of this town was son of Rev. Calvin, son of Charles, son of Benoni, son of Timothy, son of John, son of James, son of James, which last came from England prior to 1634, and

*We find in the records; "John Cunningham of this town and Mehitable Bootman of New Boston, married Oct. 20, 1798."

lived and died in Watertown, Mass. Rev. Calvin was b. in Guildhall, Vt., Oct. 10, 1791, graduated Dartmouth College, 1819, (classmate of Rufus Choate,) Andover Seminary, 1822, settled over Cong. Church, Lebanon, Nov. 6, 1823, and dismissed, May 15, 1827, settled over Presbyterian Church, Windham, April 9, 1828, in which charge he continued till his death, Feb. 17, 1844. His wife was Rhoda Little of Boscawen.

REV. CHARLES CUTLER was b. in Lebanon, April 19, 1827, spent his early life in Windham, studied at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, graduated Dartmouth College, 1852, taught in Bradford, Vt., Academy for a time, graduated Andover Seminary, 1856, preached six months at Rochester, spent most of the year 1857 in attending advanced lectures at Yale College, came here Sabbaths in Aug. of that year, and, having received and accepted a "call," was installed Pastor, Nov. 18, 1857. His preaching here was eminently sound, able and spiritual. He was a strong man, from a strong and gifted family. His pastorate in Fracestown was the longest since that of Mr. Bradford. He was dismissed, Sept. 25, 1866. He then went West and preached at Wayne, Mich., till compelled by failing health to give up his work for many months. From 1871 to 1875 he served the Congregational Church in Tallmadge, Ohio. He then begun a pastorate in Burton, Ohio, which continued eight years, (1875-1883,) after which he went at once to Lexington, Ohio, and had there a pastorate of three years, (1883-1886.) Soon after the close of his work in Lexington he returned to New Hampshire, and located without charge at Lake Village, being occupied chiefly in the care of his suffering invalid wife. During his stay in Lake Village he preached 50 Sabbaths for the Church in Campton. From July, 1889 to Nov., 1891, he preached at Hubbardston, Mass., and then removed to Tallmadge, Ohio, where he now resides.

Mr. Cutler m. 1st, Laura R. Stevens of Gilford, Dec. 25, 1857, who d. at Lake Village, May 7, 1889, m. 2nd, Mrs. Fanny P. Wolcott of Tallmadge, Ohio, Aug. 11, 1891.

In all these changes and pastorates Mr. Cutler has borne the character of an earnest and devoted watchman of the Lord. If too unbending to catch the favor of the world, he sought a higher approval, and seemed as one "walking with God." Has never had any children.

DANE.

*DANIEL DANE. Much may be learned of the Dane family in the history and records of Ipswich, Mass. That the family is of English origin and that the names Dane and Deane were not identical there can be but little doubt. John Dane the emigrant came to this country from Berkhamstead, Hurst, England, with Rev. Thomas Parker, who came to America with a company of one hundred persons in 1642.

*See Appendix.

John Dane with his family which consisted of his wife and three children settled in Ipswich, Mass. His children were, John from whom the Danes of New Boston are said to have descended, Elizabeth and Francis. The last named graduated at Harvard College and became the second settled minister of Andover, Mass., about the year 1648. He died Feb. 17, 1697, aged 82 years, having been a pastor of the church 48 years. His first wife was Elizabeth Ingalls to whom he was married in 1645. He had six children by this marriage. Francis, the youngest son, married Hannah Poor, Nov. 16, 1681, by whom he had six children. John, the third son of Francis and Hannah, married Sarah Chandler, Nov. 10, 1713, and like his father and his grandfather became the parent of six children. Daniel of Francestown, being the youngest son. He was born in Andover, Mass., Nov. 10, 1735 and married Prudence Phelps of Andover, Feb. 21, 1760. They resided in Tewksbury and Andover, Mass., during the early years of their married life and came to live on the Ewell place in this town about the year 1782. None of his children were born in this town, nor was his stay here long, since he died at the home of his son, Daniel, in Society Land, July 16, 1799. He also sustained the lineal reputation of the family by becoming the father of six children. They were:--

1. DANIEL, [b. at Tewksbury, Mass., Nov. 23, 1760, m. Mary Parker and settled in Society Land, (the part now Bennington,) but removed to Sutton where he died, Nov., 1843.]
2. ELIZABETH, [b. at Tewksbury, April 30, 1763, m. Asa Bixby of Francestown, d. at Francestown, April 29, 1849, "leaving six children."]
3. HANNAH, [b. at Tewksbury, Sept. 17, 1765, m. Oliver Butterfield of Francestown, resided at Francestown, d. here Nov. 12, 1827.]
4. JOHN, [b. at Tewksbury, Jan. 5, 1768, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, in the class of 1800. In 1803 he was ordained as pastor of a church in Newfield, Maine, d. in Fredericton, N. B., Dec., 31, 1819, leaving a family in Norridgewock, Maine.]
5. SOLOMON, [b. at Tewksbury, Aug. 22, 1769, m. Polly Barker of Pelham, Mass., was one of the early settlers of Hancock, where he d. Mar. 11, 1842.]
6. EUNICE, [b. at Andover, Mass., April 27, 1773, m. John Colby of Bennington, June 28, 1796, d. at Bennington, March 24, 1851.]

DANFORTH.'

REV. NICHOLAS¹ DANFORTH, who emigrated to this country in 1634 was a native of Framlingham, High Suffolk, England, where he evidently lived and maintained a family since his wife, Elizabeth, died there in 1629, leaving six children all of whom accompanied him to America. He was chosen ruling elder of the church in Cambridge, Mass., and died there, April 2, 1638. Jonathan², his son, was born at Framlingham, England, Feb. 29, 1628. He was librally educated and became much celebrated throughout the colony as a surveyor of land. He was designated as Captain Jonathan since he was captain of a military company raised to defend the inhabitants of Billerica against the murderous Indians. He married, Nov. 22, 1654, Elizabeth Poulter, (born, Sept. 1, 1633) and settled in Billerica, Mass. His house was one of the twelve garrison houses in the town. He is known to have filled the office of recorder for Billerica between thirty and forty years. Both he and his wife died in Billerica, the former, Sept. 7, 1712, the latter, Oct. 7, 1689. Ensign Jonathan³, oldest son of Capt. Jonathan² was born at Billerica, Feb. 18, 1659, married Rebecca Parker, June 27, 1682. She was born, May 29, 1661, and died, March 25, 1754. He died at Billerica, Mass., Jan. 27, 1711.

Lieut. Jonathan⁴, second son of Ensign Jonathan, was born at Billerica March 22, 1688, and married, Nov. 18, 1713, Elizabeth (Manning) Fassett. She was born March 14, 1689, and died, April 8, 1772. He died at Billerica, March 23, 1762. Benjamin⁵ the second son of Lieut. Jonathan⁴ was born at Billerica, Dec. 8, 1724, married, April 17, 1750, Mary, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Stearns) Frost, who was born, April 20, 1727. He was a blacksmith by trade and was the father of eleven children. Lieut. Jonathan⁶, third child of Benjamin⁵, was born in Billerica, Mass., July 20, 1754. He served in the war of the Revolution and being a blacksmith, "went with the forge and anvil." He married first, Sarah, daughter of Thomas Chandler of Tewksbury, Mass. She was born, April 20, 1756 and died, Dec. 18, 1794; second, Mrs. Elizabeth Twist. She was born at Danvers, Mass., in 1756, and died, April 9, 1824. Lieut. Jonathan⁶ settled in Hillsboro', about 1785 and died there, Oct. 16, 1816. Jonathan⁷ and Benjamin⁷, once of Francestown were his sons.

JONATHAN DANFORTH, son of Jonathan Danforth of Billerica and Hillsboro', lived in the year 1815, on the place north of the Dustin or Heard place on the turnpike. He purchased of David Fuller the tannery, whose site may still be seen on the Gibson place. His stay in this town was brief, however, for he soon removed to Hillsboro', where the remainder of his life was spent. He was born in Hillsboro', May 5, 1788, and died at Hillsboro', Dec. 22, 1876. He was twice married. His first wife was Catherine Duncklee, a sister of Francis Duncklee, late of this town. She was born at Greenfield, Dec. 11, 1787, married

Mr. Danforth, Nov. 29, 1814, and died at Hillsboro', May 26, 1838. His second wife was Betsey, daughter of Robert and Ruthy (Blond) Austin, (born at Deering, July 1, 1793, married, Jan. 21, 1840, died at Hillsboro', March 5, 1863.) All the children of Jonathan, excepting the eldest were born in Hillsboro'. They were:—

1. ORRAMEL, [b. at Francestown, Aug. 14, 1815, m. Mary Willey at Manchester, d. at Hillsboro', May 19, 1889.]
2. MARTHA C., [b. May 20, 1817, m. John Willey, April 27, 1842, d. at Topsham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1875.]
3. ELIZA A., [b. Dec. 21, 1818, m. Reuben Lewis of Groton, Mass., July 3, 1842, d. at Groton, Mass., Dec. 12, 1865.]
4. FRANCIS N., [b. July 2, 1820, d. Feb. 17, 1821.]
5. ELECTA J., [b. July 2, 1822, m. Elias Legrow, Sept. 18, 1851, lives at Everett, Mass.]
6. ALMIRA, [b. Sept. 4, 1824, m. William Thorp of Weare, Sept. 4, 1848, res. at Tilton.]
7. JONATHAN, [b. Nov. 14, 1826, m. Nancy M. Blanchard of Washington, July 1, 1852. He has lived in Medford, Hillsboro' and Lyndeboro'. from the last named he came to Francestown in April, 1874, having purchased the McAlvin place in the Clark village, on which he has since lived. While a citizen of Lyndeboro', Mr. Danforth was elected a member of the board of selectmen and has more than once in Francestown, received the same expression of appreciative confidence. His wife was born at Washington, N. H., July 17, 1830, being the daughter of Elijah and Mary (Friend) Blanchard of Washington.]
8. ERASTUS, [b. June 29, 1829, d. Jan. 28, 1830.]

BENJAMIN DANFORTH, a brother of Jonathan Danforth, kept the toll gate on the Gilson place as early as 1815, having learned the blacksmith's trade of his father he followed that vocation during his residence in this town. He married, Nov. 9, 1812, Lucy, daughter of Archelaus and Esther (Weston) Towne. She was born, April 22, 1789 and died at Hillsboro', Dec. 5, 1863. Mr. Danforth removed from here to South Weare, thence in 1822 to Hillsboro', thence in 1866 to Unity. He was born at Hillsboro', Aug. 30, 1789, and died at Unity, Sept. 16, 1867. His children were:—

1. ESTHER, [b. in Hillsboro', Dec. 12, 1814, m. Aug. 14, 1838, Rev. Amos Kidder of Alstead, d. at Boston, Mass., June 30, 1870.]

2. INFANT SON, [b. in Francestown in 1817, died in Francestown.]
3. EBEN T., [b. in So. Weare, March 31, 1820, m. Aug. 8, 1844, Mary C. Davis, was a blacksmith, d. at Hillsboro', Nov. 3, 1877.]
4. MARY A., [b. at Hillsboro', May 17, 1828, res. at Hillsboro', is unmarried.]

EDGAR A. DANFORTH, son of Capt. George and Sarah (Melzer) Danforth of Amherst purchased the Francestown and Milford stage line and came here in the year 1868. He married, first, Susy A. Marvel, Oct. 1, 1867, second, Jennie Clay, removed to Lyndeboro', where he now resides.

DAVIS.

JONAH MELVIN DAVIS was a resident of this town as early as 1829. He lived for years in the house now occupied by Mrs. James T. Bixby. He was by vocation a hatter. The shop in which he worked having been remodelled by him, was in his later years occupied by him as a dwelling, it is now the residence of Mrs. Daniel Bixby. He married Henrietta Ordway of this town, April —, 1829. She was born in 1809, and died in Francestown, Jan. 10, 1836. He was evidently a man of some enterprise since he was known to carry the hats of his manufacture far into the southern states. He, however, contracted the yellow fever during a temporary stay at New Orleans and, though he survived the disease, yet he never fully recovered, and died from its effects in this town, July 9, 1846. His father, Jonathan Davis, was born at New Ipswich, Nov. 15, 1771, and died at Hancock, Nov. 14, 1823. Jonah was born at Hancock, Feb. 23, 1804. His children were:—

1. A SON, [b. at Francestown, d. in infancy.]
2. MARY ELIZABETH, [b. at Francestown, April 14, 1833, m. Rev. Clarendon M. Sanders of Concord, Feb. 14, 1856, res. at Denver, Col.]

PRESTON R. DAVIS came here from Peterboro' about the year 1879, and purchased the David Butterfield place, in the southeastern part of the town. He was born at Hancock, Nov., 1820, and married Lydia A. Tenney. She was born at Hancock, Nov., 1823. They returned to Peterboro', where he died, March 9, 1885. Their children are:—

1. ELMER G., [b. at Royalston, Mass., March 24, 1850, is a merchant at Peterboro'.]

2. CHARLES F., [b. at Peterboro', Aug. 19, 1854, m. Clara F. Dodge of Francestown, Feb. 18, 1880. He lived a few years on the place owned by his father, is now a merchant at Winchendon, Mass. His children are:—
Everett N., (b. at Francestown, Dec. 15, 1880.)
Clinton P., (b. April 24, 1882, at Francestown.)]

DEANE.

This name is thought to be of Saxon origin, and since it was originally spelled *Den* and *Dene*, it is thought to have been derived from *den* or *dene* meaning a valley. The first to bear the name, was Robert de Den or de Dene, who was butler to Edward the Confessor; he is said to have held estates in Normandy, and to have been one of the Norman favorites of that monarch. From this we infer that he lived about the middle of the eleventh century and soon after the introduction of surnames into England. The name appears upon the early records of Norwich, Ct., and of Ipswich, Taunton and Dedham, Mass. From John Deane, who is known to have been in Dedham as early as 1677, descended the Deanes of Francestown. One, William Deane, settled in Dedham a few years previous to this, and there is much conjecture concerning the relationship, which may have existed between John and William. There is also a question touching the nationality of these Deanes, but that they were of English extraction, is now generally believed. We are told in the old hackneyed tradition that "Three brothers came over," one of whom is thought to have settled at Taunton, one at Dedham and one in Connecticut, but this is sadly in want of substantiation. John Deane of Dedham, was by trade a carpenter. His will, dated Sept. 30, 1727, is on record at Boston. His wife, Sara, died in Dedham, May 20, 1727. John, their son, was born at Dedham, Apr. 25, 1677. He married, Hannah Savil of Braintree, Mass. Benjamin, son of John and Hannah, was born, July 17, 1717. He married, Mary Blake of Dorchester, Mass. Benjamin and Mary, were the parents of Benjamin and John, who settled in Francestown.

JOHN DEANE was born in Dedham, Mass., Oct. 4, 1758. He married, July 22, 1784, Delphos Harris of Walpole, Mass. She was born, May 3, 1764. Coming to Francestown in 1784, Mr. Deane built a home on the Bennington road, about eight rods north of the former residence of Mrs. Harvey Newton, here he lived until the year 1806, when he removed to Palermo, Maine. Few, if any of our early settlers, experienced more of the hardships of war than Mr. Deane, since he was for the long period of five years, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. He died in Palermo, Maine, Mar. 28, 1842. His wife also died in Palermo, Jan. 1, 1832. Children were:—

1. BENJAMIN, [b. at Francestown, March 5, 1785, unmarried, d. at Palermo, Dec. 6, 1846.]
2. JOHN, [b. at Francestown, Dec. 11, 1787, m. Eunice Bailey of Palermo in 1806, d. at Freedom, Maine, Jan. 7, 1876.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. at Francestown, Oct. 12, 1789, d. at Francestown, Dec., 1793.]
4. DELPHOS, [b. May 12, 1794, at Francestown, d. at Francestown in 1800.]
5. IRENE, [b. at Francestown, May 10, 1796, m. John W. Bailey of Palermo, d. at Albion, Me., Nov. 25, 1833.]
6. DELPHOS, [b. at Francestown, July 1, 1800, m. Nathan Turner of Palermo, d. Oct. 17, 1855, at Palermo, Me.]
7. LUKE, [b. at Francestown, Sept. 30, 1803, m. Thankful Burgess of China, Me., d. at Rockland, Me., March 9, 1805]
8. WILLIAM, [b. at Palermo, June 21, 1807, d. at Palermo in 1809.]

BENJAMIN DEANE was born at South Dedham, Mass., Dec. 8, 1750. He married, 1st, Elizabeth Gould of Dedham, (Int. of marriage. June 9, 1775). They came to Francestown in the spring of 1780, and with others from Dedham. were upon their journey on the historic Dark Day, (May 19, 1780.) The effect of the mysterious darkness upon that little company, in the wilds of a strange country, can, perhaps, be in some degree imagined. Benjamin settled on the northern slope of Oak Hill, near the old road passing over the hill by the Campbell and Savage places. He, however, bought of his brother John, just previous to John's removal to Maine, and soon went to live upon the farm first owned by the latter. He was by trade a carpenter and built quite a number of houses in the northern districts. He also superintended the construction of a section of the turnpike. In that part of the work upon which he was engaged, was a swamp, some forty or fifty rods in breadth, which necessitated the use of logs in preparing the road-bed. The task was, after much labor, completed, hundreds of logs being squarely in place, when an enemy to Mr. Deane or an opposer to the enterprise, set fire to the work at night and wrought much destruction thereby. Mr. Deane's first wife died in Francestown, in 1790, and he married, 2nd, Mary McPherson of Francestown, Mar. 8, 1792. He died at Francestown, Jan. 22, 1835. All of his children, excepting the first, were born in this town. By 1st marriage:—

1. REBECCA, [b. at Dedham, Mass., Dec. 4, 1777, m. Jabez Kingsbury of Dedham, June 29, 1800, d. at South Dedham, Feb., 1859.]

2. ELIZABETH, [b. Dec. 8, 1780, the first child born on Oak Hill, m. John Stanley of Francestown, March 22, 1803, d. at Francestown, April 23, 1869.]
3. LUCY, [b. May 19, 1782, m. Dea. Samuel Dane of New Boston, Dec. 19, 1805, d. at New Boston, Oct. 29, 1867.]
4. OLIVE, [b. June 29, 1784, m. Elijah Bullard of Dedham, Mass., Oct. 21, 1813, d. at South Dedham, Jan. 12, 1843.]
5. IRENE, [b. May, 1786, d. at Francestown in 1790.]
Children by 2nd marriage.
6. POLLY, [b. March 9, 1793, m. Abner Pettee of Francestown, April 1815, d. at Francestown, April, 17, 1845.]
7. SALLY, [b. Nov. 11, 1794, m. Nathaniel Todd of New London, d. at Francestown, April 2, 1825.]
8. JANE, [b. Oct. 9, 1798, d. June 29, 1800.]
9. BENJAMIN, [b. Feb. 7, 1801, m. Jane Todd of Francestown, Nov. 6, 1825. He lived on the farm owned, until of late, by his son Frederic, was one of the best men of the town and possessed much native shrewdness and humor. The following narrative can leave little doubt concerning his gifts in that direction. Nearly half a century ago a certain native of the town was sent to our state penal institution at Concord for a term of years. Sometime previous to the expiration of this term, a petition for his release was for some reason circulated through the town and finally brought to Mr. Deane by a man of recognized leadership, who at once proceeded to set forth the miraculous moral transformation which the incarcerated rogue had undergone. If we mistake not he had become the moral counsellor and spiritual guide of his fellow prisoners, "Oh, he is doing a good deal of good there!" said the suave petitioner. "Is he?" returned Mr. Deane. "He is indeed" affirmed the other. "Well" replied Mr. Deane, "I have known him from his boyhood, and I have never known him to do any good anywhere else, and if he is doing good in the State Prison, I think that he had better stay there," and he did. We will add that subsequent developments evinced the soundness of Mr. Deane's opinion. He died in Francestown, April 18, 1877. Children all born at Francestown, were:—

Sarah, (b. July 9, 1827, was by vocation a teacher, d. at Francestown, Sept. 7, 1849.)

A Child Unnamed, (b. July 19, 1829, d. on the same day.)

Mary Augusta, (b. Feb. 25, 1831, m. Lewis G. Billings of Sharon, Mass., July 29, 1858. Res. in West Somerville, Mass.)

Benjamin Franklin, (b. Aug. 5, 1833, m. Clara Jane Bell of Francestown, Oct. 29, 1861. He lived several years on the farm south of the home of his father, afterward removed to the village, where he died in the prime of his manhood, Feb. 19, 1878. One (adopted) child:—*Nellie M.*, b. Nov. 27, 1864, m. Leon L. Junkins of Amherst, Aug. 28, 1889, res. at Milford.)

Twin Brother of Benjamin F., (died on the day of birth.)

Laura Jane, (b. April 26, 1836, m. Hiram P. Clark of Francestown, Jan. 2, 1867, res. in Francestown.)

James Frederic, (b. July 27, 1839, m. Mary E. Heard of this town, June 3, 1875, is an intelligent, honest and worthy man. He removed to Greenfield, April, 1891. Children:—*Trueman Fred*, b. at Francestown, Oct. 6, 1876, *Amy*, b. in Francestown, Dec. 7, 1888.)]

10. *Mark*, [b. March 28, 1805, m. Fannie Shattuck of Francestown, June 15, 1830. He was a teacher in the public schools and was a man of integrity and solid sense, as well as liberal education. He lived where B. S. Abbott now lives, d. at his home, April 5, 1856. Children all born in Francestown, were:—

Lucretia, (b. May 5, 1831, m. Lewis C. Bullard of East Walpole, Mass., Sept. 30, 1855, res. at East Walpole.)

Martha A., (b. Aug. 15, 1833, m. David Todd of New Boston, June 10, 1858, res. at New Boston.)

Sarah E., (b. Jan. 13, 1836, m. Maynard J. Billings of Foxboro', Mass, Jan. 1, 1870, d. at East Walpole, July 21, 1872.)

Newell D., (b. Dec. 28, 1838, is a farmer at Wilmington, Mass. While residing in this town he served upon the board of Selectmen.)

Charles G., (b. June 26, 1842, d. at Francestown, Sept. 16, 1847.)]

GEORGE DEANE, was the son of Nathaniel Deane. He was born in Dedham, Mass., Nov., 1768. His mother's maiden name was Abigail Ellis; she was a relative of Judge Ellis of Claremont. His wife was Ruthy Morse, born in Canton, Mass., Dec. 6, 1780, died in Mont Vernon, Sept. 8, 1872. Mr. Deane came to Francestown about the year 1800, and occupied the house lately owned by A. W. Wood in Mill Village. He owned the saw and grist mill of that village, which he made quite profitable. In 1817 he went to Hopkinton, and three years later, to Dunbarton. His last days were spent in Mont Vernon. Children:—

1. CAROLINE, [b. at Francestown, April 23, 1801, m. Pliny Whitney of Milford, Oct. 23, 1823, d. at Milford, May 8, 1886.]
2. GEORGE ELLIS, [b. at Francestown, Oct. 18, 1808, m. 1st, Augusta Kendall of Leominster, Mass., 2nd, Alma (Holt) Bruce of Mont Vernon. He was long a resident of Mont Vernon, where he was deacon of the Church for many years, being a man of recognized ability and piety. He died at Mont Vernon, Feb. 26, 1891. He was the father of two children: Helen Augusta, who is not living and Harriet Alma, who resides at Mont Vernon.]

DEARBORN.

GODFREY DEARBORN was said to be the "father of the Dearborn family in the United States". He was a native of Exeter, England, and came to this country in 1637. In 1639, he settled in Exeter, this state, remaining there ten years, when he moved to Hampton, and died there. He had three sons, Henry, Thomas and John. Thomas, the second son, was b. in England, 1634; m. Hannah Caldwell, Dec. 28, 1665; resided in Hampton; was Deacon in the church there; d. 1710.

The second child of Thomas and Hannah (Caldwell) Dearborn was Ebenezer, b. Oct. 3, 1669, who m. Abigail Sanborn, Oct. 7, 1703. Ebenezer was one of the grantees of Chester: was moderator and selectman in that town 1730; was Deacon of Congregational Church; was elected to many offices in that town; d. Mar. 15, 1772. Had children, Ebenezer, Jr., Mehitable, Peter, Benjamin, Thomas, Michael, Abigail and Mary.

Peter, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Sanborn) Dearborn, was born in Chester, Nov. 14, 1710; m. Margaret Fifield of Kingston, Dec. 2, 1736; d. Oct. 28, 1781; left children, Anna. Peter, Joseph, Mary, Josiah, Sarah, Asa and Sherburne.

Josiah, son of Peter and Margaret (Fifield) Dearborn, was b. in Chester, Oct. 24, 1751; m. Susannah Emerson, Aug., 1779. was soldier in the Revolutionary Army, moved to Weare about 1789; d. there, April 28, 1830; had ten sons and two daughters. Their sixth child was Sam-

uel, b. Aug. 18, 1792. This Samuel moved from Weare to Corinth, Vt. about 1814; m. Fanny Brown of Vershire, Vt.; was a scholarly man; cultivated his farms summers and taught school winters for many years; d. Dec. 12, 1871.

Hon. Cornelius Van Ness Dearborn, son of Samuel and Fanny (Brown) Dearborn, was b. in Corinth, Vt., May 14, 1832; suffered childhood's saddest affliction in the death of his mother in 1836; attended district school and Corinth Academy; taught school at age of 16; studied law with Hon. Judge Isaac W. Smith of Manchester; was admitted to bar in 1855; at once opened an office in Francestown; elected Treasurer of Hillsboro' Co. in 1857, and again in 1858; much to the regret of all he moved to Peterboro' in 1858; represented that town in the legislature in 1861 and 1862; moved from Peterboro' to Nashua, 1865; was two years Editor of the Nashua Telegraph; was appointed Register of Probate in 1868, and held the office till 1874; was examiner of National Banks for New Hampshire; Treasurer Nashua & Lowell Railroad, and of the Underhill Edge Tool Co., and held many important places of trust.

Mr. Dearborn d. Apr. 18, 1886, and his death occasioned general sorrow throughout the city of Nashua, and wherever he was known. He was a member of the Congregational Church; a quiet, humble, unobtrusive man; charitable in opinion, genial and gentle in life; and one whom the writer valued and loved as a personal friend. He m. Louie Frances Eaton of this town in June, 1857, who survives him.

Children:—

1. JOHN EATON, [b. Nov., 1862, graduated from Nashua High School, m. Mary A. Dean in May, 1886, is in real estate business in Nashua.]
2. GEORGE VAN NESS, [b. Aug., 1869, graduated from Dartmouth College, 1890, and from College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1893, m. Blanche Velina Brown, June 18, 1893.]

DECATUR.

DANIEL DECATUR of Northwood, married Hannah Andrews, a daughter of Levi and Betsey (Colby) Andrews of Weare, at which place she was born, July 8, 1808. Mr. Decatur was, previous to his coming here, employed in the powder mill at Bennington, where he doubtless lived until about the year 1845, when he became a citizen of Frances-town. He lived in several houses in this town, one being the Boutwell house owned by Charles A. Vose. None of the family were born in this town, nor did they stay here many years. Daniel died at Bennington but his wife still survives and res. at Amherst. While the Decaturs were living in Bennington, a strange dog, evidently rabid, made its ap-

pearance in the village and Henry Decatur, (one of the sons,) then a boy of fourteen years, together with his brother Monroe and another lad were induced by some one to pursue, capture and kill it. This the boys succeeded in doing, but not until Harry had one wrist sorely bitten and Monroe had a finger lacerated. Little notice, however, was taken of the boys injuries and Harry kept his place upon a farm in the town until he was compelled to cease work by violent pains in his wrist which were followed by hydrophobia, of which he died. Monroe showed no symptoms of the disease and is now living.

DENNISON.

JOHN DENNISON, or Deniston, as the name was originally spelled came to this country from the North of Ireland in the year 1788. He was of Scotch Irish extraction and naturally sojourned with his countrymen then well established in Londonderry. He was, however, a citizen of this town in 1790, his home at that time being a short distance southward of where the school-house in Dist. No. 7 now stands. He afterward occupied a small place, traces of which may be seen in the pastureland northward from the present Dennison place. Both John and his wife died in this town. Their children were:—

1. JAMES, [b. in Ireland, Sept. 16, 1781, m. Mercy Durant of this town, Aug. 11, 1810, removed to Walden, Vt., where he remained one year, after which he returned and settled upon the Durant or Dennison place in this town and died there, Feb. 20, 1861. His children were:—
 - Caroline*, (b. at Walden, Vt., March 28, 1812, m. John C. Clark of New Boston, Dec. 6, 1838, d. at Nashua.)
 - Emeline*, (b. at Francestown, Aug. 31, 1813, m. William Cochran of Francestown, July 10, 1838, d. at Francestown, March 30, 1873.)
 - Maryette*, (b. at Francestown, Sept. 27, 1815, m. Thomas Head of Hooksett, Feb. 11, 1841, res. at Hooksett.)
 - James P.*, (b. at Francestown, Sept. 30, 1817, m. Maria Buxton of Weare, died in New Jersey.)
 - Mercy*, (b. at Francestown, Sept. 25, 1819, m. Almon Dennison of Lowell, Mass., died at Hooksett.)
 - Julia A.*, (b. at Francestown, April 19, 1822, m. 1st, William K. Head of Hooksett, Dec. 25, 1842, 2nd, Andrew J. Risley of Hooksett, res. at Hooksett.)
 - Harvey*, (b. at Francestown, June 15, 1824, m. Mary J. Put-

nam of Hooksett. He has for more than twenty-five years resided in the village of Suncook, his home being in Allentown, in which town he has been chairman of the board of selectmen, served upon the board of supervisors, besides being moderator of town meeting and representing the town in the legislature.)

John, (b. in Francestown, April 16, 1828, m. Sarah Perkins, res. in Durham.)

Maria J., (b. July 21, 1830, m. David Clifton Starrett of New Boston, res. in Francestown.)

David D., (b. at Francestown, April 9, 1832, m. Mary Cooper of Francestown, July 4, 1868, res. in New Boston.)]

2. JOHN, [unmarried, died in Francestown, Nov. 29, 1833, aged 39 years.]

3. CATHARINE, [m. ——— Johnson of Bradford, d. in Bradford.]

4. BETSEY, [m. ——— Brown, d. in Ohio.]

ANDREW DENNISON, a brother of John lived a few years a short distance north-west of the Hill place. He doubtless came here with his brother, since he was a resident of this town in 1793. He removed to Ohio.

ALMON DENNISON of Lowell married Mercy Dennison of this town. All of his three children once lived upon the old place and Almon the youngest now occupies it. The children mentioned above are:—

1. JOHN C., [married Addie Hart of Chester, res. in Massachusetts.]

2. FRANCES E., [married 1st, Charles Davis of Weare, 2nd, William R. Farnham, res. at Manchester.]

3. ALMON, [b. March 2, 1850, m. Minnie R. Toombs of Thorn-dyke, Me., March 8, 1875, returned to the Dennison homestead in the Spring of 1893, after living a number of years in Manchester.]

DICKERMAN.

SAMUEL DICKERMAN was one of the earliest settlers in this town. He was by trade a blacksmith and is known to have come from Milton, Mass. His home in Francestown is now the residence of Mrs. Otis Holt. He married, 1st, Bathshebah Lewis, Oct. 30, 1771. She died in this town, May 1, 1773, and he married, 2nd, Persis Richardson

of Litchfield, Aug. 22, 1774. She died here, Sept. 12, 1827, being the first person buried in the Mill Village Cemetery. The date of her birth is given, July 3, 1751. In the town clerk's record of 1776 is found the following unique entry. "Samuel Dickerman's mark for His Cattel
this

S. D. Branded on the' Near Hoarn-recorded pr me—William McMaster town clerk." Samuel Dickerman and his first wife were of the eighteen members, who constituted the church when first organized, Jan. 27, 1773. He died here, June 9, 1824. His children were born in this town. They were:—

1. REBECCA, [b. June 23, 1775, d. here Sept. 29, 1799.]
2. PERSIS, [b. Apr. 15, 1777, m. Jacob Vose of Bedford, Dec. 31, 1795, d. Jan. 13, 1825.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. May 2, 1779, m. Mary Lewis of Francestown, Nov. 18, 1800, d. Oct. 20, 1853.]
4. LEMUEL, [b. July 28, 1781, d. Feb. 15, 1813.]
5. ELIJAH, [b. July 20, 1783, m. Emma Whitney of this town March 25, 1806, d. Oct. 1861.]
6. ABIGAIL, [b. Oct. 7, 1785, m. Benjamin Stevens, 5th, of Goffstown, Nov. 30, 1809, d. June 3, 1861.]
7. BETSEY, [b. April 21, 1788, m. Charles F. Hutchinson of Andover, Mass., Feb. 8, 1810, d. at Francestown, June 29, 1859.]
8. SALLY, [twin sister of Betsey, m. Nathaniel Hutchinson of Lyndeboro', Jan. 25, 1814, d. June 29, 1856.]
9. JOHN, [b. Jan. 7, 1791, d. Oct. 12, 1835.]
10. ENOCH, [b. April 14, 1793, m. Hannah Austin of this town, April 13, 1815.]

DICKEY.

WILLIAM DICKEY, who settled on the Jacob Cooper place before the year 1773, was the son of Adam Dickey, who married Elizabeth MacPherson and settled in Chester, N. H., where he died in 1753, leaving a will dated May 22, of that year, in which bequests were made to his children, Elizabeth, James, Joseph, William, Janet and Adam. Of the ancestry of this race of Dickey's we can learn but little that is really satisfactory. They doubtless were connected with one or more of the several Scotch-Irish families of the name that established themselves in Londonderry in 1725, 1729, 1733, and perhaps later. William Dickey served five years in the Revolutionary army and held "a sergeant's warrant." He married — Matthews, of Bedford. His death occurred in 1823. Children were:—

1. ADAM, [was a saddler married Mary Gordon and settled in Milford.]
2. MARY, [married Moses H. White and settled in Topsham, Vt.]
3. THOMAS M., [b. at Francestown, March 16, 1785, m. 1st, Nancy Gordon, sister of the wife of Adam Dickey, 2nd, Rachel Follansbee of Francestown. He settled in Amherst, where he died, Jan. 24, 1846.]
4. BETSY, [was a tailoress, died unmarried.]
5. JANE, [b. April 8, 1791, m. William Scoby of Frances-town, Dec. 22, 1812, died, Aug. 1877.]

ADAM DICKEY, brother of William is said to have lived on "the place next above John G. Morses" and his name is found upon the tax-list of 1773. However, he could not have remained here long since he was an early settler of Topsham. Vt.

JAMES DICKEY from Londonderry began on the Shattuck place as early as 1772. It has not been ascertained that he was a relative of the many other pioneers of the name, although such was doubtless the fact. He moved to Antrim in 1773. His wife was Mary Brown. Of him the History of Antrim speaks not briefly, and informs us that he lost his life in the war of the Revolution in the year 1776. It is not known that any of his children were born in this town.

JOSEPH DICKEY is said to have lived on the Boyd or Barrett place in the western part of the town. Little, however, is known of him save that he was a tax-payer in 1773. He was doubtless a relative of John Dickey and hence of John's sister Mary, who married Samuel Martin, near both of whom he chose to build a home. His residence here was doubtless brief, and we find no entry in the records which indicates that he had children born in this town, or that he or his wife died here.

JOHN DICKEY, who about the year 1770 cleared the farm upon which Fred Hopkins now lives, was the son of William and Rachel Dickey of Londonderry. The will of William Dickey bears the date, Dec. 8, 1777, and from it we learn that his children were, William, Matthew, Adam, John, Mary and Elizabeth. Mary became the wife of Samuel Martin of this town. John Dickey doubtless came here from Londonderry. He was evidently a man of good mind and unswerving honor, since he was again and again elected to town offices and other positions of trust. He was born, July 3, 1744 and died in this town, Aug. 24, 1815. His wife, Janet, was born, Aug. 3, 1749. Their children were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Dec. 18, 1867, d. Oct. 1, 1770.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. March 1, 1770, m. Martha Highland of this town, lived to northward of the Manahan or Rogers farm, d. here about the year 1810. Children were:—
Oliver, (removed to the state of New York.)
Betsey, (d. when 13 years of age.)
William, (b. in 1801, m. Nancy Jane Eaton of this town in 1822, d. at Bennington, July, 1847, was the father of Mrs. Joseph Manahan of this town.)]
3. ELIZABETH, [b. Nov. 3, 1771.]
4. JAMES, [b. Sept. 15, 1773, m. Jenny ———, must have lived in this town a number of years since we find in the records the names of his children:—
Asenath, (b. Dec. 17, 1797.)
Thomas, (b. March 28, 1800.)
James, (b. May 5, 1802.)
Levi Woodbury, (b. Aug. 8, 1804.)]
5. MATTHEW, [b. Oct. 25, 1775, m. Ruth Downes of Frances-town, April 2, 1800, removed to western New York with Asa Downes and Joel Fairbanks in the spring of 1822. His home in this town was the Swingleton house, which he built. Children were:—
Sarah, (b. Nov. 21, 1800, m. Joel Fairbanks, March 20, 1824, d. at Canisteo, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1857.)
Elmira, (b. Feb. 18, 1802.)
George Jordon, (b. Aug. 4, 1803.)
William, (b. Nov. 16, 1804.)
Mary Ann, (b. July 22, 1806.)
Samuel, (b. May 6, 1808.)
Ruth, (b. Aug. 10, 1810.)
Amasa, (b. Jan. 8, 1812.)]
6. NATHANIEL, [b. Dec. 13, 1777.]
7. JOHN, [b. May 16, 1780.]
8. SAMUEL, [b. May 5, 1785, died in this town, April 7, 1808.]
9. ISAAC BREWSTER, [b. Sept. 27, 1786.]
10. ADAM, [b. Jan. 5, 1788, in Frances-town, m. Jane L. Boyd of Frances-town, May 4, 1815. She was born in Frances-town, Nov. 3, 1790, and died here, June 20, 1871. Adam

lived many years on the homestead and reared a large family. He removed to Nashua, where he died, May 23, 1854. All of his children were born in this town, they were:—

John B., (b. March 17, 1816, m. 1st, Mary J. Boyd of New York, 2nd, Jennie M. Starr of Centreville, Mich. He was a physician. His death occurred at Centreville, Mich. May 27, 1862.)

Mary J., (b. Feb. 7, 1819, m. Samuel L. Boynton of Nashua Jan. 22, 1850. res. in Henniker.)

Harvey M., (b. April 19, 1821, d. in Francestown, July 23, 1845.)

Milton C., (b. Feb. 4, 1824, m. Mary E. Taylor of Francestown, Sept. 30, 1847, removed to Kansas, where he served in the Militia of the state and also held the position of Indian Agent under President Buchanan. His last years were spent in New Madrid, Mo., where he died, July 15, 1879. His children were:—Charles W., b. at Francestown, Jan. 22, 1849, is R. R. Station agent at Cadet, Mo., M. Francella, b. at Francestown, June 18, 1850, m. A. A. Secoy, of New Madrid, Mo., Sept. 12, 1878. Fred T., b. at Francestown, April 1, 1852, m. C. A. Secoy of New Madrid, Mo., March 19, 1874, is a farmer. Walter E., b. at Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 29, 1863, is R. R. Station Agent at Pavely, Mo. Mabel J., b. at Francestown, Sept. 17, 1865, res. at Cadet, Mo.)

Harrison A., (b. Sept. 12, 1826, d. at Francestown, Jan. 16, 1828.)

Elizabeth A., (b. Feb. 28, 1829, m. George Talbot, of Norwood, Mass., Feb. 1, 1866, res. at Norwood, Mass.)

Adaline F., (b. Sept. 26, 1831, d. at Nashua, Feb. 25, 1853.)

Emeline M., (Twin sister of Adaline, d. at Nashua, Nov. 23, 1852.)]

11. POLLY, [b. March 14, 1790, m. ——— Holmes of Peterboro', d. at Peterboro'.]

DINSMORE.

JOHN DINSMORE, from whom descended all the Dinsmores of Ireland as well as America, emigrated from Achenmead near the Tweed, in Scotland, to Bellywattick, County of Antrim, Ireland, where he

died. His oldest son, John came to America about the time of his father's death and with others was landed at St. Georges in the District of Maine, where an English fort had already been built. Here he built a house, and seemingly gained the favor of the Penobscot Indians, who occupied much of that region and who in speaking of Mr. Dinsmore and themselves frequently used the expression "all one brother."

But this brotherhood was not of long standing. The French far away in the north soon excited the Indians to aggressive war-fare and they made a descent upon the home of Mr. Dinsmore and found him shingling his house. "No longer one brother," they said, "you go Canida." He was held a captive three months, but was treated with much consideration by the chief of his Indian captors, whose friendship for the unfortunate white man was of an almost Scriptural type. The red warriors, however, were less friendly and on one occasion in the absence of the chief charged Mr. Dinsmore with holding secret intercourse with the English and of plotting against the Indians and for this alleged crime they decided that he should be burned to death. They had already bound him to a tree and piled around him the required fuel, when the chief returned and granted the poor man a respite and afterward proved the charges to be groundless, and perhaps perceiving that Mr. Dinsmore's life was sought by the savages, provided a way for his escape, instructed him where to conceal himself, and what course to take. Mr. Dinsmore reached his hiding place, from which he very soon saw the Indians pass in pursuit of him. For three days he remained in concealment and then weak, well nigh famished he crept out and subsisting upon berries made his way in about a week to an English fort upon the coast. Not caring or daring to return to his house, he obtained passage on a craft bound for Boston and from there went on a visit to his Scotch-Irish friends and former neighbors, who had settled in Londonderry. In consideration of his misfortunes and in token of friendship, the proprietors of that town gave him one hundred acres of land. Thus encouraged he built a stone-house, and sent for his wife and two children in Ireland. They came in 1730, greatly to his joy. Mr. Dinsmore was by trade a mason, with his son, Robert he built the old stone garrison house of Londonderry. He was called with intended respect, "Daddy Dinsmore," and was frequently referred to as "the Indian captive". He died in Londonderry in 1741. He left two children both of whom were born in Ireland and had families there previous to their coming to America. Ruth, the daughter married John Hopkins and was the mother of six children, two of whom, were born in Ireland. Robert, the son married Margaret Orr, and had as children, John, Mary Elizabeth, Robert and William. The last was born in America in 1731. He married Elizabeth Cochran in 1755, and was long a prominent citizen of Windham and was the father of Gov. Samuel Dinsmore and of Dea. Robert Dinsmore the "Rustic Bard."

He died in 1801. John, the oldest son of Robert and Margaret (Orr) Dinsmore was born in Ireland. He married Martha McKeen, daughter of Justice McKeen of Londonderry. John and Martha were the parents of five children, Robert, their second child, settled in Society Land, where he justly prospered. He represented Greenfield and Society Land in the General Court in 1798.

ROBERT DINSMORE, mentioned above became a citizen of Francestown in 1802, when his farm with several others was annexed to this town to which it belonged until the incorporation of Bennington in 1842. He married Sarah Dickey of Londonderry. She died at Francestown, Dec. 17, 1830. He also died at Francestown, Nov. 12, 1831. He was the father of eleven children, all of whom were born while the Dinsmore farm was a part of Society Land:—

1. JENNY, [b. Jan. 6, 1779, m. Andrew Taylor and removed to Union, N. Y., in 1826.]
2. JOHN, [b. May 23, 1781, m. Betsey Talbot of this town, June 16, 1808 and removed to Duanesburg, N. Y., but returned and died upon the Dinsmore farm, Nov., 1843. Children were:—

Horace, (b. at Francestown, Dec. 28, 1808, d. March 31, 1812.)

James Hervey, (b. at Francestown, Dec. 19, 1812, m. Jane Hoyt of Hampstead, May 22, 1854, d. at Hillsboro', Dec. 7, 1875.)

Horace Fuller, (b. at Francestown, Feb. 25, 1814, m. Louisa S. Campbell of Amherst, Jan. 13, 1842. She died in this town, Aug. 2, 1885. Since her death Mr. Dinsmore has lived much of the time with his grand-daughter at Hillsboro'. He is a genial and intelligent old gentleman. Children:—Susan Augusta, b. at Bennington, March 15, 1843, d. at Bennington, Sept. 18, 1861. Lucinda Campbell, b. at Bennington, Sept. 23, 1845, m. Col. Liberty Billings of Fernandina, Fla., April 9, 1865. He was chaplain of the 7th. N. H. Regt. and afterward Lt. Col. of the 1st South Carolina colored volunteers. She died at Francestown, July 20, 1869. Her only child is Mabel Augusta, b. at Bennington, March 26, 1866, m. Joseph William Bryant of Francestown, Dec. 25, 1883, res. at Hillsboro'.)

Lucretia Ann, (b. at Francestown, Oct. 27, 1816, m. William B. Whittemore, May, 1842, d. at Hillsboro, Feb. 13, 1862.)

John Otis, (b. at Francestown, m. Lara Proctor of this town. He was a soldier in the 17th N. H. Regiment, d. in the service at New Orleans, La., in the war of the Rebellion.)]

3. MARTHA, [b. in Society Land, June 7, 1783, d. Nov. 3, 1789.]

4. ACHSA, [b. April 20, 1785, d. May 6, 1801.]

5. JAMES, [b. May 7, 1787, m. Betsey Jameson of Antrim in 1814, went to New Hudson, N. Y., in 1823.]

6. SARAH, [b. May 14, 1789, d. April 28, 1817.]

7. PATTY, [b. March 8, 1791, m. James Jameson of Antrim in 1813, d. at Antrim, Jan. 10, 1815.]

8. MARGARET, [b. March 21, 1793, m. David Wilson of Deering in 1835, d. at Deering, April 21, 1871,]

9. BETSEY, [b. March 20, 1796, m. John Dodge of Society Land, (now Bennington,) Jan., 1818, d. Jan. 8, 1863.]

10. OTHNIEL, [b. April 4, 1798, was a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1822, d. at Francestown, April 18, 1827.]

11. SENNA, [b. May 9, 1800, m. William C. Cross of Hancock, Dec., 1841, d. Oct. 7, 1847.]

DR. SILAS MURRAY DINSMOOR was born in Antrim, June 22, 1836, being the son of Col. Silas and Clarissa (Copeland) Dinsmore and hence of the sixth generation from John Dinsmore the "Indian Captive," and a second cousin of Horace Dinsmore of this town. His grandfather Samuel Dinsmore was a son of John and Martha (McKeen) Dinsmore and a cousin of Governor Samuel Dinsmore, who, as has been mentioned was a son of William, a brother of John. It will be observed that the spelling of the name varies in the different branches of the family, though Dinsmoor was doubtless the original orthography. The subject of this sketch received a good academic education at Washington and Marlow and at Westminster, Vt., teaching school during the winter season. He commenced the study of medicine in 1857 with Dr. D. W. Hazelton of Cavendish, Vt., and in 1858, attended the Medical College of Burlington, Vt., and the succeeding year entered the Columbian University of Washington, D. C., where he received the degree of M. D. in March, 1860. He commenced the practice of his profession in the Autumn of 1860, in his native town and in the summer of 1863, removed to East Washington, where he remained until, Jan., 1874, when he came to Francestown as the successor of

Dr. Fitts. He remained until the fall of 1880, when he relinquished his business and devoted the remainder of the fall and the succeeding winter to a further study of his profession at Philadelphia, after which he located at Keene, where he still remains in successful practice. He married Georgiana Carey of Lempster, Sept. 11, 1862. Only child:—

1. FRANK M., [b. Dec. 28, 1868, is a physician.]

DOCKHAM.

EPHRAIM DOCKHAM, son of Ephraim Dockham, was born in Frankfort, Me., May 13, 1822. He married Adeline M. Savage of this town, Dec. 25, 1848, and lived here a few years occupying the residence of his father-in-law, Abner Savage. His three children were born in this town. They were:—

1. HARRIET E., [b. Jan. 26, 1850.]
2. ABBY M., [b. Dec., 1854, died in New York.]
3. INFANT, [b. June, 1857, died, Oct. 4, 1857.]

DODGE.

PIERRE or PETER DODGE, the illustrious progenitor of the Dodges of America was in the year 1306, granted a very elaborate coat of arms and heraldic honors by James Kedingly, called Guyen, King of Arms, a record of this grant is found among the most ancient records of the Herald's College. Henry VIII. in Dec., 1546, renewed or granted another patent to John Dodge reaffirming the original grant and describing the crest. Said Peter Dodge must have performed some meritorious service since the grant was supplimented by "very laudatory comments." Moreover the village and parish of Collingham were awarded with the above. They are on the coast of Scotland near Tweeddale on the Border. The descendants of Peter and of John Dodge, are readily traced to 1629, when Mr. William¹ Dodge left Cheshire opposite modern Liverpool, in the Lion's Whelp, a small craft of 120 tons and landed at Naumkeag, now Salem, Mass. Richard¹ Dodge, brother of William also came quite early to America. He, with his wife Elizabeth, was one of the founders of the church in Beverly in 1667. John² Dodge, son of Richard and Elizabeth, was born in 1636. He was a representative in the General Court from Beverly in 1664. Daniel³ Dodge, his son, graduated at Harvard in 1700. John⁴, son of Daniel, was born in 1717, and died, Feb. 9, 1779. Charles⁵ Dodge, son of John, was born in 1741. He married Abigail Dodge a descendant of William of 1629. She died, Nov. 7, 1802. Their son, Francis⁶ Dodge, was born in 1771 and died, Nov. 9, 1856. His wife, Sarah, born in 1776, was a daughter of Asa Dodge and a descendant of Barnabas Dodge, several generations back in the family line. She died, June 17, 1831.

Francis and his wife removed from Beverly to New Boston soon after their marriage, here they had children:—Ezra, born in 1792, lived in New Boston, where he died in 1853. Abigail, born in 1794, married, 1st, James Manahan of Francestown, 2nd, Edward Brenan of Francestown, Nov., 1828, d. at Deering, Sept 23, 1842. Charles, born, June 25, 1795, died in Francestown, Dec. 4, 1867. Asa, born Aug. 16, 1798, married Esther Smith of New Boston, Feb. 3, 1825, died in Francestown, Oct. 14, 1865. Porter, born in 1801, m. 1st, Betsey Follansbee of Francestown, 2nd, Elsie L. Way of Unity, died at Perkinsville, Vt. Jefferson, born in 1805, died in 1816. Issacher, born Feb. 4, 1809, married, Louisa Emerson of Francestown, where he lived forty-five years.

CHARLES DODGE came to Francestown in 1825 and settled on the Daniel Witherspoon place in northeast part of the town. Mr. Dodge married Letitia Crombie of New Boston, May 25, 1824. She died in Francestown, Feb. 2, 1875. All but the first of their children were born in Francestown :—

1. MARY A., [b. at New Boston, Aug. 26, 1826, d. at Francestown, May 21, 1861.]
2. REBECCA J., [b. Sept. 6, 1827, d. April 3, 1850, at Francestown.]
3. CHARLES, [b. Aug. 30, 1831, m. Nellie A. Morse of Francestown, May 9, 1877. Mr. Dodge has resided for several years in the town of Stoddard, but has recently returned to his native place and now lives upon the Phineas Butterfield farm northeast of the village. He is a man of much intelligence; while in Stoddard he served several times upon the board of selectmen.]
4. ALBERT C., [b. Sept. 10, 1834, d. at Francestown, Aug. 29, 1838.]
5. SUSANNAH L., [b. Aug. 14, 1837, res. at Francestown.]
6. SARAH H., [b. July 7, 1839, d. at Francestown, Dec. 16, 1863.]
7. CYNTHIA A., [b. June 2, 1841, d. at Francestown, March 8, 1862.]

ISSACHER DODGE, son of Francis and Sarah of New Boston, has already received a brief notice. He was born at New Boston, Feb. 4, 1809 and married Louisa Emerson of Francestown, Oct. 15, 1832, and went to Lowell, Mass., whence he came to Francestown in 1837. He was by trade a carpenter and builder, a man of method and of sense, was long superintendent of the Sabbath school and an exceedingly

effective speaker in religious meetings, as a student of the Scriptures he had no superior in the ordinary walks of life. He lived upon the place now owned by R. H. Wilder in Mill Village. He died here, Oct. 2, 1882. After his death his widow built the house now used as the Congregational parsonage, in which she lived a short time, after which she went to Henniker, where she died, Feb. 4, 1888. Children were:—

1. GEORGE GRANVIL, [b. at Lowell, Nov. 25, 1833, d. Oct. 26, 1835.]
2. GEORGIANA Louisa, [b. at Lowell, March 18, 1836, d. at Francestown, Feb. 24, 1854.]
3. EDWARD BLANCHARD, [b. at Francestown, April 1, 1838, m. Laura J. Woods of Nashua, March 13, 1862. He learned the carpenter's trade of his father and went to Lawrence, Mass., and from thence to Nashua, and was for a short time in Weathersfield, Vt. He enlisted in Co. A, N. H. Heavy Artillery, and was in the service until 1865, when he went to Peterboro', where he lived eleven years. He moved to Stoddard in 1876, where he now resides. He is an intelligent and enterprising man.]
4. MARIA EMELINE, [b. at Francestown, Nov. 29, 1839, d. at Francestown, June 20, 1870.]
5. FLORENCE ADELAIDE, [b. at Francestown, Oct. 12, 1841, m. Solomon D. Atwood of New Boston, Feb. 4, 1864. She was early in life a very successful teacher and has since won much local celebrity as a writer of poetry. She now lives in New Boston.]
6. ALMARETTA AUGUSTA, [b. at Francestown, March 6, 1847, res. at Nashua.]
7. LOUISA GENIETTA, [b. at Francestown, Oct. 23, 1856, m. Frederick Garland of New Boston, April 13, 1885, res. at Henniker.]

PORTER DODGE came to this town about the year 1825. He was a carpenter and builder. He lived in a house that stood upon the site of the Atwood house, (in the village), which he built and occupied after the former house was destroyed by fire. He was a very ingenious man and was the inventor of the soapstone stove. He married, 1st, Betsey Follansbee of this town, 2nd, Elsie L. Way of Unity. The former died at Francestown, April 21, 1847. The latter survived him and became the wife of Mr. R. G. Cochrane. He removed to Perkinsville, Vt. about the year 1860, where he died, Aug. 13, 1865. Children all by first marriage:—

1. BETSEY A. [b. at Francestown, d. March 7, 1849, aged 14 years.]
2. AUGUSTA P., [b. at Francestown, d. July 11, 1847, aged 17 years.]
3. GEORGE W., [b. at Francestown in 1838, m. Augusta C. Henry of Perkinsville, Vt., in 1863, was a manufacturer of soapstone stoves at Windsor, Vt., is not living.]

ASA DODGE was here as early as 1828. He lived on the farm now owned by George Gilman, was by trade a mason. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He married Esther Smith of New Boston, Feb. 3, 1825. She was born at New Boston, Aug. 20, 1798, and was the daughter of Thomas and Esther (Pollard) of that town. She died in Francestown, Nov. 8, 1865. He died at Francestown, Oct. 14, 1865. Only child:—

1. SARAH MELISSA, [b. Oct. 4, 1830, m. I. Smith Follansbee of Francestown. pub., Nov. 30, 1853, d. in Francestown, Dec., 7, 1870.]

SIMEON DODGE, who settled on the Smith Follansbee or Gilman place in 1782, was born at Beverly in 1755. He was a descendant of William Dodge of 1629, being of the fifth generation from that historic personage. His father, Dea. William Dodge of Beverly, Mass., married first, Mary Baker of Wenham, Nov. 15, 1752, second, Mary Trask, Aug., 1764. Simeon was the second child by the first marriage. He married, Feb., 1780, Mary Balch, sister of Israel Balch, who settled on Driscoll or Balch hill. He served three years in the Revolutionary army, we are told, "without pay, emolument or subsequent pension." He died at Francestown, Jan. 25, 1827. His wife died at Francestown, Dec. 23, 1823. Children all save first, born at Francestown:—

1. SIMEON, [b. at Beverly, Dec. 13, 1881, m. 1st, Martha P. Fairfield, 2nd, Polly Crooks, was a farmer at Littleton, N. H., where he died, March 18, 1868.]
2. JOSHUA BALCH, [b. Feb. 26, 1784, m. Deborah Merrill of Northfield, Vt., lived in the Presby house and had a carding and grist mill on the brook below, was an honest and useful man. The family of which he was the head was one characterized by the longevity of its members. He died at Francestown, June 30, 1864. His wife died in this town, July 25, 1865. Children were:—
Mary, (b. at Mason, June 23, 1812, m. Edward Spaulding of Lyndeboro', d. at Lyndeboro', July, 1877.)

- Merrill*, (b. at Mason, Aug. 13, 1814, m. 1st, Orra Balch of Francestown, May, 1844, 2nd, Abbie Merrian of Greenville, March 12, 1879, d. at Greenville, March 2, 1884.,
George, (b. Jan. 26, 1817, m. Sara Snow of Boston, Mass., is a mason resides at Dorchester, Mass.)
Levi, (b. Oct. 3, 1819, m. Emma Mullet of Bedford, N. H., Oct. 5, 1845, is a physician at Fall River, Mass.)
Harriet, (b. Dec. 23, 1821, m. Alfred G. Fairbanks of Francestown, Sept. 10, 1844, d. at Manchester, Aug. 22, 1891.)
Caroline, (b. May 13, 1824, m. Alfred B. Soule of Middleboro', Mass., Dec. 18, 1848, resides at Manchester.)
Sarah A., (b. Jan. 18, 1826, m. Hiram H. Gove of Weare, Jan. 1, 1849, resides at Weare.)
Aurilia, (b. Jan. 19, 1829, m. Thomas O. Parker of Pembroke, Nov. 8, 1856, resides at Chickopee Falls, Mass.)]
3. MARY, [b. March 14, 1786, m. Isaac Russell of Mason, d. at Mason.]
 4. RUTH, [b. Feb. 13, 1788, m. James Martin.]
 5. LYDIA, [b. Feb. 16, 1790, d. at Francestown.]
 6. SARAH, [b. May 2, 1792, m. Joseph Dewey and went west.]
 7. ANNA, [b. April 16, 1794, d. at Francestown, when young.]
 8. WILLIAM, [b. Aug. 15, 1795, m. Eunice Neville of Mason, settled at Whitefield in 1823, was the first appointed postmaster in that town in 1827, he also represented Whitefield in the General Court. He was a carpenter and civil engineer, died in Whitefield.]
 9. SAMUEL DAVIS, [b. Jan. 20, 1799, m. Harriet Gardner, was a clothier.]
 10. BAKER, [b. Feb. 26, 1801, m. 1st, Aurelia Chase, 2nd, Saphrona Abbott, went to Whitefield, where he succeeded his brother as postmaster, after the death of the latter and became prominent. He died in Whitefield.]

WILLIAM DODGE was a native of New Boston and came here from that town about the year 1814. He lived many years on the Leonard Spaulding place in the village. He was married three times. First to Lucy Gould, Nov 3, 1814, second to Hannah Everett Stover, Feb. 8, 1842, third to Emily Allen, April 5, 1846. His first wife, was the mother of all his children, save the youngest, was born July 7, 1789, and died in this town, March 17, 1841. William B. Dodge was by vocation a stone mason. He removed to Nashua, where he resided a

number of years though he is said to have died at Concord. In his family Bible we find a well kept record, which gives the date of his birth as June 11, 1791. His children were:—

1. ALBERT D., [b. at Peterboro', Sept. 14, 1815, m. Mary Ann Patterson of Francestown, d. here April 10, 1839.]
2. TIMOTHY P., [b. at Francestown, March 24, 1817, unmarried, d. at Francestown.]
3. WILLIAM BIXBY, [b. in Francestown, April 17, 1819, m. Rebecca Patch of this town, July 29, 1841. He was by trade a shoemaker. In 1850, he removed to Nashua, but returned to this town and died here, Aug. 28, 1865. His children were:—
Ann Maria, (b. here, Oct. 3, 1842, d. July 6, 1858 at Nashua.)
John D., (b. here, Dec. 23, 1849, m. Nellie A. Manson of Kittery, Maine, Sept. 3, 1871, is a manufacturer of hosiery at Lawrence, Mass. His children:—Carrie Paige, b. Sept. 8, 1872, d. July 2, 1887. Effie Lizzie, b. April 1, 1878. Bessie Eva, b. April 28, 1881, d. May 27, 1884.)]
4. MARY ANN BURNHAM, [b. at Francestown, May 8, 1821, died here March 22, 1837.]
5. JOHN DEXTER, b. in Newport, June 19, 1824, d. at Gold Hill, Nevada.]
6. HORACE RICHARDS, [b. in Francestown, June 9, 1827, d. March 27, 1856.]
7. GEORGE FRANKLIN, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 25, 1830, m. Charlotte White of Wilmington, Vt.]
8. CHARLES FREDERICK, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 24, 1834, res. at Greenfield, Mass.]
9. TIMOTHY PAIGE, [b. May, 1849, was for eight years deputy warden of the Rhode Island State Prison, res. at Cranston, R. I.]

EDWARD W. DODGE is the son of Edward Dodge of Newbury, who was the son of William Dodge, brother of Simeon Dodge the earliest settler of the name in this town. William Dodge was born at Beverly, Mass., and settled in Newbury, N. H. William was a soldier in the Revolutionary army and was at one time thought to be dead, but his wife being unable to color some "white stockings black" for appropriate mourning, he was believed to be alive, and it was soon ascertained that he was a prisoner of war. Edward W. Dodge was born at Sutton,

June 15, 1822, and married, Dec. 11, 1849, Eliza N. Jones, daughter of Charles Jones of Washington, N. H., where she was born, Oct. 29, 1829. Mr. Dodge resided a number of years in Bradford, where he served upon the board of selectmen. He came here from Bradford in 1868, and purchased the Gibson farm on which he has since lived. He takes a proper interest in public matters and is influential. His children born at Bradford are:—

1. SUSAN MARIA, [b. Jan. 17, 1862, m. Charles S. Colburn of New Boston, res. at New Boston.]
2. JENNIE GREELEY, [b. March 16, 1866, is a successful school-teacher.]

ADONIRAM J. DODGE was born at Wareham, Mass., March 1, 1808. He married, 1st, Julia A. Perley of Boxford, Mass., Aug. 21, 1829. She died, March 17, 1838. He married, 2nd, Lucinda Bixby, June 28, 1841. She was born at Topsfield, Mass., Sept. 6, 1820. Mr. Dodge was postmaster several years during his residence at Wenham. He came to this town in 1848 and purchased the Stanley place, which is now occupied by John W. Carson. He died here, March 11, 1889. His children were:—

1. JUDSON W., [b. at Wenham, July 21, 1833. He served in the 8th Mass. Regt. in the war of the Rebellion, res. at Danvers, Mass.]
2. ADDISON S., [b. at Wenham, June 5, 1837, was a soldier in the 4th N. H. Regt. and died at Morris Island, S. C., Oct. 1, 1863.]
3. ALBERT, [b. at Wenham, Nov. 27, 1842, m. Emily J. Patch of Francestown. Dec. 6, 1883, is a farmer and a man of good principles, much intelligence and solid sense. Has been for many years Superintendant of the Sabbath School in the Congregational Church. Children are:—
Abbie A., (b. in Francestown, April 22, 1885.)
Albert P., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 2, 1887.)
Roy E., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 30, 1891.)]
4. JULIA A., [b. in Francestown, June 16, 1850, m. John W. Carson of Mont Vernon, Dec. 24, 1884, res. in Francestown.]
5. CLARA F., [b. in Francestown, May 27, 1853, m. Charles F. Davis of Peterboro', Feb. 18, 1880, res. at Winchenden, Mass.]

6. ELLA M., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 30, 1856, m. Dr. Edgar A. Clarke of Barnstead, June 24, 1884, res. at Concord, N. H.]

JOSHUA CLEAVES DODGE, son of George and Maria H. (Jones) Dodge of Hamilton, Mass., afterward of Hancock Factory, (Benninton), was born July, 1801, and married, first, Mary Woodbury of Antrim. Oct. 23, 1828. She died, May 3, 1836, and he married, second, Jane Maria Clark, daughter of Peter Clark, who was his partner in business in Francestown, Nashua and Boston, but of the enterprising mercantile firm of Clark and Dodge mention has already been made in this work. He removed to Nashua about the year 1834, thence to Boston, where he died, July 13, 1853. His children were:—

1. MARY FRANCES, [b. in 1830, m. her cousin, Joshua Cleaves Dodge, res. in Paris, France.]
2. GEORGE, [d. young at Nashua.]
3. HENRY CLEAVES, [b., 1836.]
4. JAMES GORDAN CLARK, [b. in 1840. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion in the 19th Mass. Regt., and was promoted to Captain and subsequently to Major in the 61st Mass. Regt., was brevetted Lt., Colonel, April 9, 1865. He died at Preston, Iowa, while on his way to San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 14, 1877.]
5. JANE, [d. young.]
6. JOHN FREDERICK, [b. 1844, graduated at a Law School in Paris, France, and returned to his native country and died at Boston, Mass.]
7. ANNIE WOODBURN, [b. in 1845.]
8. JEANNETTE, [married in France.]
9. JOSUA CLEAVES, [———.]

DOLLIVER.

EDWARD DOLLIVER, son of John E. Dolliver of Lyndeboro', worked at the blacksmith's trade in the brick shop opposite the residence of Pacific L. Clark. He married Sara Wilson of this town, Mch. 18, 1877. He was living in the Franklin Ordway house, where it was burned. He soon after removed to Lyndeboro', where he now resides. Only child born in this town:—

1. JOHN E., [b. Feb. 22, 1878.]

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S. W. Downes

DOW.

SAMUEL S. DOW was the third son of Aaron Dow of Weare. His mother was Adelia, daughter of John and Lydia (Purington) Gove. She was born, March 24, 1752. He came here as early as 1723, and lived first in the Mill House below Pleasant pond and afterward on the Obadiah Sleeper place and on other places in this town. He married, first, Anna Palmer of Deering. She died in this town, Feb. 13, 1849, aged 55 years, 2nd, Bridget Sullivan of Deering. He removed to Deering, where he died, June 10, 1862, aged about 68 years. His children were:—

1. LORENZO, [b. Aug. 29, 1823, m. June, 1849, Laura M. Philbrick, daughter of Andrew and Ruth (Perkins) Philbrick of Weare, and removed to that town, where he died in 1868.]
2. LYDIA, [b. Jan. 16, 1825, res. at Medfield, Mass., is unmarried.]

DOWNES.

EDWARD DOWNES, the emigrant ancestor of the Downeses of Francestown, is known to have come to America in the early part of the eighteenth century. He was first taxed in Canton, Mass., in 1727. He lived on the main road under Blue Hill at, or near, Doty Tavern. He married Ruth Puffer, March 11, 1724. She was the daughter of James and Abigail Puffer of Newton, Mass. During the war with Spain, (1740) Edward Downes enlisted and was in the famous but disastrous expedition against the Spanish American ports, being present at the unsuccessful assault upon Carthagera, (in the U. S. of Columbia.) Though ninth-tenths of the forces furnished by the colonies perished of wounds and disease, Mr. Downes returned to Canton, with sufficient bodily strength and courage to enable him to participate a little latter in the French War, from which he did not return. His wife, who was referred to as a widow in 1744, died, April 22nd, 1790.

The children of Edward Downes and Ruth, his wife, were:—Ruth, Sarah, Hannah, Miriam, Abigail and Edward. In the records of Canton are found recorded the birth of Sara, Oct. 22, 1727, and that of Miriam, July 25, 1730. Edward, the youngest of the children was born, Feb. 26, 1742, in Canton.

EDWARD DOWNES, the youngest child and only son of Edward, the emigrant, m. 1st, Miriam Jordan, (b. March 25, 1745,) daughter of William and Mary Jordan of Canton, Mass. (Int. of marriage, April 19, 1763.) The children of Edward and Miriam Downes were:—Jesse, b. April 3, 1764. Oliver, b. April 9, 1766. Mary, b. Nov. 6, 1768. Joanna, b. April 9, 1771. Ruth, b. March 11, 1774, married, Matthew

Dickey of this town. George, b. Sept. 21, 1776. Miriam (Jordon) Downes, d. in Canton, March 25, 1777, and Edward Downes, m. 2nd, Rhoda Billings, March 9, 1780. She was b. in Canton, March 19, 1763. Her children were:—Asa, b. Sept. 15, 1780. Amasa, b. July 31, 1784. Cynthia, b. July 9, 1787, d. Aug. 18, 1787. Cynthia, b. Oct. 30, 1788. Harriet, b. Aug. 17, 1793. Edward, b. May 1, 1795. All were born in Canton. Jesse Downes, the oldest son of Edward and Miriam was the father of *Com. John Downes, who won a national reputation and a place in history as a naval officer of great ability. We

*It is the opinion of many that John Downes earned for himself a name at Qualla Battoo. He had, however, established a reputation as a brilliant naval officer years before his sanguinary chastisement of the Malays. He was with Commodore Porter during the memorable cruise in the Pacific of the Essex and the Essex Junior in 1812-14. The latter vessel Downes, then a lieutenant, commanded. He was also with Decatur in the President, and he more than sustained his high reputation in the war with Algiers, and in 1831, when he was chosen by Secretary Woodbury to prosecute hostile measures against the Qualla Battooans, he was doubtless the most efficient officer in the U. S. Navy. Qualla Battoo on the north-western coast of the island of Sumatra was at that time a town of some pretensions, was fortified by forts manning a number of cannon and strengthened by stockades. The inhabitants were Mohamedan Malays addicted to cannibalism and piracy, and were fierce and dreaded fighters. On Feb. 7, 1831. the ship, Friendship of Salem, Mass., commanded by Captain Endicott, while at anchor at Qualla Battoo, for the purpose of taking a cargo of pepper was treacherously attacked and after her first mate and two seamen had been killed she was plundered. Her captain and second mate were at the time on shore but made their escape in a boat and picked up four of the Friendship's crew, who had jumped overboard, eluded the war canoes of the Malays and putting to sea, reached Muckie, another pepper-port twenty miles distant, where were three American merchantmen. With these they returned to Qualla Battoo and after a hard fight recaptured the Friendship. Levi Woodbury was then conducting the affairs of the Navy Department with an energetic hand, and with a far-reaching conception of the power of the Navy to secure and maintain national respect abroad, and he forthwith dispatched John Downes to the scene of the outrage. The latter was then commodore of the Potomac, a fine frigate carrying forty-four guns and in this expedition, five-hundred men. The Potomac dropped anchor at Qualla Battoo, in Feb., 1832, and just a year after the capture of the Friendship, two hundred and sixty of her crew, who had been drilled during the voyage, for land service, were landed and a desperate battle was fought, in which the Malays showed intelligence and bravery, and in which a woman, a wife of one of the dignitaries of the town, fought with the intrepidity of an Amazon. The skill and courage of the Yankee nautical soldiery finally prevailed and with musket, pike and cutlass, the forts were stormed and taken and the heavy guns of the frigate trained upon the port completed the terror and discomfiture of the pirates, who sent messengers humbly beseeching that the "big guns might cease their lightning and thunder." The effect of this punishment inflicted by Commadore Downes is said to be felt in Malaysia at the present time.

are told that while Jesse was a waterman about the wharves of Boston, Com. Bainbridge was attracted by the bright, ready ways of young John, and persuaded his father to permit his son to go to sea with him in the capacity of a cabin-boy and thus became the founder of his fortunes. Jesse, the son of Jesse, was also of a nautical turn, was master of a vessel and died at sea.

EDWARD DOWNES, 2nd, removed from Canton to Francestown in the year 1796, bringing with him his sons, Amasa and Edward and daughters, Cynthia and Harriet. He occupied the farm-house now owned by Mr. Holmes Balch, where he died, March 14, 1800.

ASA DOWNES, the oldest son of Edward and Rhoda (Billings) Downes, married Hannah Thorp of Francestown, May 5, 1805. He lived in Francestown a short time prior to the spring of 1822, when he, in company with Joel Fairbanks and Matthew Dickey, went to Steuben Co., N. Y. Asa bought land in Canisteo, erected a log-house, cleared as much ground as possible and in the autumn sent for his family. His meeting with his wife and children on the rough temporary bridge that spanned the Canisteo river is not yet forgotten by the surviving members of the family. He lived upon his farm, thrifty and prosperous, until the death of his wife, Feb. 18, 1855, after which he made his son Warren's house his home. He was by trade a cooper. He died in Canisteo, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1863. His children were:—

1. SANFORD, [b. in Dedham, Mass, Dec. 20, 1805, m. Elija H. Creesy, d. in Church Creek, Dorchester Co., Md., Sept. 29, 1843.]
2. JULIA ANN, [b. in Salem, Mass., May 8, 1808, m. John Butler.]
3. MELINDA TILSON, [b. in Dedham, Nov. 9, 1810, m. Israel Jones of Canisteo, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1829, res. at Canisteo.]
4. EDWARD BILLINGS, [b. in Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 4, 1813, m. Mary Thomas, d. at Canisteo, March 4, 1869, was a shoemaker.]
5. ASA, [b. in Dedham, Sept. 13, 1816, m. Hannah Pye, res. in Ellisburg, Pa., is a farmer.]
6. WARREN THORP, [b. in Dedham, Nov. 19, 1818, m. Sarah Woolbert, is a farmer, res. at Canisteo.]

AMASA DOWNES, brother of Asa and son of Edward and Rhoda, (Billings) Downes, lived in the house now owned by Mr. William Farnum, being engaged in the tanning business. He married, 1st, Mary Batten of Francestown, Feb. 13, 1810, 2nd, Fanny Boyd, Oct. 7,

1823. He removed to Cameron, N. Y., where he died of consumption, March 2, 1833. His first wife died in Francestown, Aug. 22, 1817. His second wife died in Sabetha, Kansas, April 28, 1873. Children by first marriage, all born in Francestown, were:—

1. RHODA BILLINGS, [b. March 17, 1811, m. Peter Truax, d. at Sharon, Wisconsin, April 30, 1861.]
2. MARY RAND, [b. Dec. 2, 1813, d. in Cameron, Dec. 9, 1843.]
3. AMASA, JR., [b. Aug. 12, 1816, m. Catherine Wilcox, was a cabinet-maker, d. at Fruitport, Mich., July, 1872.]

Children by 2nd marriage all born in Cameron, were:—

4. JANE RAMSEY, [b. Aug. 11, 1824, m. W. R. Crocker, M. D., d. in Cameron, Feb. 19, 1851.]
5. JOHN, [b. Sept. 27, 1825, m. Hannali M. Hare of Cameron, March 4, 1849, is a farmer, res. in Sabetha, Kansas, has been in the Kansas Legislature.]
6. FANNIE LOUISA, [b. Aug. 7, 1827, d. in Cameron, Oct. 19, 1846.]
7. LEVI, [b. Dec. 13, 1828, d. Jan. 26, 1830.]

EDWARD DOWNES, 3rd, was by vocation a tanner and shoe-manufacturer. He lived during the more active years of his life in the cottage taken down in 1890, by Mr. William Farnum, near which the business of tanning was carried on. Later in life he lived on the farm now owned by Mrs. Charles Parker. He married in 1819, Mary Dennis of Gloucester, Mass., and died, Oct. 19, 1881. Mary (Dennis) Downes was born, Aug. 1, 1799, and died, Oct. 24, 1866. Their children were all born in Francestown as follows:—

1. MARY FRANCES, [b. Nov. 3, 1820, m. Daniel Thissell of Dracut, Mass., July 31, 1842, res. at Lawrence, Mass., where she d. July 27, 1868.]
2. RHODA BILLINGS, [b. Nov. 9, 1822, m. Charles Parker of Chelmsford, Mass., Oct. 28, 1856, resides in Francestown.]
3. MARK, [b. Nov. 1, 1824, m. Mary Dyer of Exeter, Sept. 8, 1852, res. Woburn, Mass, by occupation a book-keeper.]
4. SAMUEL DENNIS, [b. Apr. 25, 1827, m. Martha T. Billings of South Deerfield, Mass., Mar. 26, 1851. Mrs. Downes is a good and gifted woman. She was b. Feb. 13, 1825, being the daughter of Timothy and Amy Billings. Mr. Downes, public spirited and enterprising, active in busi-

ness from his early manhood, has been post-master and town-clerk in Francestown and has represented the town in the State Legislature. He is at present treasurer of the Savings Bank, is a man of many interests and in all a force. Only child:—

William E., (b. at F. Mar. 4, 1854, m. Emily F. Tuttle of Antrim, Mar. 11, 1875, res. in Bennington, is a merchant, has three children.)]

5. **HARRIET MARIA**, [b. Sept. 30, 1828, d. June 3, 1853, in Francestown.]

6. **GEORGE EDWARD**, [b. Jan. 27, 1830, m. Harriet F. Carter of Francestown, Oct. 25, 1860. He has long been a prominent and energetic member of the Cong. Church, and has been honored by his townsmen with a seat in the Legislature and with various town offices. He is a gentleman both genial and successful.]

7. **CYNTHIA FAIRBANKS**, [b. Sept. 18, 1831, m. Andrew A. Ward of Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 27, 1854, resided long in Cambridge, now resides in Francestown.]

8. **NANCY JANE**, [b. Nov. 24, 1832, d. in Francestown, Sept. 12, 1858.]

9. **AMASA**, [b. Nov. 29, 1833, m. Susan M. Sawyer of Francestown, Feb. 1, 1866. Amasa Downes was a soldier in the 13th Regt., N. H. Vol., serving three years in the War of the Rebellion, being, during much of that time, corps and division post-master. He is a deacon in the Cong. Church, and has filled the office of town treasurer many years; as a merchant he has displayed good business abilities. Children b. in Francestown:—

Charles S., (b. Nov. 19, 1867.)

Mary A., (b. Nov. 10, 1870. She was by nature studious, conscientious, earnest and amiable, and her girl-hood seemed to promise a life of christian usefulness if not eminence. She graduated at Francestown Academy, being the youngest member of the class of '88. In the following year she graduated at Ashburnham, and in the fall of that year she entered Wellesley College, where she remained three years and one term, when her health—evidently failing—became a source of alarm to her friends and a blight to her aspira-

tions. She died at her home in Francestown, Aug. 23, 1893. Her portrait in this book is a copy of a photograph taken at the time of her graduation in 1888. In the original likeness, if not in the engraving, those who knew her think that they discover some reflections of those love inspiring virtues which will ever be associated with the memory of Mary Downes.)

Bertha M., (b. Nov. 18, 1877.)]

10. HENRIETTA AUGUSTA, [b. Oct. 25, 1835, is a missionary in New York City.]

11. ELIZA BIXBY, [b. Nov. 29, 1837, m. John L. Epps of Francestown, Sept. 4, 1860, d. May 17, 1862, in Francestown.]

12. HARLAN PAGE, [b. Feb. 16, 1841, m. Maria A. Stephens, Aug. 9, 1862. Mr. Downs is by trade a carpenter, ranking high in the craft, having a reputation as a builder second to few, if any. Children, all born in Francestown:—

Eliza Jane, (b. Aug. 30, 1863, m. Rodney C. Cochrane, Aug. 15, 1883, d. in Deering, May 5, 1890.)

Frank Charles, (b. Feb. 12, 1865, m. Mary E. Holt of Greenfield, May 12, 1888, resides in Antrim, a carpenter.)

Edward Dennis, (b. Nov. 23, 1866, d. Feb. 22, 1877.)

Mabel Cynthia, (b. May 17, 1868, m. Charles Willis Brooks of Antrim, Sept. 16, 1890, res. in Antrim.)

Grace Edith, (b. Apr. 17, 1870, m. Charles O. Woods of Antrim, Mch. 28, 1893, resides at Antrim.)

Annie Augusta, (b. Nov. 11, 1871, is a successful teacher.)

Addie Woodbury, (b. Nov. 23, 1873, m. Roy N. Putnam of Lyndeboro', Dec. 19, 1894, res. in Lyndeboro'.)

Carrie Maria, (b. Sept. 15, 1875.)

Martha Theresa, (b. Apr. 4, 1878, d. Mar. 6, 1884.)

Elsie Beatrice, (b. Apr. 12, 1881.)]

OLIVER DOWNES. This name appears upon the records for 1801, hence we are led to believe that Oliver Downes lived in the south-westerly part of the town, perhaps in the Balch hill neighborhood, for a short time. He was the son of Edward Downes, 2nd, as can be seen.

DRAPER.

WILLIAM DRAPER came from Dedham, Mass., to this town, about 1780, and settled on what is known as Driscoll hill. His father, William

Mary A. Downes

Draper, Sr., came from England, and settled in Dedham, Mass. William, the son, was b. Mar. 7, 1742, and d. in Franchestown on his birthday, Mar. 7, 1842, aged just one hundred years. Sarah (Merriam) Barnes, his wife, was b. in Ashburnham, Mass. and m. William Barnes of Lexington, who was drowned at sea in early manhood. She m., 2nd, Mr. Draper and lived to great age, dying in 1832. She was a witness of the battle of Lexington; saw the "red coats" march up and fire upon the American farmers; and later in the day saw the "red coats" flying for life in disgraceful retreat.

William Draper of this town was a great story-teller, shrewd, entertaining, original and harmless. Many of his jokes and stories have been handed down, as being too good to lose. As showing what large turnips he raised back of his barn, he said he left out a few of them in the fall for the sheep to gnaw upon. Later he missed his largest sheep, and after long searching and waiting, he accidentally found her in one of the turnips! She had gnawed in and lived inside three weeks without being heard from!—As showing how thick and heavy the fog used to be, he said that once while shingling, he shingled out from the roof *onto the fog* ten feet before he noticed his mistake!—Once, while chasing a fox round a hill, not being able to get near enough for a sight, he bent his gun-barrel, and shot round the hill and brought down the fox.

The children of William and Sarah (Merriam) Draper were as follows :—

1. JOHN, [died young: date of birth and death not known.]
2. JONAS, [went to Holland Purchase, N. Y., where he died at the age of 102 years. He was a twin and was said to be so small at birth that he "could be put into a quart tankard," yet he lived to quite a respectable age! His twin who was large soon died. Jonas was thrice married; but nothing further has been learned of his family.]
3. THOMAS, [was a soldier in the war of 1812; m. Lucy Parker of Greenfield; lived in that town and d. there in 1860; had six children, Thomas Jefferson, Sally, Jonathan, Lucetta, James P. C. and Lydia.]
4. SALLY, [m. Cyrus Ellenwood of Greenfield; moved to Acworth, and thence to Charlestown, where she died.]
5. RELIEF, [m. Jotham Parker and lived in Greenfield and d. there in 1865. A daughter m. Gilman Plummer of Manchester. A son m. Mary Low of Greenfield and lived here a few years on the Scoby farm, where his wife died, Oct. 15, 1848. Soon after he went to Vt.]
6. HEPSIBAH, [m. Jan. 31, 1828, Maj. William Brooks, a sol-

... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...
 ... H. ...
 ... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...
 ... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...
 ... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...
 ... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...
 ... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...
 ... b. 1822; m. 1842; B. ...

Elizabeth, m. 1822; d. 1824.

Mary Ann, b. 1825; d. 1855; m. 1845.

Anna, b. 1829; m. 1849; William D. ... of ...
 ... Dec. 17, 1841; ... George Aaron, b. Dec. 19, 1842; ... She now lives in this ... and keen memory; has been several years a correspondent for the local papers; and has been the source of the writer for valuable assistance in collecting material for this book. — d. at Framcestown, Nov. 4, 1892, after the above sketch was written.]

8. TIMOTHY W. ... Mary Flanders of Lancaster, Mass., April 6, 1824; lived some years afterward in this town, uniting with the church here in 1828; moved to Charlestown, this state in later years; then in 1849 to Antrim, where he d. April 10, 1874 aged 77. Was a very lame man, and a sufferer from rheumatism many years, died in his chair while the family were making preparations for breakfast; his wife d. June 6, 1887, aged 83; they had seven children, of whom George A., Maria M., Austin R., and William H., d. in early years. The others were:—

Charles G., (Had his name changed to Gibson; m. Elizabeth S. Jones of Milford, 1855; lives in Antrim; they have one child, George C., who was b. March 25, 1864, and m. Janet Campbell of Chatham, N. B., Nov. 21, 1891.)

Lucy Ann, (b. June 8, 1833; m. Alvin D Charters of Lowell, Mass., Dec. 14, 1852; lives in that city; her husband was killed by a fall, May 11, 1859; their only surviving child, Alvin A., was b. in Antrim, May 4, 1859, m. ——— Draper and lives in Peterboro'.)

Richards, (b. July 24, 1837; went from home in 1857; last heard from in Kansas about 1870.)]

9. SOLOMON W., [m. Martha Towns of Greenfield; lived in that town and d. there in 1860; had nine children:—John S., Sarah M., Phebe E., Nancy E., Solomon S., Mary M., Esther C., Ella and Hattie.]

DRISCOLL.

DANIEL DRISCOLL came here from Ireland about the year 1800, and began upon the old Wells place to westward of Thomas Averills. From him the Driscoll wood derived its name as did also the Driscoll Hill, which was previously called the Balch hill and is even at this day frequently so designated. He was known as Captain Driscoll and was evidently a man of means. He lived a few years on the Driscoll place on Driscoll hill, where he died, April 3, 1812. His family removed to Boston soon after his death. He was known to have three children, two daughters, Lucy and Eliza and one son, Cornelius by name. Lucy married, 1st,——— Tie, 2nd, ——— Haley. She died many years ago in Boston. Eliza married, Thomas Barr of Boston, with whom many of our citizens were acquainted. She also died in Boston. Cornelius was long in business in Boston and died in that city.

DRURY.

DR. BENJAMIN DRURY came here about 1779 and remained about four years. Have found but little information concerning him. He was town clerk of Frauncestown in 1781 and 1782, and moderator of a town meeting, Feb. 5, 1781.

DUNCKLEE.

ELNATHAN¹ DUNCKLEE lived in Dedham, Mass., as early as 1651. He married Silence Bowers, Dec. 14, 1656, and had five children:—Ruth, Elnathan, David, Hannah and Nathaniel. He died in Dedham, Feb. 17, 1669. His youngest son, Nathaniel², baptized at Dedham, April 11, 1669, was of Woburn in 1693. He married, Mary (French) Sharp, widow of Robert Sharp and daughter of Lt. William French of Billerica, March 23, 1693. Five years later he was at Watertown, where he and his wife were received into the Church, Dec. 18, 1698. He removed to Lexington about the year 1701, and in 1705 was received into the Church there by a letter of dismissal from the Church in Watertown. His farm (of sixty acres) in Lexington was near the present boundary between Lexington and Bedford. He was the father of eight children, of whom Hezekiah³ baptized, Nov. 21, 1708, was the seventh. He married Damaris Wilson, Oct. 17, 1734, and six years after removed to Billerica, where he resided until 1760, when he settled in Souhegan West, (now Amherst.) where he died about the year 1772. His children were:—Hezekiah⁴, Nathaniel⁴, Damaris⁴, John⁴, Mary⁴, Hannah⁴, David⁴, Sarah⁴, Joseph⁴, Thaddeus⁴, and Hannah⁴.

Joseph⁴ was born, Oct. 21, 1750, m. Hannah ——— and had by this marriage two children:—Martha⁵, born, May 31, 1770. Samuel⁵, born in Amherst, Aug. 4, 1772.

SAMUEL DUNCKLEE, (son of Joseph and Hannah) married, 1st, Betsey Wilson, who died, Sept. 28, 1798, aged 21 years and was buried in Amherst. He married, 2nd, Sally Wilson, sister of his first wife, who died, Oct. 4, 1824, in Orange, where he was then residing. Samuel Duncklee came here from Amherst about the year 1838, and lived on the Bailey place westward of the Farrington farm and quite near the Greenfield line. He afterward lived in the cottage in the village now owned by Ephraim W. Colburn. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Jesse Woodbury, in Francestown, March 23, 1859, and was buried in Amherst. His children by the first marriage, doubtless born in Amherst, were:—

1. SAMUEL, b. April 30, 1795, m. 1st, Hannah Black, 2nd, Esther F. Fisher of Francestown, Feb. 10, 1824. He settled in Greenfield, where he died, June 10, 1833. Hannah (Black) Duncklee died, Jan. 16, 1823. His second wife died at Newton, Mass., May 13, 1888.

2. JESSE, [d. Aug. 28, 1798, in the second year of his age.]

His children by his second marriage were:—

3. BETSEY, [b. in 1804, d. in Francestown, Aug. 20, 1823.]
4. SALLY, [b. in 1805, d. in Francestown, April 3, 1838, was unmarried.]
5. JESSE, [married Adaline Cragin of Greenfield, Feb. 5, 1829. He came to this town in 1825, and five years later he built the brick house in the village owned by Mrs. J. W. Bryant, in which he lived until his removal to the city of Manchester. He was a resolute and capable man and was known in this town and vicinity as Sheriff Duncklee. He was also prominent among the active men of Manchester, during his residence in that city. He died, Feb. 23, 1840. His children were:—

John Farley, (b. March 5, 1830, m. S. Maria Riddle of Manchester, June, 1855, d. at Cambridge, Mass.)

Mary Adaline, (b. Dec. 10, 1831, m. James T. Bixby of Francestown, Oct. 19, 1854, d. in Francestown, Sept. 18, 1867.)

Hannah W., (b. Feb. 14, 1834, m. I. Jasper Burns of Mil-

ford, Sept. 27, 1854, d. in Milford, Feb. 24, 1864, Her son, Geo. Frank Burns was born in this town and her • daughter, Mary died here.)

Jesse C., (b. April 25, 1836, unmarried, d. at Boston.)

Sarah, (b. Aug. 20, 1838, m. Rev. Charles E. Milliken, June 18, 1861, and resided in Littleton, N. H., where she d. Dec. 3, 1875.)]

6. John, [b. in Amherst, Sept. 11, 1807, went to Boston, and from there to Brighton, Mass., m. Harriet Gilmore of Boston.)

7. JOSEPH, [b. April 20, 1810, went to Boston and afterward to Brighton.]

8. HANNAH, W., [b. in Bedford, March 14, 1812, m. Jesse Woodbury of Francestown, Sept. 2, 1834. She was a very capable and public spirited woman, d. in this town, Feb. 28, 1878.] •

9. PERLEY C., [b. Nov. 12, 1817, d. in Brighton, Mass., Mch. 4, 1843.]

10. NANCY, [d. in Francestown, Sept. 1, 1862, unmarried, aged 47 years.]

11. MARY, [b. in 1820, d. June 24, 1821.]

HEZEKIAH DUNCKLEE, the father of Hezekiah, Leonard and Francis Duncklee of Francestown went, when a boy from Danvers, Mass., to Lyndeboro', with Joseph Epps in whose family he lived. He married Mehitable White of Dedham and settled in Greenfield. He was one of the many men, who went from this section to fight and win the Battle of Bennington. He died in Greenfield, March 10, 1827. His son, Hezekiah was born in Greenfield, Feb. 16, 1784, and married Ann Batchelder, who was born in Greenfield, April 2, 1782, and died in Francestown, Aug. 10, 1857. Hezekiah with his son, Joseph came from Lyndeboro', in 1851 and purchased the place now owned and occupied by the latter. Here he died, Nov. 16, 1863. His children were: 1st, Julia Ann, who married Sherebiah Manning and died in New Boston; 2nd, John, 3rd, Lucy, who married Stephen Carleton; 4th, Joseph, who married Julia M. Patch; 5th, Henry, who married Cornelia Whittemore of Greenfield. Joseph was the only one of the children of Hezekiah, who came to Francestown. He was born in Lyndeboro', May 1, 1821, and married, Julia Maria Patch, daughter of Jonathan Patch, June 16, 1855. He has no children.

LEONARD DUNCKLEE, son of Hezekiah, Duncklee was born in Greenfield, Jan. 10, 1794, and died in Francestown, April 19, 1863.

He married first, Eunice Jacobs, who died in Connecticut, 2nd, Elizabeth B. Lewis of Francestown, April 28, 1839. He came from Salem, Mass., to Francestown in 1835. After his second marriage, he lived in this town and in Hancock, Greenfield and Lyndeboro'. In his last years he lived in Francestown on the place owned and occupied by Charles N. Paige. His widow with her son, Daniel Webster Duncklee, lives on the Gay or Hovey place in the eastern part of the town. Their children were:—

1. DANIEL WEBSTER, [b. at Lyndeboro', March 10, 1841, is a farmer and is a very industrious and reliable man.]
2. HANNAH JANE, [b. at Hancock, April 1, 1843, d. in Francestown, Oct. 27, 1889.]

FRANCIS DUNCKLEE was a son of Hezekiah Duncklee of Greenfield, from which place he came to this town with his family in 1831. He lived first on the Israel Fairbanks farm south of Driscoll hill and afterward on the Atwood place below the village. He died at the residence of his son, George A. Duncklee, Feb. 14, 1859, aged 69 years. His wife was Sarah A. Holt. She was born at Greenfield, March 10, 1795, and died at Francestown, June 4, 1885. Their children were:—

1. FRANCIS HARVEY, [b. in Greenfield, May 30, 1821, m. Mary A. McAlvin of Francestown, Dec. 26, 1849. He resides in Francestown on the Daniel Clark place, is a farmer with an inclination to mercantile pursuits. He is a man ready and capable in business and has filled the office of selectman, has also been tax collector many years in succession. Only child:—

George Franklin, (b. in Francestown, May 21, 1853, died in Francestown, July 3, 1856, of injuries, resulting from an accident.)]

2. SARAH ELIZABETH, [b. in Greenfield, June 11, 1823, d. April 10, 1844, in Francestown.]
3. GEORGE ABBOTT, [b. in Greenfield, Nov. 8, 1830, m. Sara E. Stanley of Francestown, March 17, 1857. Mr. Duncklee is a farmer and has lived since 1857, on the David Lewis place. He has been very successful in his vocation, and in business enterprises, and his frequent election to office indicates the favor with which he is regarded by his townsmen. He represented the town in the Legislature in '87-'88, has twelve times been elected selectman, be-

sides being supervisor, tax collector, and for eight years deputy sheriff. His children:—

Willie Francis, (b. in Francestown, May 29, 1859, married. Stella N. Sargent of Francestown, June 1, 1882. He resides in this town, where he is prosperous in the meat business. His children, all born here, were:—George Lewis, b. Jan. 28, 1883, Mabel Bertha, b. Dec. 2, 1885, Alice Gertrude, b. March 30, 1886. Edith, b. Dec. 4, 1891, d. Dec. 5, 1892.)

Sara Lizzie, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 29, 1861, res. in Hancock.)

Emma Josephine, (b. in Francestown, May 19, 1867, res. in Francestown.)

Georgie Ella, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 12, 1878, died in Francestown, April 2, 1879.)]

DURANT.

DAVID DURANT came here from Derry and settled on the Dennison place in 1786. His wife, whom he married after coming to this town, had previously married, in Massachusetts, ——— Humphreys, who was cruelly impressed into the British service and lost forever to his wife and infant child. This child, whose name was Miriam, became the wife of David Butterfield, of Lyndeboro', whom she married, Nov. 27, 1798. David Durant and his wife spent their last years in Walden, Vt. Their children were:—

1. DAVID JR., [b. in Francestown, m. Anne S. Ferson, of Francestown, Jan. 4, 1810, d. in Walden, Vt.
2. HANNAH, [died when 16 years of age.]
3. BENJAMIN, [b. in Francestown, m. Isabel Thompson, a sister of Daniel Thompson of this town, Jan. 19, 1815, died in Walden, Vt.]
4. MERCY, [b. in Francestown, July 16, 1790, m. James Denison of Francestown, Aug. 11, 1810, d. in Francestown, Jan. 26, 1872.]
5. POLLY, [b. in Francestown, m. Henry Ferson of Francestown, March 15, 1815, d. in this town, July 4, 1860, aged 67 years.]

DUSTIN.

THOMAS DUSTIN, or Duston, originally written Durston, lived in Haverhill, Mass., as early as 1676. He came from Dover, N. H., and was the son of Thomas. He married, Hannah Emerson,* (whose mother, Hannah Webster, was sister of the ancestor of Daniel Webster,) Dec. 3, 1677, and they had 13 children. One was killed by the Indians, but most of the others came to maturity and left numerous descendants, some of whom I find in almost every town in this vicinity. Mrs. Hannah Dustin attained celebrity by her escape from the Indians. They attacked the Dustin house on the 15th of March, 1697. Dustin was at work in the field, but hurried to the house in season to defend his flying children, but not in season to prevent the capture of his wife and babe. She was sick in bed, but they hurried her off, with her nurse, (Mary Neff, it is said, was her name,) killed the babe by dashing its brains out against a tree, and fled with their captives up the Merrimac into the forests of New Hampshire. They forced the captives along to a place above Concord near where the Contoocook empties into the Merrimac. The Indians took thirteen captives with them, after having killed a large number of the people, and hurried them off; and whenever one lagged behind they smashed in his head with their tomahawks. All were thus killed, except Mrs. Dustin, Mary Neff and a young lad, named Samuel Lannerson. These were in an exhausted condition, when left at the above named place. Mrs. Dustin had but one shoe and her wounded feet left blood-marks on the snow. But they arrived after untold sufferings, and were left in charge of twelve Indians, one of whom was a squaw, and one an Indian boy. On the night of the 8th of April the captives killed the ten Indians, while asleep, with blows from the tomahawk. Mrs. Dustin took their scalps and rolled them up in a towel, and then the captives took the best canoe, (having destroyed the others to prevent pursuit,) and started down the river for home. They washed the blood off their hands in the water of the river as they floated down. There was then, (1697,) no settlement at Concord, nor anywhere on the river above Nashua. But someday they

*Rev. Mighill Dustin, D. D. of Dayton, (son of William, son of Timothy, son of Timothy, which last-named Timothy was son of Hannah, who killed the Indians,) published a long letter in the Nashua Telegraph, July 29, 1893, attempting to show that the maiden name of Mrs. Dustin was not Hannah Emerson, but Hannah *Mighill*. A later letter to myself stoutly maintains the same position, and declares that this has always been the tradition in his branch of the family, and that the name *Mighill* has been handed down generation after generation. The friends can consult these papers. The writer would in fairness call attention to these statements only adding that all the documentary evidence known to him gives her birth and name as Hannah Emerson, ———, and that in all my investigation along several lines of the family, I have never once found the name Mighill, till I saw it in this newspaper article published more than 200 years after her marriage.

got round the falls, and through the rapids, and with many remarkable escapes, they reached home in safety. Her husband was dropping corn in the field, when he heard the news of his wife's arrival, and throwing down the dish, he ran for joy to meet her. She received many presents and honors on account of her sufferings and heroism. The Legislature of Massachusetts voted her a present of £50. She was the daughter of Michael and Hannah (Webster) Emerson. She was born in Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 23, 1657, and married Thomas Dustin, Dec. 3, 1677. The names of their 13 children were:—Hannah, (b. Aug. 23, 1678.) Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Sarah, Abigail, Jonathan, Timothy, Mehitabel, Martha, (killed by Indians,) and Lydia.

TIMOTHY DUSTIN, son of Thomas and Hannah, was less than four years old when his mother was captured, was one of the number, whom the father got safely away from the Indians, and became father of Timothy, William, Zaccheus, Eliphalet and others. This William was born in 1740, settled in Weare and left numerous descendants in that town. I have not been able to decide, where these children of Timothy were born, though probably it was in Haverhill, Mass. But it is certain, I think that Eliphalet was a *grandson* of Thomas and Hannah, and that the date of his birth was April 9, 1750. He m. Jennet McCollom of New Boston in 1775. The next year he began a settlement on the place now occupied by Daniel Colby. Here he built his log house in the forest, and probably moved his family here in 1777. The bears came and killed their pigs, and they had a hard time for years; but they held on in face of all privations, reared a large family and gained a competence of this world's things.

ELIPHALET DUSTIN, d. Aug. 30, 1833. His wife d. with her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Farley, at Manchester, July 8, 1854, aged 95 years and 9 months. She was married at the age of 16; she united with the Presbyterian Church in New Boston in 1776, and maintained her relation to that church until her death, a period of seventy-eight years.

Children, besides two dying in infancy:—

1. ALEXANDER, [b. April 17, 1776, in New Boston; graduated from Dartmouth College, 1799; received Degree, A. M.; was first Principal of Francestown Academy; see chapter on the Academy for larger notice of him; was called "Sandy" by the students, from his sand colored hair; studied law here with Hon. Samuel Bell, and subsequently pursued his law study in Billerica, Mass.; practiced law in Harvard, Mass., (1804-1810,) and Westminister, Mass., (1810-1826,) and then moved to Sterling, Mass., continuing

practice till his death, Jan. 14, 1837. He married, Sophia, daughter of Rev. Edmond Foster of Littleton, Mass., and had one child, Henry, who d. at age of three years. The widow d. Dec. 2, 1868, aged 82.]

2. SARAH PETTY, [b. July 23, 1778; d. June 15, 1781.]

3. ZACCHEUS, JR., [b. Sept. 6, 1780, m. his cousin, Mary Ann, dau. of Lieut. William Dustin of Weare; moved to Antrim in 1812; d. Sept. 7, 1845; was noted as a school teacher and taught many winters after his marriage. Children:—*Luke Lincoln*, (b. March 21, 1806; d. Feb. 27, 1818.)

Jane M., (b. in Francestown, April 8, 1808; m. John G. Proctor; d. 1859; one son, George A., was a Union soldier and was killed at the battle of Port Hudson.)

Benjamin F., (b. probably in Francestown, Sept. 10, 1810; m. Roxanna Robb, Oct. 14, 1845; d. March 30, 1882; left children: —Washington F., Josie M., Charles H., Mason E., John E., Stella A., Elmer A., Herbert W., and Marietta R.)]

4. JENNETT, [On some records called Jane; b. Feb. 8, 1783; m. Amos Pritchard of Worcester, Mass., d. Aug. 31, 1861.]

5. JOHN, [b. June 17, 1785; m. Mary Ruggles of this town; d. Feb. 11, 1844; his second wife was Rhoda White of Antrim, who after his death m. Jonathan Flanders of Bradford. John Dustin's 1st wife started to kindle a fire and dropped dead in her kitchen, leaving five small children. He was a carpenter; built the house, on the turnpike on the north side of his father's farm, where Augustus Heard now lives, which place he occupied till death. He left eleven children as follows, though probably in different order:—

John, Jr., (m. Esther Rugg —————; lived and d. in Brookline Mass.; was a policeman and a man of prominence in his day; d. about 1882; his children all d. young.)

Betsey, (b. Feb. 10, 1820; was adopted by her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Farley; was engaged to be married to Hon. Mason W. Tappan of Bradford, when she suddenly died, July 9, 1838, at the early age of 18.)

Nancy, (b. 1813; m. David Hobbs of Cambridgeport, Mass., and d. there at the early age of 17 years.)

Mary, (m. Samuel R. Putnam of New Boston, m., 2nd, Bagley Jones; d. in Goffstown,—————; had one child, Henry Putnam, who is now living in Goffstown.)

Henrietta, (b. 1814; d. 1828; two other small children, Sarah F., and George, were buried in the same grave, Sept. 1833.)

Eliphalet, (child of 2nd wife; went into the Union army, and d. in Manchester, Dec. 19, 1886. His wife was Hannah Jones, whom he m. Oct. 15, 1848.)

Emma Pettee, (b. July 31, 1826; adopted by her aunt, Mrs. Dr. Farley; m. George O. Odlin, Sept. 9, 1846, and d. March 25, 1869, at Union Grove, Ill.

Clara L. M., (b. Dec. 28, 1832; adopted by Mrs. Farley; d. unm., Jan. 20, 1859, aged 26.)

Lucretia, (b. Sept. 8, 1835; adopted by Mrs. Farley; m. Arthur W. Greenleaf, Dec. 4, 1861; and went west, residing at Morrison, Ill.; m. 2nd, Hiram Stratton, March 25, 1879.

George A., (went west; m. Mary F. Hill, Aug. 29, 1865; lived in Chicago; d. March 23, 1890.)

Mark Farley, (went West, and lives in Stillwater, Minn.; m. Annie A. Leonard.)]

6. ANNE, [b. Sept. 3, 1787; m. David Holmes of this town; m. 2nd, Theodore G. Wallace of Antrim, and d. in that town, Dec. 12, 1853.]

7. SARAH PETTY, [b. Feb. 15, 1790; m. Simon Ruggles of Cambridgeport, Mass.; d. Nov. 23, 1844.]

8. FRANCES MOORE, [b. March 18, 1794; m. Dr. Luther Farley, April 22, 1817; d. March 1, 1883; lived in Manchester and was buried there; had no children, but adopted children of her brother John. She gave \$500 to the Orphan's Home; was a benevolent and excellent woman.]

9. JONATHAN, [b. July 1, 1796; m. Isabella McCane of this town; m. 2nd, Hannah Belcher;———— lived and d. in Francestown; children:—

Jonathan, Jr., (m. Mary B. Noble of Stoneham, Mass.; served in the Union army through the whole war; d. in Barrington, 1888.)

manufacture and sale of clocks and organs. He was a man of strong convictions and of deep and honest purposes. A studious and tireless reasoner and more of a philosopher than hundreds, who are thus designated. He died at West Medford, Mass., April 22, 1882.]

7. JONATHAN, [Twin brother of David, d. at Chicago, June 16, 1835.]
8. EPHRAIM, [b. Feb. 21, 1793, m. Harriet J. Starkweather, removed to New York.]
9. DANIEL, [b. Feb. 24, 1797, m. Hannah Parker, d. Nov. 28, 1879.]

BENJAMIN F. DUTTON is the son of Reuben Dutton, whose father, Reuben Dutton, lived and reared a family in Lyndeboro'. Reuben, the father of Benjamin, married Arethusa Evans of Peterboro'. She died at Greenfield. He died at Milford, March 8, 1889, aged 85 years and 10 months. Benjamin F. Dutton, was born at Greenfield, Feb. 19, 1840. He married, July 8, 1860, Ann Burke. She was born in New York City, Sept. 29, 1843. Mr. Dutton came to this town from Bennington in 1872, and purchased the Quigley place upon which he has since resided. He is a prudent and honest man, and has shown what can be done upon even a New England farm by good work in the right direction. His children are:—

1. EDWIN F., [b. in Stoddard, March 29, 1863, res. with his parents.]
2. EVA L., [b. in Lyndeboro', April 18, 1865.]
3. FRED H., [b. in Antrim, Jan. 28, 1868.]
4. FLORA L., [b. in Bennington, Jan. 4, 1871, m. James J. Griswold of Bennington, March 7, 1890.]
5. MARY E., [b. in Frankestown, Sept. 18, 1875.]
6. GEORGE B., [b. in Frankestown, June 13, 1877.]

HOSEA E. DUTTON, a brother of Benjamin F. Dutton was born in Greenfield in 1835. He married Eliza A. Burton of Wilton in 1860, and in 1869 purchased a home in Antrim upon which he lived about nine years when he came to this town and took charge of the poor farm upon which he lived several years, after which he removed to Wilton. One child:—

1. ANNIE E., [b. in 1871.]

MYNARD DUTTON, son of Reuben Dutton of Lyndeboro', and uncle of Benjamin Dutton of this town, came here from Lyndeboro',

in 1853, and lived on the place now owned by Charles A. Barrett. He was born at Lyndeboro', Dec. 2, 1806. His wife was Susan Stevens. She was born at Andover, Mass., March 23, 1814, and died at Ayer, Mass., Dec. 29, 1891. Mr. Dutton removed to Ayer, Mass., in 1890, where he now resides. Here he was known as a sober, industrious farmer. His children were:—

1. ELIZA J., [b. at Lyndeboro', Aug. 18, 1834, d. at Nashua, July 10, 1849.]
2. PHILENA A., [b. at Francestown, July 12, 1847, m. Charles W. Atherton of Greenfield, Nov. 29, 1866, res. at Ayer, Mass.]

*EAMES.

CLARK EAMES, an enterprising clothier, was for about twelve years a resident of Clark village, his home being a small house, which once stood south of the residence of George Sargent, and near the grist-mill, which then did service as a clothing mill. Little has been learned of the family, but it is known that Mr. Eames had a wife and several children, when living here. One of his children not two years old, fell from the bridge near the mill, and was drowned in the pond below, April 29, 1834. The names of two other children were:—Sarah Frances, and Scott. They with their parents removed to Michigan, about the year 1840.

EZRA EAMES, a younger brother of Clark Eames, lived here in the family of the latter, and with him was interested in the mills of Clark village. He married Susan Lewis, (Pub. Sept. 5, 1839.) and not long after sought a home in Michigan.

EASTMAN.

NICHOLAS EASTMAN of Nottingham West, (now Hudson,) began quite early on the Richmond place, now occupied by Clarence Foot. He purchased land of Thomas McLaughlin and Charles Mellon in 1779, and at that time he doubtless became a resident of this town. His wife, Olive joined the church in this town previous to the year 1792. He died in this town, July, 1789 and was buried in the old burying ground. We find the names of three children of Nicholas and Olive Eastman in the records, but of them we have learned but little. They were:—

1. RACHEL, [married, John Clough of this town, March 11, 1802, removed to Vermont.]

*This name is pronounced *Ames*; but in the town records it is spelled as above.

2. MARY, [married Shepard Leonard, of Francestown, June 23, 1808, removed to Vermont.]
3. BETTY, [b. June 4, 1782.]

EATON.

JOHN EATON¹ with his wife, Anne, and six children came to New England prior to the winter of 1639-1640, at which time his name appears upon the records of the proprietors of Salisbury, Mass. It is believed that he came from England, but his ancestry remains to this day untraced. He resided in Salisbury about seven years, during which time he received several grants of land. His "planting lotte," which he obtained by grant in 1640, and on which he lived, it is believed, is at this day in the possession of his descendants. Although he was evidently a valuable and much appreciated citizen of Salisbury, still he, in the fall of 1647, transferred his homestead and rights as one of the proprietors, to his son, John Eaton, and removed to Haverhill, Mass., where he employed himself in farming and the manufacture of staves. In the early records we learn that his wife died the 5th of Feb., 1660, also that he was married to Phoebe Dow, widow of Thomas Dow, of Newbury, Nov. 20, 1661. John Eaton died in Haverhill, Oct. 29, 1668. His second wife survived him four years. Thomas² Eaton, son of John Eaton, was, it is believed, born in England about the year 1631. He went with his parents to Haverhill, Mass., in 1646, and there married his first wife, Martha Kent, Aug. 14, 1656. She died, March 9, 1657. His second wife to whom he was married at Andover, Mass., Jan. 6, 1659, was Eunice Singletary of Salisbury. Thomas³, son of Thomas and Eunice Eaton, was born at Haverhill, March 18, 1660, and married Hannah Webster of Haverhill, May 5, 1684. He was killed by the Indians, March 15, 1697, the day on which Mrs. Hannah Dustin was taken prisoner. His son, Thomas⁴, was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 7, 1686. He married Lydia Kimball, May 22, 1729, and lived upon a farm in Haverhill, where his son, Moses⁵, was born, Jan. 29, 1734.

MOSES EATON, son of Thomas and Lydia (Kimball) Eaton, married Anna Webster of Plaistow, N. H., Feb. 5, 1760, and resided in Haverhill, Mass., Hampstead, N. H., and in Pelham, N. H., previous to his coming to Francestown, which was about the year 1779. David Gregg had then made at least a beginning upon the place purchased by Mr. Eaton, which is now owned and occupied by Henry and George Richardson. Here he lived for more than thirty years and commenced the good work carried on with enterprise and success by his son, Dr. Thomas Eaton. He died in Francestown, March 1, 1813. His wife, died here, Sept. 5, 1831. Their children were:—

1. HANNAH, [b. April 26, 1761, in Haverhill, Mass., m. Robert Bradford, who settled in Francestown, died in Francestown, Oct. 9, 1840.]
2. LYDIA, [b. in Haverhill, Aug. 18, 1763, d. April 21, 1767.]
3. MARY, [b. Nov. 22, 1765, m. 1st, James Wilson, of Francestown, Nov. 24, 1785, 2nd, Eliphalet Webster, of Gilsum, d. at Francestown, April 25, 1857.]
4. DR. THOMAS, [b. in Hampstead, Feb. 6, 1769, Dr. Eaton graduated at the Vermont Medical School and was in the practice of medicine eight years in Weare and Henniker, and thirty-two years in Francestown. He succeeded his father upon the Eaton or Richardson place, and became one of the most progressive, practical and successful farmers in New England. His farm was for a number of years the "premium farm," of the town, and the results of his methods in agriculture are still visible in the fields tilled under his supervision. He was moreover a large hearted man, liberal with those in his employ, of the prosperity of many of whom he was virtually the founder. He also won a place in the history of American farming as the introducer of the Spanish Merino sheep into this country, and he was among the foremost to prohibit the free use of liquor upon the farm, and was the champion of the first temperance reform in the town, in which good work, he antedated some of the best men of his time by fully a quarter of a century. He married Betsey Eaton of Weare, Feb. 20, 1798. She was born at Weare, Oct. 12, 1782, and died at Francestown, Oct. 14, 1840. Dr. Thomas Eaton died at his home in Francestown, Jan. 23, 1858. His children were:—
Obediah Page, (b. in Francestown, Sept. 13, 1800. Choosing his father's profession, he graduated at a medical school in Cincinnati, Ohio, and practiced with marked success at Smithland, Ky., where he died while yet young, and was followed to his grave by the entire medical profession of the city, "with every mark of respect." He was unmarried.)
Moses Webster, (b. in Francestown, April 14, 1803. He married Louisa Shepard Lawrence, Sept. 17, 1828, and upon his father's death became the owner of the large and

productive Eaton farm, which he ere long disposed of, and soon after purchased and assumed the proprietorship of the Francestown Hotel. He, after a few years, removed to Revere, Mass. His last years were spent at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. V. Dearborn of Nashua. Like his father he was a large-hearted man, and retained even, in his old age, a marked mental clearness and geniality of disposition. He died at Nashua, Jan. 3, 1882. His wife, whose memory like his is cherished with deep affection by those who knew her best, was born at Alstead, Feb. 25, 1800, and died at Nashua, Dec. 19, 1879. Their children all born in Francestown were:—Thomas H., born, Aug. 8, 1829, married Mary Goss, of Henniker, died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 25, 1878. Betsey Susan, born, March 6, 1832, m. Wm. T. Hall of Revere, Mass., where she died, Feb. 24, 1868. James Harvey, who died in Francestown, aged 3 years and 6 months. Louise Frances, born Sept. 19, 1837, m. Cornelius V. Dearborn of Francestown, June 18, 1857, and resides at Nashua. Moses Harvey, b. in Francestown, is a ^{Mfr.}physician in Philadelphia.)

Betsey, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 3, 1807, m. James H. Dudley, of Milton, Mass., Sept. 17, 1828, d. at Boston, Mass., Dec. 16, 1831.)

Harvey Wallace, (b. in Francestown, June 22, 1813, was educated for the medical profession at Dartmouth, at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., and at Boston, Mass. Immediately after his graduation, he was appointed surgeon of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Syracuse, N. Y., which position he resigned and finally settled in Burlington, Ia., where he died, Nov. 10, 1838, unmarried.)

Anna Frances, (b. in Francestown, April 23, 1824, m. Levi B. Gale of Concord, July 28, 1846, resides in Francestown.)]

5. SARAH, [b. in Pelham, March 9, 1772, m. Rev. Moses Bradford of Francestown, April 4, 1793, d. at Montague, Mass., Feb. 15, 1848.]

6. MOSES JR., [b. in Pelham, July 22, 1775, d. Oct., 1778.]

SAMUEL EATON, son of James Eaton of Deering, was born in that town, Feb. 14, 1792. He married Betsey White, and in 1817 came

died here at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Presby, Feb. 15, 1893. Her children were:—

1. MARY A., [b. in Pittsfield, in 1828, d. in Nashua, April 1, 1853.]
2. FRANK A., [b. in Pittsfield, Nov. 23, 1831, came here with his mother from Nashua and now resides here.]
3. JOHN W., [b. in Pittsfield, April 1, 1832. In the late war he enlisted in the 9th N. H. Regt. He died in this town, Sept. 26, 1890.]
4. CHILD UNNAMED, [born and died in Pittsfield.]
5. ELIZA JANE, [b. in Pittsfield, July 3, 1836, m. Joseph E. Presby of Nashua, Oct. 20, 1859, res. in this town.]
6. Charles Henry, [b. in Concord, March 6, 1840. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the 8th N. H. Regt. and is a pensioner, res. in Nashua.]
7. LIZZIE H., [b. in Concord, Nov. 11, 1841, m. 1st, Joseph Marden of Nashua, July 4, 1859, 2nd, Benjamin Pratt of Nashua, 3rd, C. H. Smith of Nashua. Benjamin Pratt purchased the John Burnham or Stanley place about twenty years ago, on which he resided nearly a year. The present residence of Mrs. C. H. Smith is in Nashua.]

JOSEPH ELLIS was born in Wolfboro', 1805. The writer is not positive as to his ancestry; but thinks he originated in Dedham, Mass., whence so many Francestown people came. There was a Joseph Elliis, who was born in Dedham in 1666; m. Sarah Hemenway, 1703; and d. in 1721. Their son Aaron, m. Zipparah Lewis, and had children:—Nathan, Aaron, Abel, Paul, Jesse, Oliver, Zipparah, and Sarah. Probably one of these was grandfather of the Joseph Ellis, who came to this town, and he was a connection of the Lewis families, who were among the earlist settlers here: Joseph, of Francestown, m. Rebecca H. Hovey of Boxford, Mass., who was b. in that place, Feb. 8, 1809, and d. in New London, Oct. 16, 1872. They resided at first in said Boxford, afterwards in Haverhill, Mass.; came to this place, 1846, Where he d. May 24, 1848. The family resided here till 1860. They lived at the foot of Driscoll hill on the south side, on what is called the David Hovey farm. They were Baptist people, but not conspicuous in the annals of the town. Two sons did faithful service during nearly the whole of the war of the Rebellion. The children of Joseph and Rebecca (Hovey) Ellis were as follows:—

1. JOHN H. M., [b., Boxford, Mass., May 25, 1834; was in the N. H. Eleventh Regt., and served three years; is a farmer;

resides in New London; m. Maria A. Collins of West Lebanon, Jan. 21, 1861.]

2. GEORGE S., [b. Haverhill, Mass., April 12, 1836; farmer; m. Sarah Jane Todd of this town; d. Rock Island, Canada, March, 1875.]
3. MARGARET ANN, [b. Haverhill, Mass., May 23, 1838; d. here, Jan. 18, 1854.]
4. JAMES I., [b. Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 12, 1840; enlisted in the Fourth N. H., Regt., and served till the close of the war; is railroad employe; resides in Concord.]
5. MARY REBECCA, [b. Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 16, 1845; d. here, July 16, 1859.]
6. JOSEPH, JR., [b. Francestown, Aug. 1, 1848; d. in infancy.]

EMERSON.

KIMBALL EMERSON was the son of Abraham and Hannah (Eaton) Emerson of Haverhill, Mass. Abraham was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army and participated in many battles. Kimball Emerson came to Francestown as early as 1796. In 1803 he purchased a small farm in the northeastern part of the town, north west of the Dennison or Durant place. This he exchanged for the Emerson or Smith place in 1811. This farm—about one mile northeast of the village—was cleared quite early by Henry MacPherson, whose son Samuel “swapped farms” with Mr. Emerson. The present house upon the place was built by the latter. Mr. Emerson was one of the most energetic and prosperous farmers of the town. He married Sarah Webster of Salem, N. H., Oct. 14, 1805. She was born, April 7, 1784, and died at Francestown, Oct. 10, 1860. He died at Francestown, May 9, 1854. His children all born in Francestown were:—

1. HANNAH, [b. Oct. 10, 1806, m. James C. Follansbee, of Francestown, Jan. 22, 1829, d. at Francestown, Oct. 22, 1879.]
2. LYDIA, [b. June 1, 1808, d. at Francestown, Oct. 10, 1816.]
3. LOUISA, [b. June 31, 1811, m. Issachar Dodge of New Boston, Oct. 15, 1832, long resided in Francestown, d. at Henniker, Oct. 3, 1888.]
4. EMELINE G., [b. May 21, 1814, m. Thomas E. Fisher of Francestown, Oct 2, 1843, d. at Francestown, Jan. 16, 1845.]

5. KIMBALL WEBSTER, [b. March 4, 1817, m. Mary Wilson of Francestown, Oct. 8, 1840. He was long a leader in the affairs of the town, served upon the board of selectmen, held a captain's commission in the state militia and was a staunch supporter of the church. He now resides in Nashua. Children all born in Francestown are:—

Sarah E., (b. Jan. 21, 1843, m. George L. Smead of Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 29, 1871. Mr. Smead holds the position of Superintendant of the Blind Asylum at Columbus. They have three children.)

Mary Emma, (b. Feb. 17, 1848, is by vocation a teacher, res. in Nashua.)

Frances J., (b. July 29, 1852, m. Henry Bailey of Newport, Penn., Dec. 31, 1885, res. in Newton Center, Mass.)

Ellen, M., (b. April 25, 1856, m. Otis Cary of Foxborough, Mass., Dec. 18, 1877, and went with her husband as missionary to Japan, where she has since resided.)]

6. SARAH M., [b. Jan. 8, 1820, m. 1st, John L. Stevens of Francestown, March 30, 1841, 2nd, William S. Weston of Nashua, July 9, 1850, d. at Bradford, Vt., Dec. 17, 1887.]

7. MOSES WILSON, [b. July 21, 1822, m. 1st, Maria M. Rand of Lyndeboro', May 1, 1849, 2nd, Harriet N. (Barns) Hall of Hudson, Sept. 4, 1883, lived on the place near Dr. Bixby's summer residence, now owned by John Holt, removed to Hudson in 1883. Children by 1st marriage all born in town were:—

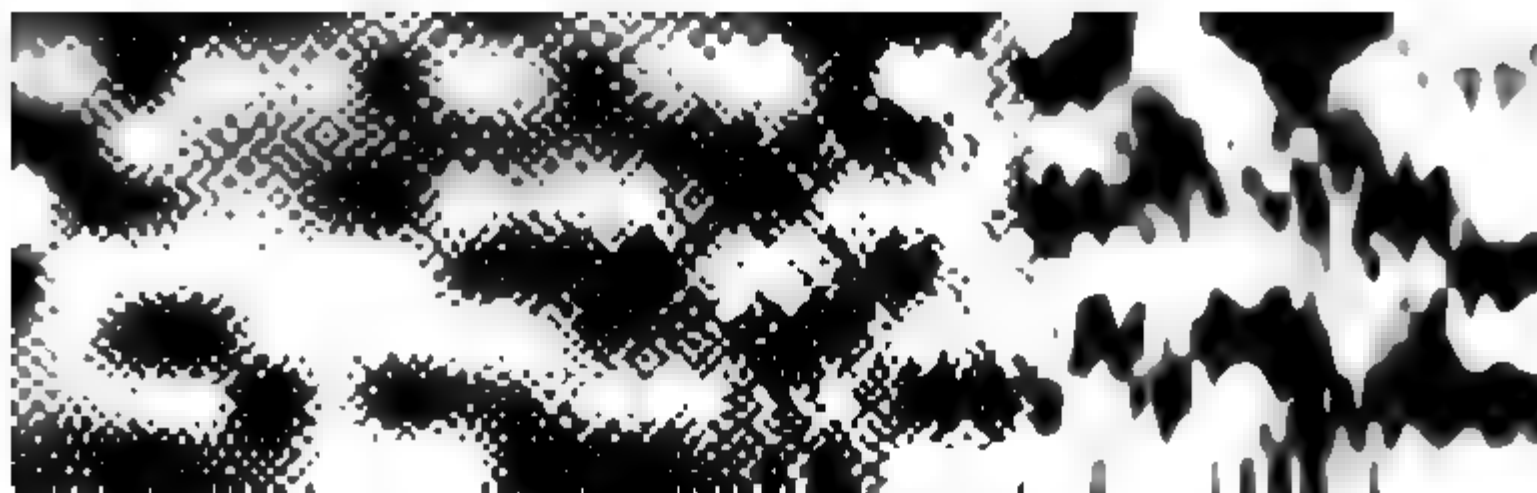
Henry Webster, (b. Dec. 14, 1851, d. March 20, 1856 in Francestown.)

Moses Frank, (b. March 9, 1854, d. in Nashua, Jan. 15, 1884.)

Edgar Rand, (b. July 26, 1869, is a grocery clerk in Nashua.)]

8. BETSEY, [b. April 26, 1826, d. at Francestown, May 4, 1826.]

9. HENRIETTA A., [b. Sept. 10, 1827, m. Alfred Marden of New Boston, Dec. 30, 1852, has resided at Nashua, present residence, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.]



m., July, 1860. was at an early age employed in a store at Concord and was afterward a partner in a grocery at Manchester. In 1857, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he now resides. He is a member of the Board of Trade and has dealt extensively in grain.]

3. HENRY DAVID, [b. July 14, 1835, m. 1st, Cynthia A. C. Hardy of this town, April 20, 1858, 2nd, Maria A. Dodge of Bennington, April 30, 1890, was for several years a blacksmith in Francestown. He accepted a situation on the Boston & Lowell, R. R., in 1868, and in the following year removed to Wilton. In 1874 he returned to Francestown, but in 1883 moved to Milford, where, after filling the position of express messenger three years, he in 1887, purchased the Endicott House, of which he is now proprietor. His children were:—

Mary L., (b. in Francestown, April 9, 1859, is a capable and popular teacher.)

Charles H., (b. Nov., 1860, in Francestown, d. here, Sept., 1862.)

Annie L., (b. in Francestown, Nov. 9, 1862, m. E. S. Heald, of Milford, N. H., Oct. 6, 1886, res. at Milford.)

Myrtie L., (b. in Francestown, June 19, 1867, d. at East Wilton, Dec. 29, 1872.)

Emma J., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 16, 1869, is a book-keeper at Milford.)

John L., (b. at East Wilton, March 2, 1873, a mechanic resides at Milford.)

Richard, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 25, 1874, he is a merchant's clerk at Milford.)

Ina May, (b. in Francestown, Nov., 1876, d. Aug., 1877 in Francestown.)]

4. JOHN, [b. Aug. 31, 1837, m. 1st, Eliza B. Downes of this town, Sept. 4, 1860, 2nd, Marcia Crane of Contoocook, Dec., 1862. He went to Manchester, in 1854, where he entered the clothing store of S. Barnes, in which he afterward became a partner and later assumed the entire management of the business. In 1868 he removed to Chicago, where he after a short time took a position offered by the

- Alfred C.*, (b. Sept. 29, 1833, d. at Streeter, Ill.)
William S., (b. May 1, 1835, m. Martha Skinner of Metamora, Ill.)
Frances L., (b. at Francestown, m. Alden Ranny of Metamora, Ill.)
George H., (b. Dec. 22, 1838, d. in the State of Washington.)
Samuel B., (b. Nov. 10, 1840, m. Sara Lampson, res. in the State of California.)
John, (b. Nov. 28, 1842, d. young.)
James, (Twin brother of John d. young.)
Eunice D., (b. at Metamora, Nov. 10, 1844, d. young.)
Laura E., (b. at Metamora, June 22, 1846, d. young.)
Edward, (b. at Metamora, Oct. 29, 1847, is a farmer and sheep raiser in Iowa.)
Emily R., (b. at Metamora, Sept. 1, 1850, res. in Iowa.)
Frederic F., (b. March 10, 1854.)]
2. NANCY, [b. at Dedham, Jan. 4, 1787, m. Amos Sleeper, of Francestown, Nov., 1820, d. in Metamora, Sept. 23, 1870.]
 3. EBENEZER, [b. in Dedham, Aug. 31, 1789, m. 1st, Betsey Post of Durham, N. Y., 2nd, Laura Stanley of Durham, N. Y., was a preacher in the state of New York, where he died, June 28, 1877.]
 4. LUCY, [b. in Francestown, June 14, 1792, d. young.]
 5. BETSEY, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 25, 1794, d. young.]
 6. LEWIS, [b. in Francestown, June 15, 1796, d. young.]
 7. SALLY, [b. in Francestown, March 26, 1798, d. young.]
 8. LEWIS, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 26, 1800, d. in Maine, May 8, 1840.]
 9. SALLY, [b. in Francestown, Sept. 22, 1801, m. George Kingsbury of Francestown, May 7, 1822, res. at Francestown. is a bright, cheerful old lady, "bearing her years grandly."]
 10. BETSEY, [b. in Francestown, June 19, 1803, m. Joseph Kingsbury of Francestown, Dec. 9, 1827, d. at Francestown, Oct. 18, 1877.]
 11. LUCY, [b. in Francestown, March 31, 1806, d. at Francestown, Nov. 5, 1879.]

12. MARY, [b. in Francestown, April 7, 1808, m. Rev. Alvah C. Page of Alstead, Nov. 5, 1844, d. at Hartford, Conn., July 26, 1856.]

EWELL.

PELEG EWELL'S parents were of Scituate, Mass. He was born, Oct. 19, 1739. At the time of the Revolutionary war he was a sailor and was twice taken by the British. The first time he was released after two days, but the second time he was detained at New York three months. We are told that he bought a farm in Lyndeboro', but ere long went to sea again as the mate of a vessel, and soon after as captain. He made forty voyages to the West Indies besides a whaling voyage to Davis strait. He finally sold his farm in Lyndeboro' and purchased the place on King hill long owned by Samuel Lolly. He was a land owner in this town as early as 1783. He removed to Deering, where he died, Nov. 30, 1823. Hannah Johnson, who married Peleg Ewell, was born, Jan. 16, 1746. She was the daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Lane) Johnson, who died in this town. The latter was the daughter of Weltha Bradford, granddaughter of Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Mrs. Ewell died in Deering, but was buried in this town. Their children were:—

1. PEREZ, [b. Sept. 25, 1769, m. Betsey Lord of this town, July 10, 1794, and lived in the house now occupied by William H. Farnum. He was by trade a tanner and is said to have built the tan-yard on this place. His wife Betsey Lord was a sister of William Lord, who settled in this town. She was born, Sept. 27, 1770, and died, July 28, 1830. Perez Ewell removed from this town to Walden, Vermont. His children were:—

Isaac Watts, (b. in Francestown, June 10, 1795, married and had a large family d. at Peacham, Vt.)

Betsey, (b. in Francestown. April 3, 1797.)

John, (b. in Francestown, July 2, 1799. His name with his sister, Betsey's is found upon the town records.)

Hannah, (b. Nov. 14, 1801, m. Ebenezer Holmes of Fort Plain Village, Mendon, N. Y.)

Sally, (b. March 24, 1804.)

Mary, (———.)

Samuel, (b. in Francestown, June 7, 1809, m. Mary Stickney, April, 1837.)

Julia, (———.)

2. HANNAH, [married Ebenezer Holmes of this place, Nov. 24, 1794, and removed to Utica, N. Y., quite early in the century.]
3. SALLY, [married Wait Stevens Cheney of Sutton, Dec. 15, 1803.]
4. CHARLOTTE, [b. at Lyndeboro', Sept. 1, 1781, m. Thomas Cheney of Goffstown, Nov. 10, 1801, resided at Goffstown, Deering and at Francestown, where she lived with her son Luther Cheney. She died in this town, March 4, 1869.]

FAIRBANKS.

JONATHAN¹ FAIRBANKS came from Sowerby, Parish of West Riding, County of Yorkshire, England, about the year 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, Mass., where the house built and occupied by him—one of the oldest dwellings in New England—is still in the possession of his descendants. In July, 1892, this house was struck by lightning and the pet dog of Rebecca Fairbanks, the occupant of the house at that time, was killed. Miss Fairbanks escaped with a severe shock. Jonathan¹ brought with him his wife, Grace (Lee) and six children. He died in Dedham, Dec. 5, 1668. His wife died, Oct. 28, 1673. John², son of Jonathan, was born in England. He lived on the homestead in Dedham, where he died, Nov. 13, 1684. His wife, Sarah (Fiske,) died, Nov. 26, 1683. Their son, Joseph³, was born in Dedham, May 10, 1656. He was designated as Deacon Joseph. He died, Jan. 14, 1734. Joseph⁴, his son was born in Dedham, April 26, 1687, and married Abigail Deane, May 3, 1716. Joseph⁴ and Abigail were the parents of Israel⁵, born, May 28, 1723, who was the father of Elias and Israel, who settled in Francestown.

DEA. ELIAS FAIRBANKS was the son of Israel and Elizabeth (Whiting,) Fairbanks, who were married at Dedham, May 30, 1751. Elizabeth Whiting was a sister of Zachariah Whiting, who settled in this town. Elias was born in Dedham, Aug. 7, 1760. When only eleven years of age he came to live with his uncle, Zachariah. He after a few years returned to Dedham, but subsequently made for himself a home in Francestown. While very young he became a soldier and when but a youth of seventeen witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. It was during his army life that the following episode illustrative of the straits of the times and the humor of the man, had its source and beginning. In that season of patriotism and privation the American soldiers were often reduced to the necessity of eating horse-

sides not being over palatable, and hence it was subjected to a deal of soaking and boiling, which required the attention of the men during the hours of night, as well as by day. At such times the sleepy or negligent ones, whose duty it was to attend to the meat, were often rallied by their more heedful comrades. Elias had a camp-mate, whose name was Jesse—— and to him he had frequently to call out—in times of hazard to their meat—"up, Jesse and change the water!" which laconic admonition became an oft repeated pleasantry. Elias with the other Revolutionary veterans was at Boston and Charlestown on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, while in one of these places, his eyes fell upon an old soldier, whom he believed to be Jesse, but for more than forty years they had not met, and was it he? Elias drew near to the man and with as much of the old time manner of speech as he could then command, called out; "Up, Jesse and change the water!" and Jesse it was, and the meeting of those long sundered camp-mates was doubtless one of the real events in their eventful lives. Elias Fairbanks married Elizabeth Billings of Canton, Mass., Feb. 8, 1786. The house in which he lived was on Bradford hill, between the residence of John Holt and of Mr. Blood. After his death it was occupied by his son, Jabez. We have it from contemporary authority, that "he was a useful and excellent man." He was deacon in the Congregational Church from 1799 to 1813, and was also town clerk for several years, besides many times filling the office of selectman. His wife died at Francestown, Dec. 10, 1816. He survived her two years. The date of his death, which occurred in Francestown, was April 17, 1818. His children all born in Francestown were:—

1. JABEZ, [b. Feb. 24, 1788. m. 1st, Sally Bixby of Francestown, Jan. 2, 1814, 2nd, Polly Bixby of Francestown, Nov. 17, 1840, was by occupation a carpenter and farmer and was enterprising, and built many houses in the town. He removed to Newport, N. H., where he died, May 10, 1874.

Children all born in Francestown were:—

Almira, (b. Dec. 18, 1814, d. in Francestown, May 30, 1846.)

Sarah Ann, (b. Dec. 16, 1818, m. Henry Davis of Newport, June 12, 1845, d. at Newport, April 21, 1883.)

Eliza Jane, (b. March 5, 1821, d. Aug. 30, 1821.)

Mary Elizabeth, (b. Jan. 29, 1826, m. Dexter Peabody of Newport, Oct., 1848, d. in Newport, Oct. 12, 1873.)

George Henry, (b. June 4, 1830, m. Helen M. Nourse of Fox Lake, Wis., Nov. 19, 1855. Mr. Fairbanks is a man of influence and prominence in Newport, has been a member of the House of Representatives and also of the State Senate, is by vocation a merchant and farmer.)]

2. ELIZABETH, [b. Aug. 30, 1789, m. Alexander Wilson of Francestown, April 27, 1813, d. in Francestown, July 18, 1852.]
3. SALLY, [b. May 3, 1791, m. Anda Wallace of Francestown, Feb., 1838, d. in Francestown, April 2, 1876.]
4. JOEL, [b. Jan. 27, 1793, m. Sally Dickey of Francestown, March 20, 1824, d. in Cameron, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1878.]
5. SUSAN, [b. May 9, 1795, m. Merrick Roper of Francestown, Nov. 18, 1817, d. in Francestown, Feb. 22, 1861.]
6. POLLY, [b. May 1, 1800, m. Samuel Temple, d. at Londonderry, Vt., in 1833.]

ISRAEL FAIRBANKS, brother of Elias Fairbanks, was born at Dedham, Jan. 10, 1755, married, 1st, Annie Bucknam of Dedham, Nov. 4, 1779. She was born, Sept. 20, 1756, and died in Dedham, July 21, 1802. Israel married, 2nd, Sarah Holmes of Sharon, Mass., Nov. 29, 1802. She was born in Sharon, March 22, 1761. Israel Fairbanks was a farmer and miller and was a man of means. He came to Francestown about the year 1810 and purchased the old Dutton farm and mill south of Driscoll Hill, in the southwestern part of the town. He died in Francestown, Sept. 16, 1818. His second wife died in Francestown, Nov. 25, 1842. Children all born in Dedham were:—

1. STEPHEN, [b. Nov. 7, 1780, d. in Dedham, Nov. 30, 1780.]
2. GERRY, [b. Jan. 9, 1782, m. Mary Sumner of Boston, Mass., May 17, 1806, was a hat manufacturer and dealer in Boston, where he died, Nov. 14, 1829.]
3. STEPHEN, [b. Feb. 5, 1784, m. Abby Parker of Boston, Nov. 22, 1809, was a saddler and harness-maker and dealer in Boston, d. there, Sept. 10, 1866.]
4. ELIZA, [b. March 15, 1786, m. Willard Everett of Francestown, Feb. 24, 1816, d. in Francestown, Feb. 24, 1832.]
5. BUCKNAM, [b. Sept. 11, 1788, m. 1st, Cynthia Downes of Francestown, Dec. 1, 1812, 2nd, Roxana Batchelder of Francestown, May 22, 1832. He was for forty-nine years a deacon of the Congregational Church, and was withal a man whose integrity, piety and Christian zeal made him a power in the Church and a credit to the town. He lived for many years in a house near the southern base of Driscoll hill. This was taken down a few years ago, being among the last to remain standing in the neighborhood, in



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A. G. Fairbanks

which his father settled in Francestown. His last residence was on the place late owned by John Hastings, here he died, June 22, 1862. His children by his first marriage were:—

Elizabeth A., (b. in Francestown, Nov. 23, 1813, m. Leonard Spaulding of Francestown, Dec. 8, 1856. d. at Francestown, Nov. 7, 1887.)

Frances M., (b. in Francestown, June 3, 1818, m. Luke W. Preston of Francestown, Sept. 9, 1844, d. at Henniker, Jan. 21, 1887.)

Alfred Gerry, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 16, 1822, m. Harriet A. Dodge of Francestown, Sept. 10, 1844, has long resided in Manchester, is a popular and successful man, has held the office of County Commissioner and of Sheriff and for nine years had charge of the County jail at Manchester, is well and favorably known throughout the state, has had three children, two of whom are now living.)

Children of Bucknam by 2nd marriage, all born in Francestown:—

Roxana Batchelder, (b. Dec. 16, 1834, d. on day of birth.)

Amos Perkins, (b. April 25, 1839, long resided in New York City, where he once had business interests. He died at Bristol, Feb. 17, 1892.)

Stephen Parker, (twin brother of Amos Perkins was long engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City, married and lived a short time in Nashua, where he died, Nov. 5, 1892.)]

6. **MARY**, [b. July 28, 1792, m. Alvin Hatch of Newport, Feb. 26, 1829, d. in Newport, Feb. 25, 1849.]

7. **ALFRED**, [b. Sept. 29, 1796, m. Clarissa Cochrane of Antrim, Aug. 30, 1827, was a merchant in Francestown, d. in this town, Feb. 16, 1830. His wife died in St. Augustine, Florida, June 8, 1881.]

FARMER.

HASKELL FARMER was born at Greenfield, July, 1810. He married Ruth Foote, born at Hudson, Dec. 4, 1810. He came here to reside, about the year 1835, and lived on the place south of the Gibson Tavern and on the Nutting place. He was at one time captain of the troop in this town. He died here Dec. 27, 1864. His children were born in this town. They were:—

1. LUCY W., [b. May 3, 1830, m. Henry Fields of Peterboro', July 3, 1853, res. at Peterboro'.]
2. HARRIE, [b. Sept. 11, 1838, res. at Peterboro'.]
3. JOANNA, [b. Dec. 3, 1840, m. O. A. Willey of Peterboro', Oct. 2, 1860, res. at Peterboro'.]
4. JOHN P., [b. Feb., 1842, m. Alice Curtis of Burlington, Vt., is a stage driver. He was a private in Co. A, First N. H. Cavalry in the war of the Rebellion.]
5. MARIA, [b. April 10, 1844, d. in Frankestown, Nov. 10, 1859.]
6. ROXY E., [b. March 7, 1846, m. C. W. Kelsea of Antrim, d. in Peterboro, June 16, 1889.]
7. CHARLES W., [b. July 10, 1848, m. Sarah E. Mears of Peterboro', is a merchant in Hancock.]

FARNUM.

The name Farnum, spelled in various ways, was brought to America from England, where it has long been borne by many of the nobility and landed gentry, as well as by people of more humble station. There is a tradition, however, that the name originated in Wales, which may be true. The genealogy of the New England Farnums, begins with Ralph¹ Farnham, who sailed from Southampton, Eng., April 6, 1635, in the brig James, and after a voyage of 58 days, landed in Boston, June 3, 1635, "aged 32." He brought with him "his wife Alice, aged 28," and three children, Mary², Thomas² and Ralph². Two other children were born in America. Ralph², married in Andover, Mass., Elizabeth Holt, daughter of Nicholas Holt of Andover, Oct. 26, 1658, and died Jan. 8, 1692. Ralph³, his son, born June 1, 1662, married Sarah Sterling, Oct. 9, 1685; Ralph⁴, son of Ralph³, and Sarah, born May 25, 1689, removed from Andover, to York, Maine, where he married Elizabeth Austin. He was granted thirty acres of land in York, in 1712-13, and from him doubtless descended most of the name in Maine.

PETER FARNUM, who settled here quite early was the son of David Farnum of Andover, who married Damaris Faulkner, July 6, 1762. David was doubtless a descendant of Ralph² of Andover, mentioned above. Peter was a sturdy soldier of the Revolution and was once chosen with others by Baron Steuben for a hazardous undertaking. He was several times sent to the State Legislature, besides filling the office of selectman. He was by trade a tanner, and came here

from Andover about the year 1790, and settled on the Downes place, where he carried on the tanning business. He married Hannah Kimball, daughter of Michael and Betsey Kimball of Pembroke, Feb. 27, 1789. Late in life, he removed to Lyndeboro', where he was employed in a tannery, in one of the vats of which he was drowned, April 2, 1834, aged 69. His wife died in this town, Aug. 28, 1838, aged 75. Their children were born in Francestown. They were:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. Oct. 20, 1790, d. in Francestown.]
2. DAVID, b. Jan. 14, 1793, m. Sarah J. Wilson. of Frances-town, Dec. 25, 1817. removed to the state of New York, where he died.]
3. PETER, [b. Jan. 7, 1795, m. Lucy Hopkins of Francestown, June 6, 1818. He enlisted in the war of 1812 and was stationed at Ft. Constitution in Portsmouth Harbor. He was by vocation a tanner and currier, and succeeded his father on the Downes or Parker place. He also lived many years near the residence of his son, William. Here he died, Oct. 23, 1877. Children were:—

Julia Morse., (b. in Francestown, March 18, 1820, res. in Francestown.)

William H., (b. in Francestown, March 11, 1822. married, (April 10, 1845, Mary B., daughter of James and Pamelia (Brown) Hoyt of Auburn, where she was born, Aug. 8, 1822. Mr. Farnum's present vocation is farming. He has resided in Lowell and Manchester as well as in this town, where he has held the office of selectman and overseer of the poor and supervisor, and was sent as delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1889. He is a man of ability and good standing. His children:— Charles C., born in Manchester, March 20, 1846, d. in Frances-town, Dec. 25, 1862; Frank I., born in Manchester, April 26, 1849, d. in Manchester, July 21, 1850; Emma J., born in Manchester, June 30, 1864, m. Herbert D. Smith of Weare, Nov., 1875, res. in Pittsfield, N. H.; Edwin W. H., born in Francestown. Oct. 28, 1865, m. Flora M. Holt of Lyndeboro', June 2, 1887. He has served upon the board of selectmen, was for several years a popular landlord of the Francestown Hotel.)

Nathaniel Deane, (twin brother of William, d. when two years of age.)

Laurinda Holmes, (b. in Francestown, Sept. 4, 1824, m. Mark Balch of Francestown, May 2, 1850, d. in Francestown, March 20, 1894.)

Betsey Ann, (b. in Francestown, Dec., 1826, m. Joseph, K. Chandler of Andover, d. here, May 8, 1869.)

George Deane, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 7, 1829, m. Susan M. Downer of Lebanon, Jan. 26, 1856. She was born, July 27, 1831. He is employed at the quarry in this town. Children:—Addie Maria, b. May 20, 1857, d. in this town, Jan. 2, 1863. John P., born, Feb. 8, 1859, d. in Manchester, April 28, 1868. Fred E., born in Francestown, May 23, 1861. Fannie L., born in Francestown, Oct. 6, 1862, m. Fred W. Mills of Francestown, Oct. 8, 1882, res. in Medford, Mass. George H., born in Francestown, Nov. 14, 1864, d. in Francestown, Sept. 13, 1865. Clara M., born at Manchester, June 27, 1866, res. at Medford. Henry I., born in Francestown, Aug. 7, 1869. Marlin D., born in Francestown, Oct. 4, 1871, res. in Medford, Mass. Irving B., born in Francestown, June 11, 1873. He has lately been appointed assistant postmaster in Medford.)

Frances Adeline, (b. in Francestown, m. Pacific L. Clark of Francestown, Jan., 1856, d. in this town, Dec. 18, 1858, aged 25 years.)

Zebiah Jane, (b. in Francestown, Feb. 5, 1837, m. Nathan Chandler of Andover, July 1, 1861, res. in Francestown.)]

4. HANNAH, [b. July 13, 1797, d. young.]

5. NAHUM, [b. Dec. 20, 1800, m. 1st, Betsey Balch of this town, April 15, 1824, 2nd, Mary J. McNeil of New Boston, April 27, 1847, was by trade a shoemaker, resided in this town, was selectman and tax-collector, d. here Feb. 5, 1879. His first wife died here, April 12, 1846. His second wife was born July 14, 1819. She now resides in New Boston. Children born at Francestown:—

Sarah Jane, (b. June 6, 1825, m. Dr. A. Hardy Atwood of Manchester, March 17, 1846, died leaving one child, Evie Maria, who died, aged one year and three months.)

Betsey Maria, (b. in 1828, d. Aug. 4, 1847.)

Israel Balch, (b. July 17, 1835, m. Julia Annette Goodwin of Newbury, Vt., April 29, 1857. She was born at Ryegate, Vt., Feb. 2, 1834. Israel B. Farnum resided in this town for a number of years and once filled the office of tax-collector. He now resides at Derry Depot, is by trade a shoemaker. Children are:— Walter E., b. in Frances-town, May 8, 1859, res. at Boston, Jennie M., b. in Frances-town, Sept. 8, 1866, res. at Derry Depot.)

Nahum Hardy, (b. July 12, 1851, d. Sept. 26, 1853.)

6. KIMBALL, [b. July 20, 1804, m. Abigail E. Hopkins of Frances-town, Nov., 1830, removed to East Wilton, Maine, where he died.]

FARRINGTON.

EBENEZER FARRINGTON, was born in Greenfield, Feb. 22, 1805. His father, Ebenezer Farrington, was the son of Ebenezer and Marcia Farrington of Walpole, Mass., who removed from that place to Greenfield in the early years of the town. The first Ebenezer was born July 15, 1726, and died Aug. 26, 1787; Ebenezer 2nd, married Mary Cudworth of Greenfield; Ebenezer their son, came here from Greenfield in 1836, and purchased the Samuel Martin place, on which he has since lived. He is an honest, thoughtful man, of strong religious sentiments. His wife was Ruth Robinson. She was born at Greenfield, March 28, 1806, and died in this town, Oct. 8, 1888; children:—

1. FRANKLIN, [b. in Greenfield, Jan. 4, 1832, m. Millie T. Blake of Dorchester, Mass., is a grocer, res. in Dorchester.]
2. AUGUSTA E., [b. in Greenfield, res. with her father.]
3. INFANT SON, UNNAMED, [b. in Greenfield, d. in Greenfield.]
4. CARRIE M., [b. in Frances-town, Feb. 1, 1836, d. in Frances-town, Nov. 1, 1855.]
5. WILLARD S., [b. in Frances-town, Sept. 7, 1837, m. Jennie E. Lee, Aug. 30, 1869, res. in Dorchester, Mass., is a milkman and gardener.]
6. ABBIE A., [b. in Frances-town, July 5, 1841, m. Frederic Hutchins of Kennebunk, Me., res. at Watertown, Mass.]
7. HENRY E., [b. in Frances-town, April 4, 1843, m. Marion J. Colman, Nov. 5, 1879, is a grocer, res. in North Cambridge, Mass.]

father.]

JACOB FARRINGTON of this town, married Hannah Dickerman, March 12, 1793.

IEZEKIAH FARRINGTON came here quite early, and lived in a house near the Mark Pettee place, on the west side of the road. He married Abigail Pettee, sister of Abner Pettee, and of Mrs. Johnson. She was born at Dedham, Oct. 2, 1744, married, Oct. 8, 1766, and died in this town, April 15, 1827. Adopted child:—

1. **POLLY ESTE**, [m. Perley Goodell, removed to Lyme.]

REUBEN FARRINGTON, a brother of Ebenezer Farrington, came here from Greenfield about the year 1837, and lived first on the Henderson place, and afterward on the Ithamar Woodward place. He was born at Greenfield, Feb. 2, 1791, and married Charlotte Cross of Hancock, Dec. 23, 1817. She was born at Hancock, June 7, 1794, was an adopted daughter of Samuel Cross of that town. The family returned to Greenfield about the year 1848, where Reuben died, April 27, 1862. His wife died at Greenfield, Sept. 9, 1846. Their children:—

1. **MARY CHARLOTTE**, [b. in Windhall, Vt., Nov. 14, 1818, d. Feb. 18, 1859.]
2. **REUBEN A.**, [b. in Windhall, April 14, 1821, m. Agnes Maxwell of Nova Scotia, April, 1848, d. in Waltham, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879.]
3. **ISAAC BREWSTER**, [b. in Windhall, March 29, 1822, m. 1st, Martha (Young) Gribben of Ireland, Sept. 15, 1850, 2nd, Mary S. May of Hancock, July 5, 1881, res. in Greenfield.]
4. **LUCY BREWSTER**, [b. in Windhall, Aug. 12, 1827, m. Jan. 5, 1864, George Barney of Hancock, res. in Greenfield.]
5. **ABIGAIL C.**, [b. in Greenfield, Jan. 7, 1836, m. Oct. 9, 1862, Hiram A. Collins of Vermont, res. at Greenfield.]

FELCH.

The first known of this family this side the water was Henry Felch, who lived in Gloucester, Mass., as early as 1641. He was of Welsh race, and is understood to have descended from David, Prince of North Wales, and Mary, his wife, who was a grand daughter of Henry I. of England. The name was sometimes spelled *Falch*. Henry's wife was named Elizabeth; and they had a son Henry, who m. Hannah ———, and settled in Reading, Mass.

FELCH.

DR. DANIEL FELCH, son of Henry and Hannah, m. for his wife, Hepzibath ———, who was the mother of most of his ch. Late in life they removed to Seabrook, this State. It is believed all of the name in N. H., descended from Dr. Daniel. He d. 1752, aged 84.

Joseph, son of Dr. Daniel Felch, (Joseph⁴, Daniel³, Henry², He was b. 1729, probably in Seabrook; m. Mary Hoyt, 1756; and d. 5, 1803, aged 74. Joseph moved to Weare in 1779. He had six Jabez, Curtis, Joseph, Jr., Jonathan, John and Benjamin. Jabez in the Revolutionary Army seven years. All settled in Weare, John, b. July, 1773, who located in Deering, m. Olive Thompson 22, 1796. This John "was a soldier in the war of 1812, had education for a man of his times, taught school extensively, and to have possessed the best intellect in the family." So writes a man and friend.

The second son of Dr. Daniel Felch of Seabrook, was Daniel who was son of his second wife, Sarah, and was born April 5, He was a soldier at the capture of Louisburg, June 17, 1745; m. Page of Hampton, Feb. 14, 1749; and had children, Molly, Benjamin Rhoda, Daniel, Amos and John. The last named was the John of Francestown. He was b. Feb. 23, 1763; m. Ruth Sweetzer, 18, 1787; settled in the north part of this town, near Deering line, he lived till 1814, when he moved to Sutton, and died there of sp fever in 1816. His wife d. Sept. 5, 1826, aged 63. The children John and Ruth (Sweetzer) Felch, were as follows, all being born in town:—

1. AMOS, [b. July 1, 1787, m. Betsey Kelley; lived in ——— bury, and d. there April 29, 1876, aged nearly 89.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. Nov. 23, 1788; was a soldier in the war of 1812; settled in Cleveland, Ohio; is said to have descendants now living there.]
3. JOHN, [b. Aug. 22, 1790; m. Hannah Dodge of Bennington, Feb. 22, 1816; d. May 13, 1877; moved to Sutton where most of his life was spent; was Deacon of the Baptist church there; his wife d. Oct. 11, 1883. Their children were:—

Sallie D., (b. Sept. 16, 1816; m. Wm. T. Bean of Sutton)
Roxana, (b. Oct. 12, 1818; m. Hon. Amos Jones of Sutton afterwards of Sanbornton Bridge, now Tilton.)

Gideon D., (b. Oct. 21, 1820; m. Melvina Bean; lived in Sutton.)

John A., (d. inf.)

1. JOHN THOMPSON, [b. in Francestown, March 12, 1834, d. in Francestown, March 5, 1835.]
2. SAMUEL LEWIS, [b. in Francestown, Dec. 26, 1835, m. Georgiana Felch of Weare, Dec. 10, 1891, lives on the home place.]
3. SOPHRONIA THOMPSON, [b. in Francestown, March 1, 1837, m. N. C. Locke of Hopkinton, N. H., Oct. 27, 1858, res. in Salem, Mass.]
4. ELIZABETH I., [b. in Francestown, Jan. 27, 1839, m. A. W. Savage of Greenfield, res. in Milford.]
5. JOHN PARKER, [b. in Francestown, July 8, 1840, m. Anna Maria Kendall of Andover, Mass., Jan. 30, 1866, is a farmer, res. at Westford Mass.]
6. SARAH HANNAH, [b. at Francestown, Jan. 6, 1846, m. David Kennedy of Francestown, res. in Medford, Mass.]
7. MARK C., [b. in Francestown, March 4, 1848, m. 1st, Laura Griffin of Antrim, 2nd, Mary J. Colburn of Medford, Mass., is doing a thriving business as meat dealer at Woburn, Mass. The bell of the "new church" edifice in Francestown, was donated by him upon the completion of that building.]

FISHER.

ANTHONY² FISHER, was a native of the Parish of Syleham, County of Suffolk, England, where he was baptized, April 23, 1591. His father, Anthony¹ Fisher, is said to have lived at "Wignotte in Syleham Parish." He married Mary Fiske, daughter of William and Anne Fiske of St. James, South Elmsham, County of Suffolk. He doubtless died at Syleham, since he was buried there, April 11, 1640. Anthony², was the third child of Anthony¹ and Mary, who were the parents of six children. He came to New England, with his wife *Mary* and his children, probably from Yarmouth, in the ship *Rose*, June 26, 1637, and settled at Dorchester, Mass. He was made a freeman, May, 1645. His wife died, doubtless in Dorchester, and he married second, Isabel, widow of Edward Breck, Nov. 9, 1663. He held the office of selectman in Dorchester. On May 5, 1662, he was allowed by the town £4, for killing six wolves. He died intestate, April 18, 1671, in his eightieth year. Anthony³, his eldest son, settled in Dedham, in 1637, where he married Sept. 7, 1647, Joanna, only daughter of Thomas and Joan Faxon of Braintree. He removed from Dedham to Dorchester, where he died Feb. 13, 1670. His widow died Oct. 16, 1694. Their youngest son, Eleazer⁴, was born in Dedham, Sept. 18, 1669, and died

town, Sept. 25, 1806, 2nd. Nabby Clark of Francestown, he lived in the Nutting house several years, and later in the house long occupied by Mrs. Winn. (on the Bennington road). He had, by his first marriage, two sons, John, (b. Jan. 24, 1808,) and Ira, both of whom settled in the Southern States. He died here, Feb. 19, 1849.]

2. **LOWELL**, [b. Nov. 8, 1786, m. Betsey Wilkins of Deering, June 24, 1813, d. in New London.]

3. **JESSE**, [b. Nov. 12, 1789, enlisted in the War of 1812, and died in the service.]

DAVID FISHER has already been referred to as the son of David Fisher, who was born in Dedham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1733, and married Abigail Lewis, Sept. 21, 1758, and settled on Morse Hill in Sharon, (then Stoughtonham,) Mass., where David of Francestown was born June 26, 1759. The latter married Mehitable Hewins, born in Sharon, Feb. 20, 1762. David Fisher with other settlers from Dedham, and Sharon, came here about the year 1780, and cleared the farm known as the James Whitfield place, on the northeastern slope of Oak hill. Here he reared a family of thirteen children. He was large and athletic, his "common weight" when in the prime and vigor of life, was two hundred and fifty pounds. He was known in both Dedham and Francestown, as "King David." He entered the Revolutionary army when sixteen years of age, he died in Francestown, Nov. 8, 1829, his wife died in this town, May 4, 1849. Children all save one, born in this town were:—

1. **MEHITABLE**, [b. Feb. 18, 1782, m. Ebenezer Burtt of Hancock, d. in Francestown, Sept. 17, 1854.]

2. **DAVID**, [b. Dec. 15, 1783, m. Nancy Chandler of Canton, Mass., d. in Charlotte, Me., March 11, 1842.]

3. **EBENEZER**, [b. Aug. 11, 1785, m. Sarah Johnson of Sharon, Mass., went to Charlotte, Me., where he was a prosperous farmer, and held various official positions, besides representing the town in the Legislature, he died at Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1850.]

4. **JOEL**, [b. July 16, 1787, m. Anna Gage of Merrimack, d. in Bedford, Aug. 23, 1834.]

5. **SUSANNAH**, [b. in Sharon, Nov. 5, 1790, m. Asa Howe of Merrimack, d. in Cooper, Me., Feb. 26, 1860.]

Julia, (b.)

Irene, (b. Oct. 26, 1810, m. Joshua Hutchinson of Milford, June 3, 1835, d. in Milford, Sept. 16, 1888.)]

2. MEHITABLE, [b. June 10, 1772.]

3. ESTHER, [b. Oct. 25, 1774.]

4. SAMUEL, [b. Aug. 4, 1777, m. Rebecca Clark of Francetown, died ———, buried in Hillsboro'.]

5. RICHARD, [b. Feb. 1, 1779, m. 1st, Lima ———, she d. Oct. 10, 1806, aged 24, 2nd. Polly Campbell of Francetown, Sept. 3, 1807. For many years he lived on the home place. When advanced in years he moved into the village, where he died March 15, 1864. Children all born in Francetown, were:—

By 1st marriage.

Roswell Silsby, (b. Sept. 25, 1806, removed to New York.)

By 2nd marriage.

Lima, (b. April 6, 1809, m. Jonathan D. Hosley of Gill, Mass., April 19, 1832.)

William Johnson, (b. July 31, 1811, m. ——— Boynton of New Ipswich, and died in that town.)

Orissa, (b. June 6, 1813, m. John Patterson of New Ipswich, Nov. 15, 1832.

French, (b. July 20, 1815, removed to the West.)

Theda, (b. Jan. 6, 1820, m. Alpheus Gay of Francetown, Nov. 25, 1845, d. in Manchester, Aug. 17, 1885.)]

6. MARY, [b. April 29, 1781, m. Joshua G. Silsby of Acworth, Feb. 25, 1802.]

7. SALLY, [b. Nov. 26, 1783, m. John Johnson of this town, d. here, Sept. 4, 1873.]

8. IRENE, [b. June 6, 1786, m. Daniel Clark of Francetown, Jan. 24, 1811, d. in Francetown, Apr. 21, 1865.]

ABNER FISHER, the youngest brother of Nathan Fisher, Sr., was born in Dedham, June 20, 1755, and married Sophia Hibbard of Dedham, June 20, 1781, and soon after settled on Oak hill near where the Nutting house now stands. The cottage built by him was taken down and moved by Franklin Ordway, to the place now owned by Freeman Foote, where it was burned. Abner Fisher was a soldier in the Revolution. He died Feb. 21, 1840, in this town, his wife died here, April 25, 1842. Children all born in Francetown were:—

1. IRA, [b. Feb. 23, 1782, m., 1st, Betsy Punchport, died in

town, Sept. 25, 1806, 2nd, Nabby Clark of Francestown. he lived in the Nutting house several years, and later in the house long occupied by Mrs. Winn, (on the Bennington road). He had, by his first marriage, two sons, John, (b. Jan. 24, 1808,) and Ira, both of whom settled in the Southern States. He died here, Feb. 19, 1849.]

2. LOWELL, [b. Nov. 8, 1786, m. Betsey Wilkins of Deering, June 24, 1813, d. in New London.]
3. JESSE, [b. Nov. 12, 1789, enlisted in the War of 1812, and died in the service.]

DAVID FISHER has already been referred to as the son of David Fisher, who was born in Dedham, Mass., Jan. 22, 1733, and married Abigail Lewis, Sept. 21, 1758, and settled on Morse Hill in Sharon, (then Stoughtonham,) Mass., where David of Francestown was born June 26, 1759. The latter married Mehitable Hewins, born in Sharon, Feb. 20, 1762. David Fisher with other settlers from Dedham, and Sharon, came here about the year 1780, and cleared the farm known as the James Whitfield place, on the northeastern slope of Oak hill. Here he reared a family of thirteen children. He was large and athletic, his "common weight" when in the prime and vigor of life, was two hundred and fifty pounds. He was known in both Dedham and Francestown, as "King David." He entered the Revolutionary army when sixteen years of age, he died in Francestown, Nov. 8, 1829, his wife died in this town, May 4, 1849. Children all save one, born in this town were:—

1. MEHITABLE, [b. Feb. 18, 1782, m. Ebenezer Burt of Hancock, d. in Francestown, Sept. 17, 1854.]
2. DAVID, [b. Dec. 15, 1783, m. Nancy Chandler of Canton, Mass., d. in Charlotte, Me., March 11, 1842.]
3. EBENEZER, [b. Aug. 11, 1785, m. Sarah Johnson of Sharon, Mass., went to Charlotte, Me., where he was a prosperous farmer, and held various official positions, besides representing the town in the Legislature, he died at Charlotte, Feb. 4, 1850.]
4. JOEL, [b. July 16, 1787, m. Anna Gage of Merrimack, d. in Bedford, Aug. 23, 1834.]
5. SUSANNAH, [b. in Sharon, Nov. 5, 1790, m. Asa Howe of Merrimac, d. in Cooper, Me., Feb. 26, 1860.]
6. INCREASE, [b. July 17, 1792, m. Eunice Johnson of Sharon, d. in Charlotte, May 11, 1866.]

7. ENOCH H. [b. Mch. 16, 1794, m. Roxana Lakin of Frances-town, d. Dec. 17 1882, at Charlotte, Me.]
8. BENJAMIN, [b. Feb. 22, 1796, m. Mary Starboard of Portland, Me., d. in Francestown, March 13, 1848.]
9. ASA, [b. Oct. 1, 1798, m. Mary Gage of Merrimack, d. in Sutton, Feb. 28, 1846.]
10. NANCY, [b. Oct. 10, 1800, m. Walter Chadwick of Sutton, d. in Francestown, Feb. 28, 1841.]
11. LEVI, [b. March 14, 1803, m. Fanny Wilkins of Merrimack, was a farmer, resided at Merrimack, where he died, Nov. 29, 1880.]
12. MARY, [b. April 17, 1805, m. Jefferson Jones of New Boston, d. in Goffstown, March 24, 1882.]
13. THOMAS, [b. May 12, 1808, m. Lydia Hanson of Weare, was a cabinet maker, resided in Weare, where he died, Dec. 18, 1834.]

SETH FISHER was the son of Thomas and Mary Fisher of Sharon, Mass. Thomas has already received mention as the son of David and Deborah. He married, Oct. 12, 1758, Mary, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Coney) Pettee of Dedham, who was born Feb. 26, 1742. Thomas died, Jan. 16, 1781. His widow married, 2nd, Gilead Morse of Sharon, April 26, 1787. She died, April 27, 1825. Seth was born in Stoughtonham, (now Sharon,) Mass., June 16, 1759. About the year 1781, he and Abner came, in company from Sharon Mass. on horse-back, erected their first shelter in what is now a field of the farm of Dr. Thomas E. Fisher, and began their labors in the primitive forest of Oak hill. Subsequently, Seth Fisher made for himself a home on the north-eastern verge of the hill, traces of which are still visible on the east side of the county road between the turnpike and the James Whitfield place. His wife was Hannah Hewins, to whom he was married June 30, 1785. She was a sister of Mehitabel Hewins, the wife of "King David" and was born in Sharon, Sept. 20, 1766. She died in Francestown, Feb. 14, 1847. Seth Fisher was one of the goodly number of men who went from Francestown into the the army of the Revolution, he died in this town, Jan. 10, 1811. Children all born here, were:—

1. SETH, [b. Jan. 20, 1786, went to New London and died there, April 11, 1858.]
2. HANNAH, [b. Jan. 12, 1789, m. Henry Greenwood of Cambridgeport, Mass., long resided at Cambridgeport, died in Francestown, May 10, 1879.]

town, June 2, 1818, settled in Springfield, N. H., where he became a man of some note, and was elected to the Legislature, he removed to Wilmot, where he died, Oct. 18, 1881. Children:—

Sanford, (b. in Francestown, Sept. 3, 1814, m. Mary E. Hill of Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1841, removed to New London, where he died.)

Lewis, (b. Jan. 17, 1817, a farmer in Springfield.)

Julia A., (b. in Springfield, Aug. 31, 1819, m. Richard Allen of Canada, res. in Springfield.)

Clarissa, (b. in Springfield, July 26, 1821, m. William Howe of Grantham, res. in Grantham.)

Harris, (b. in Springfield, May 27, 1824, m. Almira S. Stockwell of Wilmot, Jan. 17, 1854, is a tailor, res in Wilmot.)

Carloline, (b. in Springfield, May 28, 1826, d. when young.)

Willard, (b. in Springfield, m. Ann Gore, d. at Wilmot, May 8, 1871.)

Mason M., (b. in Springfield, m. Ellen Osgood, is a farmer, res. at Warner.)]

4. HEWINS, [b. Oct. 30, 1793, m. Betsey Butterfield, June 22, 1818, was a carpenter and farmer, he built the house in which his son, Dr. Thomas E. Fisher, now lives, he was an industrious and practical man, and a good citizen of the town, he died here, Jan. 16, 1872. Only child:—

Dr. Thomas Eaton, (b. in Francestown, March 2, 1819, m., 1st, Emeline G. Emerson of this town, Oct. 2, 1843, 2nd, Eliza A. Underhill, March 3, 1847. She was born in Chester, N. H., July 4, 1824, and died in Stoneham, Mass., Feb. 24, 1890. Dr. Fisher has always lived in this town, where he has farmed with profit, and met with success as a medical practitioner, he was for several years a member of the board of selectmen, and has twice been elected to the Legislature, besides filling the office of superentending school committee. Children born in Francestown:—
Ellen E., born Jan. 12, 1848, married David Glynn of Plymouth, N. H., Nov. 16, 1878, resides in Plymouth,
Jane E., born Aug. 24, 1850, married Henry S. Knight of Westminster, Mass., May 30, 1876, resides in Francestown,

Orlando H., born April 30, 1856, died in Francestown, July 4, 1886.)]

5. LOIS, [b. June 4, 1796, was City Missionary in Boston, Mass., where she died, March 19, 1866.]
6. OLIVER, [b. Aug. 3, 1798, d. in Francestown, Jan. 30, 1802.]
7. THOMAS, [b. July 4, 1800, d. in Francestown, Jan. 6, 1802.]
8. BETSEY, [b. Sept. 5, 1803, m. Enoch Collins of Springfield, N. H., d. in Springfield, Nov. 1855.]

THOMAS FISHER, brother of Seth Fisher and of Ezra Fisher, who built on Cork hill, was born in Stoughtonham, March 23, 1761, and married Lucy Bullard, Oct. 24, 1785. She was born in Sharon, Nov. 9, 1760, and died in Francestown, Nov. 24, 1834. Thomas Fisher began on the Phineas Butterfield place about the year 1784. He was a Revolutionary soldier. He died in Francestown, May 17, 1850. Children all born in Francestown, were:—

1. JABEZ, [b. Aug. 24, 1786, m. Hannah Bradford of this town, Sept. 1, 1814, went to Boston when nineteen years of age where he became a flour dealer, he died in Boston, Sept. 12, 1843.]
2. POLLY, [b. June 2, 1788, m. Jonathan Gove of Weare, May 3, 1810, d. in Acworth, May 27, 1817.]
3. LUCY, [b. Jan. 13, 1791, m. Phineas C. Butterfield of this town, May 13, 1817, d. in Francestown, June 22, 1871.]
4. ASENATH, [b. Jan. 18, 1793, m. Levi Batchelder of Francestown, Dec. 15, 1833, died in Francestown, Sept. 4, 1877.]
5. MARK, [b. April 19, 1796, m. Josepha Guild of Francestown, Nov. 8, 1827. About the year 1840 he went into business with his brother, Jabez, in Boston, where he died, Dec. 27, 1861. Children:—
Catherine, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 1, 1830, d. in Boston, Feb. 19, 1883.)
Horace B., (b. in Francestown, Mch. 22, 1835. is a merchant in Boston.)
Ellen M., (b. in Boston, Aug. 17, 1843, resides in Boston.)]
6. SARAH, [b. Dec. 5, 1803, m. Joel Gay of Francestown, May 6, 1828, d. in Francestown, Feb. 14, 1858.]

MOSES FISHER, SR., settled where Dea. Moses B. Fisher now lives in the year 1785. He was the son of Benjamin, who was the youngest son of Eleazer⁴. Benjamin was born May, 1721, and married Sarah Everett, Aug. 11, 1742. Moses was born in Dedham, Nov. 27, 1755. Louisa Thorp, his first wife, to whom he was married, in Dedham, Feb. 19, 1784, was born Oct. 26, 1762, and died here, Feb. 9, 1811. Moses married, 2nd, Lucy (Friend) Manning of Lyndeboro'. He died at Francestown, Jan. 28, 1847. Children by 1st marriage:—

1. JOHN, [b. Apr. 20, 1785, d. Nov. 25, 1785.]
2. LEWIS, [b. Aug. 19, 1786, d. in Lynnfield, Mass., Oct. 19, 1810.]
3. MOSES, JR., [b. in Francestown, Oct. 25, 1790, m. Fanny Fuller of Lyndeboro', Nov. 7, 1815. He lived on the place now owned by his son, which was built for him by his father. Its frame was torn down by a shower, struck by lightning, and, despite the efforts of his friends, burned to the ground. He was buried in a spot so high and so dry, that it proved to be a very tense excitement to his friends and himself. He was carried up onto the specter of the following day, the raising, and was duly discussed. The following were made, while he was on the previous day, the eaves of the house. Mr. Jr., may perhaps be remembered, he was, one day, he was, one day, his parents. So, he was, one day, fowls in the bar, upon stealthy in distance from the game of course, minds of the laquated and ham, small firebrand,

easily seen, and a rest secured for the gun, and Moses took aim, and directed his brother to apply the fire to the powder in the pan, upon a given signal. The younger brother obeyed, the gun was discharged with good effect and the skin of Reynard, stuffed and suspended from the kitchen ceiling by the boys, astonished their parents later in that day. Fanny Fuller, the wife of Moses, Jr., was born in Lyndeboro', Aug. 17, 1793, she was a descendant of the English commentator, Andrew Fuller, she died at Gloucester, Mass., Mar. 29, 1864. Moses, Jr., died in Francestown, Feb. 29, 1860. Children, all born in Francestown:—

Louisa, (b. Feb. 5, 1817, m. Moses H. Bradford of Francestown, Oct. 11, 1842, d. in New Boston, Oct. 7, 1883.)

Elizabeth T., (b. Feb. 2, 1819, m. Theoren Palmer of Salem, Mass., May 17, 1843, res. in Salem.)

Moses B., (b. June 11, 1821, m., 1st, Persis A. Varnum of Dracut, Mass., Mar. 30, 1843. She was born Nov. 17, 1823, and died while on a visit in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 8, 1880. Moses B. m., 2nd, Prudentia B. (Reed) Atwood of this town, June 16, 1881. He now lives on the farm cleared by his grandfather. He was, for a number of years, deacon in the Congregational Church, and is a man of intelligence and one who takes an active part in religious work. Children were: Emma A., born in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 7, 1844, died in Salem, Aug. 20, 1849, Moses, born in Salem, Nov. 9, 1846, d. in Salem, Nov. 17, 1846, Mary F., born Sept. 21, 1848, in Salem, Edwin B., born in Salem, Sept. 12, 1850, died in Francestown, June 14, 1857, Albert V., born Salem, Sept. 27, 1852, married Carrie E. Emerson of Methuen, Mass., Dec. 25, 1879, is a grocer in Methuen, Theoren P., born in Francestown, July 5, 1855, m. Abbie E. Loverjoy of Milford, June 1, 1881, res. in Norwalk, O., is an engineer, Charles C., b. in Francestown, May 12, 1858, resides in Lawrence, Mass., is a wood-carver, Frederic B., born in Francestown, Aug. 25, 1860, res. in Cleveland, Ohio, and is in the fire department of that city. Elmer E., born in Francestown, July 26, 1862, is a grocer in Washington, D. C., Adeline E., born in Francestown, Nov. 7, 1864.)

Nov. 29, 1843, resided in Norwalk, O., d. there June 7, 1892.)
Harriet, (b. Sept. 13, 1824, m. John Pevere of Franklin, Oct.
8, 1862, res. in Franklin.)
Hannah F., (b. Sept 29, 1826, d. here, Sept. 15, 1829.)
Mary Anna, b. (Aug. 15, 1828, d. here, Sept. 20, 1829.)
Mary F., (b. May 14, 1831, d. in Barnstead, Sept. 27, 1849.)
Daniel F., (b. April 15, 1834, m. Mary A. Bullen of Salem,

Joel E., (b. Sept. 2, 1837, he is a successful merchant in New York City.)]

7. AMASA, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 31, 1799, died Oct. 25, 1800.]

8. HANNAH, [b. in Francestown, April 24, 1802, resides in Salem, Mass.]

9. THORP, [b. in Francestown, Apr. 24, 1804, resides in Salem, Mass.]

By 2nd marriage:—

10. ASA M., [b. in Francestown, April 9, 1817, m. Elizabeth Dennis of Hancock, April 21, 1846, d. in Denmark, Iowa, Oct. 24, 1881.]

JOHN FISHER came here from Lowell, Mass., and bought the the Park place on which he lived many years. He built the Leonard Spaulding house, in the village, in which he lived until his removal to Hyde Park in 1865. He was by trade a manufacturer of Agricultural implements, and prided himself in the excellence of his work. He was a brother of Charles Fisher of New Boston, and was born at Buckland, Mass., Sept. 6, 1784, and died at Hyde Park, Mass., Oct. 4, 1865. His wife was Lucy Turner, she died in Francestown, Sept. 1, 1858. They had three children, none of whom were born in this town. One of them, a bright little boy, was drowned in Lowell previous to their coming to this town, the other two were Mary Jane and Charlotte Ann (twins). Mary Jane married Rev. Hiram Carlton of Stowe, Vermont, in 1838. Charlotte died here June 20, 1840, aged 22 years.

DEA. JAMES FISHER, was son of Dea. Samuel Fisher and came to Francestown in 1770, being nineteen years of age, but mature and vigorous like one of riper age. The family was of most strong and hardy stock. The father, "Dea. Samuel", as he was afterwards called, was a tough, fearless Scotch boy, who came over to America at the age of 18, and in the year 1740. He seems to have started out alone to make his fortune in the new world. But his first experience was of the most trying sort. The ship on which he took passage, known afterwards as "the starved ship", was scantily provisioned for a short voyage, but they were long detained at sea and were reduced to the greatest extremity of suffering, one table-spoonful of oatmeal moistened with salt water per day, was the only allowance for fourteen days. When this was gone they lived on the bodies of the dead. And when this last terrible resort failed and the bones of their dead fellow-passengers had been gnawed clean, and they were perishing with hunger, they drew lots to determine which should give up his life to preserve the rest. And the lot fell on the boy, Samuel Fisher. And immediately

"JAMES FISHER of Francestown", known at the time as "Dea. James", son of Dea. Samuel and Agnes (Wilson) Fisher of Londonderry, came to this town and settled in 1770. The reader is referred to statement concerning him in the body of this work for that year. Was less than twenty years of age when he struck into the forest to make for himself a farm. Had been here the previous year with his father who made a large purchase of land, including what is now the common and all the south end of the village, and also Mill Village, and both the old cemeteries, was born Oct. 26, 1750; m., 1st, Sarah Steele of Antrim; (some recent family records say *Anna* Steele; perhaps she had *both* names, and was known by the latter among her descendants,); m., 2nd, Mrs. Polly (Havens) Preston of Rupert, Vt., widow of Rev. John B. Preston, and, before her first marriage, residing in Franklin, Mass. She was born, Dec. 15, 1776, and died, Mar. 22, 1848. Dea. James Fisher died in Rupert, Vt., Aug. 15, 1840, aged almost 90 years, was a most worthy and noble man. He did much for Francestown: was large-hearted and generous; was very religious; was held in high esteem by all who knew him; and did not lack such trusts and honors as his town could confer. Had seven children. The oldest is said to have been born in Antrim, where he married; the next five, in Francestown; and last in Rupert, Vt. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and was appointed a Deacon in the Congregational Church in 1790.

The children of Dea. James were:—

1. AGNES, [b. July 14, 1776; m. Rev. Matthew Taylor of Londonderry (Dartmouth College, class 1801), and they went as missionaries to Ohio. She d. in Columbus, that state, many years ago.]
2. MARGARET, [b. Oct. 7, 1777; unm.; kept a milliner's shop (a few rods south of the church) for many years; was known as "Aunt Peggy"; a friend to every one; a christian, zealous and watchful; spent her last years with her niece, Mrs. Hall, of Brookline and d. there; Feb. 28, 1868, aged over 90 years. A humble, but a blessed record.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. Oct. 19, 1779; d. infancy.]
4. JAMES STEEL, [b. Aug. 16, 1782; m. Anna Burton of Wilton, Sept. 5, 1810; d. July 15, 1870. She was born Sept. 5. 1789 and d. May 4, 1862. He was a silversmith, carried on the business in this village some years; spoons that he made are yet in the family; settled subsequently on the Leonard Spalding place in Francestown, being part of his father's original farm; and all their children were born here. He moved with all his family to the town of

Ann Orr, afterwards at the Academy under Dr. Bard, B. F. Wallace and others, and at the Academy in Dover, N. H.; m. Roswell N. Temple of Reading, Mass., Nov. 12, 1840. Mr. Temple carried on business a few years in Francestown as a manufacturer of gentlemen's congress boots, employing several workmen; but moved his business to Reading, Mass, in the spring of 1843. They still reside in that place, and are held in high esteem for piety and public spirit. They have had 6 children: Emma J., Caroline A., Edward M. (Recently leader of the choir of Park St. Church, Boston,), Frank F., Arthur W., Jennie E. The oldest of these, Emma J., was born in Francestown, Oct. 23, 1842; was graduated at Reading High School; m. Charles D. Thomas of Williamstown, Mass., May 31, 1865; has had children, Mark I., Arthur, Mabel, Percis. Adrienne J.; resides at Reading.)

Mary Jane, (b. Hancock, Sept. 21, 1820; her father moved to Francestown when she was five months old; she went through district school, and Academy, and afterwards studied two years in Dover; taught her first school in "Hog Row", now the south-east part of Bennington, a place then noted at the Academy as where the pupils in turn made their "beginnings as teachers". Here, as was the custom, she "boarded around", taught six days out of the seven, and had the solid remuneration of one dollar per week. She united with the church in Francestown, Jan. 4, 1852. She m. Dea. James H. Hall of Brookline, formerly of Francestown, Oct. 20, 1853, see Hall family; resides in that town; is a diligent christian and leader in works of charity and religion.)

Samuel C., (b. Francestown, Nov. 28, 1822; was educated in the village schools; went to Dover at age of 15 years, into his uncle Ira Christie's store; m. Mary Elizabeth Barnes of Dover, Nov. 11, 1847; was one of the leading dry-goods merchants of Dover from 1842 to 1862; in 1862 went to New Berne, N. C., engaging in dry-goods business, and in shipping naval stores from that port: returning to Dover about the close of the war; m., 2d, Sarah Jane, dau. of Hon. Daniel M. Christie of Dover, July 20, 1864; was

6. SAMUEL, [b. 1789; m. Hannah Hutchinson of Frances-town; he was the youngest child of Dea. James by his first wife; Esther, b. Oct. 25, 1774, and Samuel, b. May 4, 1777, are on the town record in connection with this family, but doubtless belonged to some other of the numerous Fisher families here; Samuel, son of Dea. James, moved to Rupert, Vt., and lived on the farm where his father died; Samuel d. there Sept. 8, 1851; his wife d. Aug. 19, 1851, aged 55; children:—

Samuel, Jr., (b. June 13, 1820; d. March 9, 1884; unm.)

James William, (b. June 17, 1822; m. Sarah Watrons of Hampton, Vt., Sept. 9, 1862; has six children, Edwin James, Florence Margaret, Ida May, Albert James, George Henry and George Elmer.)

Margaret, (m. Isaac Wakeley of Rupert, Vt.; died 1851; she had three children, Preston, Julia and Winton.)

Oyden, (b. Sept. 2, 1833; m., 1st, Adeline McRae of Salem, Vt., who d. May 16, 1875; m., 2d, Fanny Chapman of Dorset, Vt., who d. in 1881; had five children by 1st wife and two by the 2d, namely, Carrie M., Arthur E., Charles, Milton J., Addie, Ernest Guy and Lucy Idela.)

Mary Maria, (b. Dec. 2, 1837; m. Hiram S. Hibbard June 8, 1859; lived in Glens Falls, N. Y.; have four children, Carlton H., Bertrand E., Wallace G., Clifford H.)]

7. ISAAC PRESTON, [b. Rupert, Vt., March 14, 1820; was the only child by 2d wife; m., 1st, Lydia L. Johnson of Jewett City, Conn., Sept. 5, 1842; m., 2d, Mrs. C. M. Robertson of Gouverneur, N. Y. The first wife was born Nov. 7, 1823 and d. July 14, 1862. Mr. Fisher is a merchant in Mellensville, N. Y.; Supt. of Sab. School; a worthy and good man. Children:—

Anna Johnson, (b. Oct. 25, 1845; m. Horace A. Sinead, and they live in Greenfield, Mass.)

Oyden Preston, (b. Sept. 27, 1851; d. infancy.)

Louisa Maria, (b. Sept. 3, 1853; d. Dec. 6, 1866.)

Mary Preston, (b. Mar. 19, 1858; m. Prof Edward P. Seymour of Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt. She is Principal of Music in that institution.)]

1. JONATHAN, [b. Sept. 6, 1773. He left home at the age of twenty-one and went to New York City, where he taught school. During his sojourn in New York, Theodosia, the beautiful but unfortunate daughter of Aaron Burr, was his pupil. He settled permanently in Newburgh, N. Y., where he acquired property, won a great reputation as a lawyer, and was elected to Congress during the presidency of Madison, who appointed him U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He married a descendant of the Livingston family of New York, and died in that state in the year 1824.]
2. NATHANIEL, [b. July 6, 1775, m. Mehitabel Bates of Williamstown, Vt., Dec. 1, 1796, was a farmer, resided in Williamstown and in Northfield, Vt., d. in the latter place in 1862.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. April 11, 1777, m. Hannah Martin, Dec. 4, 1800, was an early settler of Liberty, N. Y., where he was deacon in the Baptist Church, was living in Parksville, N. Y. in 1869.]
4. JOSEPH, [b. May 30, 1779, died "in N. H." when 15 years of age.]
5. MARY, [b. May 13, 1781, m. Daniel Worthington, Feb. 27, 1800, removed to the West in 1830, died in Oconomowoc, Wis. in 1852.]
6. JOHN, [b. Feb. 24, 1783, m. Elizabeth Martin, Nov. 16, 1805, was killed on the railroad at Northfield, Vt. in 1860.]
7. BENJAMIN, [b. Nov. 17, 1784, m. Hannah Herrick in Barre, Vt., d. in Burlington, Vt. in 1860.]
8. ELIZABETH, [b. Oct. 15, 1786, m. Milo Stibbins at Williamstown, Vt., April 18, 1811, resided at Williamstown.]
9. SARAH, [b. Sept. 17, 1788, m. John White "of New Hampshire" in 1820, died in Black Rock, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1843.]
10. ANNA, [b. Oct. 12, 1790, m., 1st, Allen White of Williamstown, Vt., April 18, 1811, 2d, ——— Staples, d. in Williamstown, Vt., March, 1863.]
11. DAVID, [b. Feb. 2, 1793, m. Sarah Reed of Weston, Vt., resided at Williamstown and at Northfield, Vt., was by trade a blacksmith, died in Northfield, January, 1864.]
12. SAMUEL L., [b. Oct. 24, 1794, m. Lucy White of Williams-

town, Men. 11, 1825. He removed to Berlin, Vt. in 1826, but returned to Williamstown in 1827, thence he removed to Malone, N. Y. in 1844. He was elected deacon of the Congregational Church in Williamstown, and was entrusted with the same office in Malone.]

FITTS.

DR. JOHN FRANKLIN FITTS was of the eighth generation descending from Robert Fitts, who, with his wife, Grace D., was among the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass. His name as signed by himself, Robert Fitts, Planter, appears upon the records of Salisbury for the year 1640 and for several subsequent years. There is much to lead us to conjecture that he lived in Virginia as early as 1628, but there is a tradition that, previous to his settling in Salisbury, he lived a few years in Ipswich, where he arrived in 1635, from Fitts-ford Tavistock, Devon County, England. He is said to have been a man of education, high social position and of Puritan integrity. About the year 1662, he removed with his family from Salisbury to Ipswich, where he died, May 9, 1665, leaving a son, Abraham, and a wife, Grace, presumably a second wife, whose maiden name was Townsend. His son, Abraham, married, 1st, Sarah Tomson of Ipswich, 2d, Widow Tyler Birdley also of Ipswich. Abraham was in the Narraganset expedition of King Philip's War, in which three Ipswich men were killed and twenty-two wounded. From Richard, the son of Abraham, born Feb. 26, 1672, descended the New Hampshire branch of the family. Daniel, the son of Richard, born Aug. 20, 1710, married Ruth Benson and

Dr. Fitts, besides being a man of integrity in business and skill in his profession, was possessed of qualities of mind and inclinations of heart, which made him prominent for philanthropy and individual usefulness, and his early and sudden death partook of the nature of a public bereavement. He married Hannah T. B. Woodbury, June 21, 1870. His death occurred Oct. 19, 1873. His only child is :—

1. JOSEPH, [b. in Francestown, June 16, 1873, res. in New Boston, is baggage master on the R. R.]

FLANDERS.

LOREN FLANDERS came here from Contoocook about 1870 ; had previously lived in Weare ; he was b. May 14, 1849 ; m. Georgianna Buxton, April 1, 1867 ; she was b. July 23, 1851 ; they moved to Bennington after five or six years ; children :—

1. HARRY H., [b. in Weare, Feb. 8, 1869.]
2. ALICE A., [b. Francestown, Aug. 11, 1873 ; married Harry B. Sanders of Lowell, Jan. 17, 1893, res. at Lowell, Mass.]
3. MAMIE F., [b. Bennington, Feb. 18, 1878.]

FLETCHER.

ROBERT¹ FLETCHER, said to be the first of the name in America, settled in Concord, Mass. in 1630 and died there, Apr. 3, 1677, aged 85 years. William², his son, was born in England in 1622 and married Lydia Bates in 1645, and in 1656 settled in Chelmsford, Mass., where he died, Nov. 6, 1677. His son, William³, born Feb. 21, 1657, succeeded him on the homestead and was in turn succeeded by his son, Joseph⁴, whose son, Josiah⁵, also died in Chelmsford, Joseph⁶, son of Josiah⁵, was born, Mch. 22, 1765. He married Lucy Proctor, Nov. 17, 1791. She was born in Chelmsford, Feb. 22, 1773 and died in Amherst, Aug. 8, 1845. Joseph⁶ settled in the easterly part of Chelmsford, now a part of the city of Lowell, where he remained until the year 1825, when he removed to Amherst, in which town he died, Aug. 30, 1843. Joseph of Francestown was the son of Joseph⁶ and Lucy (Proctor) Fletcher and hence of the seventh generation from Robert the emigrant.

JOSEPH FLETCHER came here from Amherst in 1838 or 39, having purchased the place now occupied by N. H. Wood. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., May 9, 1793, married Shuah Hall Fletcher, Jan. 31, 1826, and died in Francestown, Nov. 26, 1866. After his death, his widow removed to Lowell, Mass. and died there.

FLINT.

AMOS FLINT was the son of Ebenezer Flint of Reading, Mass., who was born June 16, 1743 and spent his last years in Wilton, N. H. The mother of Amos was born March, 31, 1744, and died at Wilton, Dec. 8, 1786. Amos came to this town in 1814 and lived on the Frank Starrett place. He afterwards lived in the Lolly house in the village. He, with his son, Amos, built the small house on the Flint place. He was by trade a shoemaker. His wife was Abigail Morse, a native of Methuen. She died in this town, Feb. 18, 1858. Amos Flint was born at Reading, Mass., April 16, 1778 and died in Francestown, April 27, 1873. His children were :—

1. AMOS, [b. in Andover, Mass., Nov. 9, 1803, is by trade a sione-cutter, m. Hannah (Gibson) Johnson, June 3, 1840. She was born in Windsor, July 4, 1803. Their only child was :—
Samuel P. Morrison, (b. Apr. 17, 1841, d. in Woburn, Mass., aged about 18 years.)]
2. ASENATH, [b. in Andover, Apr. 10, 1806, m. Newton Nichols of Reading, Mass., May 5, 1831, d. at Stoneham, Mass., Jan. 10, 1879.]
3. SAPHRONA W., [b. at Andover, Sept. 14, 1809, m. Timothy Temple of Reading, Mass., Nov. 21, 1831, res. in Reading.]
4. PHOEBE B., [b. at Andover, Nov. 8, 1812, m. John Morse of this town, Sept. 15, 1836, res. in Reading.]
5. MAHALA M., [b. in Andover, Aug. 4, 1814, res. in Reading, Mass.]
6. SAMUEL P., [b. in Francestown, July 27, 1817, was a carpenter, d. in Reading, Sept. 25, 1838, was unmarried.]

FOLLANSBEE.

WILLIAM FOLLANSBEE came here about the year 1790 and settled on the place now owned by his grandson, William K. Follansbee. He joined the church here very early and was in every respect a most worthy citizen. He was born Aug. 22, 1760 and married Eleanor Cochran of this town. She was born May 12, 1760 and died in this town, Aug. 30, 1845. He died in this town Sept. 7, 1834. His family was one of the large families of the town and the farm upon which his many children were reared is one of its stable old homesteads. His children were :—

1. NINIAN, [b. Aug. 21, 1784, settled in Weare, where he married Elizabeth Brown. He enlisted in the War of 1812,

in which he held the rank of Lieutenant. His children:—
William, (b. in 1810, was twice married, His second wife
 was Martha Gove of Lincoln, Vt.)

Samuel, (b. in 1812, m., 1st, Thankful McKellips, 2d, Mrs.
 Mary J. Bailey, removed from Weare to Henniker about
 the year 1874.)

Harriet, (b. in 1814.)

John, (b. in 1817, m. Rozilla McKellips, lived several years
 on the Joshua Dodge place in this town.)

Dolly, (b. in 1820, m. John Willard.)]

2. SALLY, [b. Feb. 14, 1786, died Nov. 1862.]

3. ELEANOR, [b. Nov. 11, 1787, m. Daniel McAlvin of Fran-
 cestown, Nov. 14, 1811, removed to Lowell, d. June 13,
 1862.]

4. RACHEL, [b. Aug. 14, 1789, m. Levi Cochrane of New Boston,
 and died in that town, Apr. 8, 1872.]

5. JANE, [b. Nov. 5, 1791, was unmarried, died July 28, 1869.]

6. JOHN, [b. Sept. 18, 1793, m., 1st, Mary G. Buckminster, who
 died Sept. 20, 1857, aged 62 years, 2d, Mrs. Mary Ann Brown,
 Aug. 24, 1858, who died in Milford, Sept. 29, 1874, aged
 54 years. He removed to Amherst, where he carried on
 the butchering business several years, and where he died,
 Oct. 22, 1864.]

7. NANCY, [b. July 20, 1795.]

8. BETSEY, [b. Oct. 28, 1798, m. Porter Dodge of this town,
 died here, Apr. 21, 1847.]

9. WILLIAM, [b. Dec. 12, 1800, married and removed to Peter-
 boro', where he died, May 29, 1867.]

10. JAMES, [b. Aug. 5, 1803, m. Hannah Emerson of this town,
 Jan. 22, 1829. In 1837, he went to Amherst, where he
 engaged in butchering, but returned to Francestown and
 lived on the home farm until his death, which occurred
 Dec. 17, 1879. His wife died here, Oct. 22, 1879. They
 were very sensible, agreeable and respectable people
 Their children were:—

John Smith, (b. Aug. 2, 1829, m. Melissa Dodge of this town
 and lived a number of years on the Asa Dodge place, d. at
 Manchester, April 27, 1890. His children were:— Addie
 M., who is not now living, and Georgia C.)

47; was editor of the Christian Register two years; and then Professor of Biblical Literature in Meadville Theological School from 1849 to 1861. Subsequently he was for many years a private teacher. He died Nov. 10, 1890 in Asheville, N. C. Dr. Folsom was an intellectual, scholarly man, —more a student than a minister. He became a Unitarian of the “old-fashioned, almost-orthodox kind”, serving that denomination most of his days. He published a “Commentary on Daniel” in 1842, and on the “Four Gospels” in 1869; besides a multitude of articles in the religious periodicals of his time. Was restless and roving, as shown by his frequent changes of place, but able and attractive. He married Ann Wendell Penhallow of Portsmouth, October 30, 1832. Children:—

1. JUSTIN NATHANIEL, [b. Aug. 8, 1833; d. April 20, 1851.]
2. EDWARD PENHALLOW, [b. June 28, 1835; was a Union soldier and killed in battle at Yuca, Miss.]
3. SARAH BRAINERD, [b. Aug. 21, 1836; d. June 1, 1839.]
4. PARIS HILL, [b. Jan. 12, 1840; lives in Washington, D. C.]
5. CHARLES FOLLEN, [b. April 3, 1842; graduated Harvard Coll. 1862; M. D. 1870; lives in Boston; Secretary of the State Board of Health.]
7. HARRIET ELIZABETH.
8. ANNA SMITH.
9. ELLEN MINOT, [The last three, teachers in Boston.]

FOOTE.

This name is now often spelled with a final *e*, and it was so spelled by Rear Admiral Foote, with whose family the Footes of Francestown can claim relationship.

STEPHEN FOOTE married Hannah Butterfield of Dunstable June 8, 1797. He was at that time of New Boston. He doubtless came here about the year 1812, and lived on many places in town. He was by vocation a shoemaker. He resided in Dunstable previous to his coming to this town and to Dunstable he returned to live a few years, but again removed his family to Francestown, where he remained until late in life, when he went to Nashua, where he died. His wife died here, June 13, 1866, aged 90 years. We know little of her ancestry, save that her father was a Revolutionary soldier and was killed in battle. The children of Stephen and Hannah (Butterfield) Foote were:— Isaac, who married Betsey Marden of Bennington, Stephen, who was born in Dunstable and married Betsey Clark of this town, John, known as Doctor Foot, who died at Hillsboro', Sarah, who came here from Dunstable with her parents and married Thomas West of Bennington,

Jan., 1828, and long resided and died at Bennington, James, born at Dunstable and married Elizabeth Winn of Bennington and died in that town, Daniel, twin brother of James, who married Abigail Foster of Bennington, Jan., 1831, and has long resided in Bennington. His surname was legally changed to Bartlett. Ruth, born in Dunstable, Dec. 4, 1810, married Haskel Farmer of Bennington, Mary, born at Francestown, Oct. 11, 1819, married James Buxton of Henniker and has always resided in this town, Margaret, twin sister of Mary, married Benjamin Winn of Bennington, Nov., 1837, resides in Francestown, Thomas, born in Dunstable, married Caroline Fosdick of Litchfield. He was the father of George Foot, who lived a short time in the Nesmith house in this town.

ISAAC FOOTE, son of Stephen and Hannah (Butterfield) Foote, was born in Dunstable and came to this town with his parents. He lived many years in the house on Oak hill long owned by Mrs. Margaret Winn. His last residence was the Greenwood house in the village in which he died Oct. 17, 1889, at an advanced age. His wife died in this town, July 14, 1867 aged 66 years. His children were:—

1. MARY, [b. in Greenfield, July 31, 1831, m. Stephen Richardson, res. in Francestown.]
2. PATRICK, [b. in Deering, Feb. 23, 1833, m. Rebecca Whitfield, Sept. 3, 1857. He served in the war of the Rebellion, in the 18th N. H. Regt., is by vocation a teamster and farmer. His children are:—

Clarence B., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 1, 1858, m. Sept. 19, 1882, Laura E. Lewis, daughter of Daniel and Maria (Connelly) Lewis, born at Lynn, Mass., Aug. 29, 1859. He is a carpenter and farmer. Children:— Esther O., b. here, Aug. 5, 1883; George B., b. here, March 5, 1885; Clarence, Jr., b. at Lynn, Mass., July 5, 1887; Emma F., b. here, Dec. 29, 1889.)

Mary Jane, (b. in Francestown, Nov. 17, 1860, d. here, June 29, 1862.)

Walter, (b. in Francestown, June 20, 1863, m. Minnie E. Woodbury of Salem, N. H.)

Frederick, (b. in Francestown, April 6, 1866, m. Susan E. Fipphen of Weare, July 3, 1892.)

Sarah Jane, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 10, 1870.)

Albert A., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 28, 1873.)

Eva Persis, (b. in Francestown, Nov. 10, 1875.)

Leonard D., (b. in Francestown, April 14, 1878.)]

3. SAMUEL, [b. Jan. 5, 1837, m. Polly Jane Davis of Warner. He served four years in the 8th N. H. Regt. in the war of the Rebellion. He lived many years in this town, occupying a house, which of late stood on the south side of the road leading to the residence of his brother Patrick. He removed to Greenfield, now res. in Bennington, is a section hand upon the railroad. His children now living are —
Carrie M., (married Daniel O. Nash in 1889.)
Clara B., (married Allen J. Bean, Nov. 21, 1892.)
Almira J., (married Elbert E. Smith, April 15, 1893.)
4. THOMAS F., (b. in Deering, June 29, 1839, m. Emma F. Whitfield of Francestown, Nov. 2, 1862, is a farmer, served in the 18th N. H. Regt. in the war of the Rebellion. His children are:—
G. Franklin, (b. in Francestown, Dec. 1, 1863, m. M. Anna Lakin, July 24, 1892. Only child, Arthur Franklin, born at Weare, Jan. 27, 1894, d. April 3, 1894.)
Willis F., (b. in Francestown, Aug. 17, 1866, m. Veda G. Stoning of Weare, Nov. 14, 1891, is a teamster, resides in Weare.)
Emma M., (b. in Francestown, July 29, 1875, res. with her parents.)]
5. ALONZO J., [b. in Francestown, March 23, 1843, unmarried, d. in Francestown, May 18, 1867, was a soldier in the 18th N. H. Regt. in the war of the Rebellion.]
6. ANN E., [b. in Francestown, Oct. 8, 1845, married, 1st, Peter Peters, 2d, Andrew Foote, 3rd, Henry Paige, resides in Deering.]
7. ABBIE, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 24, 1848, m. Harrison Whitfield of Francestown, res. in Francestown.]
8. LATIMER, [b. in Francestown, m. Florence Newton of this town, res. in Milford.]
9. GEORGE E., [b. in Francestown, d. here, Jan. 9, 1863, aged 8 years.]
10. ELLA J., [b. in Francestown, d. here, Dec. 26, 1862, aged 6 years.]

STEPHEN FOOTE, son of Stephen, was born in Dunstable and married Betsey Clarke of this town. He removed to Goffstown, where he died. One child:—Adeline, d. June 5, 1841, aged 15 years.

Frank E., (b. in Francestown, July 29, 1867, d. July 3, 1888.)

Fannie A., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 15, 1871, d. March 29, 1872.)]

2. PERRY, [b. in Francestown, d. at Cincinnati, O.]
3. JOHN, [b. in Francestown, m. Selina Thompson, died in Francestown, Aug. 16, 1863, aged 33 years. His widow has married a second husband and now resides in Lynn, Mass. John and Selina (Thompson) Foote were the parents of four children, two of whom, Henry and Ella, are now living.]
4. WILLARD, [b. in Francestown, m. Mary Jane Colby of Francestown, died in this town, Dec. 31, 1858, aged 27 years.]
5. LYDIA A., [b. at Francestown, twice married, res. at Nashua.]
6. MIRIAM, [b. in Francestown, d. young.]
7. FREDERIC, [b. in Hillsboro'.]

FRYE.

DR. DANIEL F. FRYE was born in Deerfield, N. H. After fitting for college, he completed a course in Medicine in the Medical Department of Dartmouth, and, when quite a young man, went to Deering to practice his profession. After remaining in Deering several years, he, in 1855, came to Francestown. He married Samantha C. Powers of Croydon, who died at Deering previous to his coming to this town. Dr. Frye was not only a trusted physician, but he was one of those men who aid in giving good substantial character to a community, his daily life abounded in quiet acts of charity and in unquestioned evidences of a hearty interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of all. He twice represented the town in the Legislature, and died here, Oct. 11, 1867, aged 55. His death, while he was yet in the strength of his years, was to hundreds a source of personal affliction. His children were:—

1. PETER J., [b. in Deering, Jan. 7, 1845. He was educated at Francestown Academy, where he fitted for college. He has been for twenty-five years engaged in the insurance business at Peabody, Mass., m. Emma L. Eastman of South Hampton, Oct. 13, 1884, res. at Peabody.]
2. J. HENRY, [b. in Deering, May 28. 1849, is a teacher, has resided in Jersey City, N. J.]

FULLER.

ROBERT¹ FULLER, known as Robert of Dorchester, the earliest known ancestor of Seth and Jason Fuller of this town and hence of their cousins, Stephen, Thaddeus and Rufus Fuller, removed from Dor-

Feb. 19, 1648 and died there, Dec. 14, 1688. Sarah, his wife, died, June 2, 1686. Jonathan², his son, was received into the first church of Dedham in 1667. By his wife Mary, he had a son, Samuel³, born, Feb. 15, 1681, and married, first, Sarah Fisher, Feb. 10, 1706, second, Elizabeth Crane, Jan. 15, 1718. Benjamin⁴, son of Samuel and Elizabeth, was born, Mch. 9, 1720 and married Sarah Bullard, Sept. 15, 1748 and was the father of Stephen, Thaddeus and Rufus, who came to Francestown. Seth⁴, also the son of Samuel³ and Elizabeth, was born, Dec. 9, 1721 and married Sarah Mackanah, March 19, 1752. Seth⁴ and Sarah were the parents of Seth and Jason, who were among the early residents of Francestown. There are stories of sudden deaths in this branch of the Fuller family. We cannot learn the particulars concerning the death of Seth, but of his grand-father, John Mackanah, the records of Dedham say, that he "died suddenly on a Sabbath-day morning, dressed to go to meeting, well and dead in an instant". Seth's son, Seth, who died in Texas, was with another man shingling the roof of a building, and was heard to exclaim "O! my!" and before the other could reach him, he was dead.

LIEUT. THOMAS¹ FULLER is said to have been an officer in the English army. He was surveying land in Watertown as early as 1637. He was, in 1642, a resident of Dedham, Mass., where he was many times elected to town offices and was also sent to the General Court. He married Hannah Flower in 1643. His death occurred in 1690, his wife survived him nearly ten years. Thomas², son of Thomas and Hannah, was born in 1645 and married Esther Fisher and settled at Needham, where he died in 1719. Their son, David³, born in 1704, married Elizabeth Everett, daughter of Richard Everett, ancestor of Edward Everett and of Edward Everett Hale. David³ died in 1777. His wife died in 1800, aged 91 years. David⁴, their son, was born in 1731 and died in 1805. His wife was Elizabeth Deane. She was born in 1732 and died in 1817. David⁴ was a minute man and was at the battle of Lexington. The mother of Elizabeth Deane was Grace Wadsworth, grand-daughter of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth of Milton, who was killed at the Indian battle of Sudbury in 1676. Her uncle, Benjamin Wadsworth, was for twelve years president of Harvard College. David⁴ and Elizabeth were the parents of Daniel⁵, who came to Francestown, and also of Abigail⁵, bap. Nov. 13, 1762, who married Seth Fuller of this town, Nov. 4, 1802. They were also the parents of David⁵, who was born in 1764, and in 1786 married Sarah Gay of Dedham, and was the father of Elizabeth⁶, who married Willard Shattuck of Francestown.

DANIEL FULLER was born in Dedham, (part now Dover,) Mass., Nov. 6, 1760. At the early age of sixteen, he entered the Army of the Revolution as drummer-boy and was present at the execution of Major Andre. He married, 1st, Apr. 13, 1786, Abigail Eaton. She was born, Nov. 2, 1761, and died in this town, Sept. 17, 1837. In July of the following year, Mr. Fuller married, 2d, Anna (Bradford) Holmes, widow of Oliver Holmes of Francestown. She died in this town in 1857. The life of Mr. Fuller was not without a shade of the romantic, since he came into the wilderness in which this town had its beginning, a poor but worthy settler, and, guided by the not always kindly hand of destiny, obtained for a trifle and discovered the only known valuable deposit of mineral matter in the entire township, a vein of the choicest soapstone in the world. But the history of the quarry, which once was his, has already been given in this work. Coming from Dedham, he settled on the Daniel Fuller place and built what is now the West house in 1786, though he doubtless made a beginning a year earlier. His singular good fortune and his reputation for generous and honorable dealing gave to him high standing and not a little local celebrity. He died here, July 21, 1847. His children were all born in Francestown. They were:—

1. LUTHER, [b. Jan. 22, 1787, d. May 9, 1813, m. Sally Buckmaster of Francestown, Nov. 9, 1808 and lived a few years on the John Clark place (westward of Joseph Manahan's residence) died here, May 9, 1813. His children were:—
Horace, (died in childhood.)
Emily, (died Aug. 28, 1816, aged 3 years.)]
2. JOHN E., [b. Nov. 19, 1788, entered Dartmouth College but, being in consumption, was unable to complete his collegiate course. He died in this town, Oct. 22, 1811.]
3. DANIEL, [b. Jan. 20, 1791, m. Peggy Emerson of Weare. She died in this town, Feb. 11, 1858, aged 61 years. Daniel Fuller succeeded his father upon the homestead, and was a shrewd man and a good manager in business affairs. He was often elected to town office and represented the town in the Legislature. He was, moreover, like many leading men of his day, not averse to military titles, and was at one time, colonel of the 26th regiment of the state militia. The noble white horse, which he kept "especially for parade", was ridden by President Jackson while on a visit to this state in the interest of the banks. When the hero of New Orleans was in the act of mounting, Col Fuller courteously stepped forward to assist him by holding

the stirrup, but this little service, the southern born president was not inclined to accept. "It is unnecessary Sir," said he. "I am a horseman myself." Daniel Fuller died in this town, July 23, 1857. Adopted child:—

Paulina de Bye, (b. in Surinam, S. A., July 26, 1841, d. in Francestown, March 27, 1862.)]

3. AARON, [b. May 4, 1793, d. here, Jan. 9, 1815.]
4. ABIGAIL, [b. April 28, 1795, m. Daniel N. Boardman of Lyndeboro', Oct. 1, 1817, d. Dec. 7, 1818.]
5. DESIRE, [b. June 16, 1797, d. in Francestown, Nov. 12, 1800.]
6. ELIZABETH, [b. March 9, 1800, m. Timothy K. West of Bradford, May 27, 1823, d. Jan 20, 1853.]
7. DESIRE, [b. Sept. 4, 1802, m. John Loring of New Boston, Dec. 19, 1821, d. in New Boston, Sept. 18, 1861.]
8. GEORGE, [b. Feb. 9, 1806, d. in Francestown, March 15, 1853.]

SETH FULLER, who in 1777 settled on the Steele place, was a son of Seth and Sarah (Mackanah) Fuller of Dedham, Mass., and was a descendant of Robert Fuller of Dorchester (afterwards of Dedham, Mass.). He was a soldier of the Revolution, being in Captain Bullard's company at Lexington. He married, first, Rebecca Morse of Dedham, (Int. March 15, 1777.), second, Abigail Fuller, sister of Daniel Fuller, Nov. 4, 1802. He was born at Dedham, Mass., Oct. 8, 1752, and died in Francestown, Sept. 5, 1825. It is not known that Robert, the ancestor of Seth, was related to Thomas from whom Daniel descended. The children of Seth were all born in Francestown. They were:—

1. CYNTHIA, [b. March 2, 1778, d. March 25, 1780.]
2. REBECCA, [b. Oct. 19, 1780, m. Daniel Paige of Plainfield, Vt.]
3. IRA, [b. Jan. 15, 1783, m. Hannah Gould, Dec. 15, 1803. She was born in Greenfield, Nov. 3, 1789 and died in Francestown, Feb. 9, 1854. Ira Fuller lived on the Blanchard place. He died in Princeton, Ill., Jan., 1864. His children were all born in Francestown. They were:—

Susan, (b. June, 1804, m. Aaron Fisher of Francestown, July 1, 1823, d. in Francestown, Feb. 18, 1877.)

Cynthia, (b. Nov. 3, 1808, m. Seth Paige of Plainfield, Vt.

ingham, Mass. in 1833, d. in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan., 1882.)

Ira E., (b. Feb. 7, 1812, m. Kate Whyttall of Brooklyn, N. Y., d. in Rollo, Ill., Jan., 1886.)

Joel G., (b. Dec. 12, 1816, m. Elma M. Clark of Rumney, res. in Ill.)

Hannah F., (b. Jan. 22, 1826, m. J. Anson Gay of Dedham, Mass. in 1849, res. Norwood, Mass.)]

Emily A., (b. March 1, 1828, m. Caleb Ellis of Dedham, Mass. in 1854, res. in Norwood, Mass.)

4. POLLY, [married Joel Gay of Dedham, Mass., (Int. Oct. 14, 1809.)]

5. AZUBAH, [married Willard Fairbanks of Dedham, Mass.]

6. SETH, [married Olive Manning of Lyndeboro', d. in Worthen, Texas, Nov. 20, 1878.]

7. CLARISSA, [married Arnold Hutchinson of Hancock, d. in Hancock, Aug. 1, 1834.]

JASON FULLER, who settled on the Hyde or Case place, was a brother of Seth, mentioned above, and was also in Captain Bullard's company at Lexington. He is said to have "kept store" at his residence in this town, though probably in a very unpretentious way. He was baptized, Nov. 20, 1757 and married Catherine Farrington of Dedham, June 8, 1784. He was "of Francestown" at the time of his marriage. Children were:—

1. CATHERINE, [b. May 31, 1786.]

2. JASON, [b. Dec. 16, 1787.]

DAVID FULLER lived in one of the Gibson houses in 1806. He was by vocation a tanner and carried on business in the tannery near the Gibson tavern. He was born in Gilsum, Jan. 26, 1783. His wife, Keziah Kimball, was born in Hillsboro' July 1, 1784. The family removed to Hillsboro', where both died. The names of four children of David and Keziah Fuller are found in the records of this town. They were:—

1. GARDNER, [b. Oct. 27, 1806.]

2. MARK, [b. April 7, 1808, m. a sister of Chas. Conn of Hillsboro', d. in Hillsboro'.]

3. JOHN GIBSON, [b. April 21, 1810, m. a daughter of Nathaniel Jones of Hillsboro', d. in Hillsboro' and, at his own request, was buried eight feet below the surface of the ground in a coffin made of three-inch plank.]

4. WILLIAM FORSAITH, [b. May 10, 1812.]

RUFUS FULLER was a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Bullard) Fuller, who were married at Dedham, Mass., Sept. 15, 1748. He was born in Dedham, Aug. 30, 1760, and married Hannah Billings of Sharon, Mass. She was born, Feb. 12, 1762, and died in Bradford, N. H., Oct. 11, 1847. He enlisted in the army of the Revolution, a few days after the battle of Lexington and served during the remainder of the war. In 1788 or '89, he came to Francestown and began upon the Batchelder farm, which he afterward exchanged for the Moses Emerson place, on which Mr. Batchelder first settled. He removed to Bradford, where he died, Sept. 6, 1840. His children were all born in Francestown. They were:—

1. RICHARD, [b. May 14, 1786, was a blacksmith, removed to Bradford, where he died.]
2. RUFUS, JR., [b. March 24, 1790, was a farmer, married Sarah Aiken of Deering, Nov. 22, 1814. She was born in Deering, April 14, 1794, and died in Concord, July 25, 1876. He died in Hopkinton, Oct. 19, 1844. Two of his children were born in this town. They were:—
Richard F., (b. Nov. 12, 1815, m. Ellen W. Heath of Hopkinton, Jan. 19, 1845.)
Henry M., (b. Aug. 29, 1817, m. Jennie George of Warren, Nov. 14, 1860, d. in Concord, Nov. 14, 1890.)]
3. CURTIS, [b. July 30, 1791, m. Hannah Gibson of Francestown, was a merchant in Bradford, d. in New York.]
4. HANNAH, [b. Dec. 8, 1800, m. Perley Martin of Sutton, where she, for a time, resided, removed to the West and died there.]

STEPHEN FULLER, an elder brother of Rufus, is said to have come here two years earlier than the latter. His wife was Hannah Felch, daughter of Stephen Felch and sister of Mrs. Samuel Thompson of this town, and hence a great-aunt of John T. Felch also of this town. She was born, Feb. 22, 1755 and died in Francestown, May 16, 1833. Stephen Fuller settled on the Solomon Bailey place. He was born, Dec. 18, 1754 and died in Francestown, Feb. 9, 1839. Several of his older children were born in Dedham. His children were:—

1. SAMUEL, [b. March 21, 1780, m. Abigail Terren of Francestown. She died in Lowell, Mass., March 21, 1874. He lived many years on the homestead but removed to Deering, where he died, Feb. 25, 1874. His children:—
Ephraim, (b. in Francestown, June, 4, 1830, m. Harriet A.

Newton of Francestown, lived on the home place in Deering, removed to Arizona.)

William T., (born in Francestown, Jan. 5, 1832, m. Jannette Durgin, removed to Lowell, Mass., where he died.)

Mary P., (b. May 3, 1836, m. Abraham Melvin of Weare, died in Lowell, Mass.)

Daniel D., (b. in Francestown, Dec. 7, 1839, d. in Francestown, April 28, 1843.)

Samuel D., (b. in Deering, Sept. 24, 1848, resides at the Sandwich Islands, is an official in the Young Men's Christian Association.)]

2. RUFUS, b. Feb. 12, 1782, m. Martha Dow and had five children, nearly all of whom died young. He lived in the house remodelled and occupied by S. B. Hodge. He was known as *Tinker Fuller* and he was said to be a man of good mechanical ability. The shop in which he worked stood where the residence of George E. Downes now stands. He died in this town, July 21, 1849. His children were:—*Rodney, Clarissa, Sarah, Martha and Emeline*. Rodney settled in Massachusetts and died in Dorchester in that state.]
3. JARED, [b. Dec. 28, 1783, m. Thankful Story, Nov. 21, 1811. She was born in Dunbarton, June 15, 1791. Jared removed to Dunbarton, where he reared a large family. He died, May 19, 1854.]
4. HANNAH, [b. Dec. 27, 1785, d. Aug. 5, 1822.]
5. LUCY, [b. Dec. 31, 1787, m., 1st, Uziah Kemp of Francestown, July 26, 1813, 2d, Ebenezer Tallot of Francestown, d. in Lowell, Mass., April 12, 1862.]
6. ASEÑATH, [b. March 22, 1791, d. Feb. 26, 1824]
7. SARAH, [b. Oct. 6, 1793.]
- 8 BETSEY, [b. Dec. 10, 1796, died Feb. 11, 1827 in this town.]

THADDEUS FULLER, a brother of Stephen and Rufus, lived a few years on the Stiles place at the foot of Russell hill. His name is found upon the tax-list of 1793. A child of Thaddeus Fuller died here in 1792.

4. JOHN F., [b. in 1829, m. Louisa Lane, a native of Calais, Maine, was appointed on the police force in Boston, Mass. and in 1873 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.]
5. STEPHEN D., [b. in Francestown, July 10, 1832, m. Margaret Walton of Newhampton, Mass. Early in the late war, he enlisted in the 8th Mass. Regt. and arose to the rank of Captain. He was a member of the Boston police force at the time of his death in the summer of 1894.]

GARDNER.

FRANK GARDNER was first employed at the soap-stone quarry in 1876. He subsequently resided in the town of Lyndeboro' though still in the employ of the soap-stone company in Francestown. In 1889, he came here with his family and occupied for a short time the Wilder house and afterward the Chandler house in Mill Village, from the latter, he removed to his present residence in the village. Frank Gardner was born in New York City, Oct. 7, 1854. His father is DeWitt C. Gardner, a native of Newburg, N. Y., and long a resident of Perkinsville, Vt. His mother, Frances E. (Gaylord) Gardner, was born in New Haven, Conn. and died in Perkinsville in 1892. He married, Sept. 18, 1882, Ella J. Watkins, daughter of Oliver and Lois A. (Meserve) Watkins. The former was born, in Casco and the latter in Paris Me. Ella J. Watkins was born July 25, 1864, in Lyndeboro', where her parents, after a long residence, died. Mr. Gardner is now engaged as an engineer at the quarry and is accounted good in his vocation. His children, both of whom were born in Lyndeboro', are:—

1. AGNES LOIS, [b. May 5, 1884.]
2. FRANK HAROLD, [b. Dec. 11, 1885.]

GAY.

JOHN GAY came to America in the ship "Mary & John" in 1630. They arrived May 30th and were landed at Nantasket, "an unknown wilderness", though the captain had engaged to bring them up Charles River. They soon found it necessary to separate, the larger part settling at a place called by the Indians, "Mattapan". The others, among whom was John Gay, proceeded up Charles River. At Charlestown, they found wigwams and Indian families, and "one house inhabited by white persons", among whom was one who could "speak the Indian language". This man they "engaged as an interpreter", and pressed on "as far as low tide would allow" and landed at "a well watered place", near where the U. S. Arsenal now stands in Watertown. Here they found an "encampment of about 300 Indians", and, being not a little alarmed, they sent their interpreter to "declare their peaceful intentions",

whereupon the Indians gave them fish, "a bass for a biscuit". Here, therefore, they remained and are called the "first settlers of Watertown". Among them, John Gay was a "grantee in the Great Dividends" and in the "Beaver Brook Plow-lands". A few years later, Gay and 18 others pushed farther up the river and settled a "plantation", which they called "Contentment". This was subsequently incorporated under the name of Dedham, and, from it, several families came to Frances-town, more than a century afterwards. John Gay signed the "Petition for Incorporation", Sept. 6, 1636; was one of the proprietors of the town; was one of the selectmen in 1664; and died March 4, 1688. His wife, Joanna, died Aug. 14, 1691. They had eleven children, of whom, Samuel was born March, 1639 and d. Apr. 18, 1718. Timothy, son of this Samuel, was born July 15, 1674, and died May 20, 1719. Timothy, son of this Timothy, was born Dec. 29, 1703, and died May 29, 1793. This second Timothy was father of a third Timothy, who was b. July 29, 1733. This last named was the fifth this side the water (Timothy⁵, Timothy⁴, Timothy³, Samuel², John.¹), and was the father of Ebenezer and Ichabod. Ebenezer, the elder of these, settled in Deering, near Cork Plain, and was father of a large family, among them, Ira and Ziba, who were well known machinists and builders in Nashua, where they lived and died.

The younger brother, Ichabod Gay, the first of the name in Frances-town, was b. in Dedham, Mass., July 23, 1765; m. Ruth Billings, Jan. 1, 1788; bought a farm here in 1794, but it is not probable that he occupied it, as he bought another in 1795 "lying upon the East side of the road leading from Eben Everett to Isaac Lewis". On this he settled in the spring of 1796, and remained during life. Is described as "a man of medium stature, industrious and of a genial disposition". He died, June 20, 1824. His wife died, Feb. 2, 1831. Children:—

1. AZEL, [b. in Dedham, Mass., Sept. 17, 1788; d. July 17, 1791.]
2. ALPHEUS, [b. in Dedham, Mass., June 13, 1790; m. Susannah Scoby, Dec. 7, 1814; lived at the "foot of the hill" south of Haunted Lake; was a carpenter and builder by trade; was highly respected by all; several times selectman, and chairman of the board in 1837; moved to Manchester in 1841; d. there, Nov. 1, 1859. His wife survived him and reached the age of 80 years, dying Aug., 1872. Children:—
Azel, (b. Sept. 22, 1815; went to Rochester, N. Y.; d. there, Aug. 23, 1873; m. Sabrina Buck; left four children, Susan M., Charles H., Edgar A. and Frank W.)
Mary, (b. Sept. 12, 1817; unm.; lives in Boston.)

Hon. Alpheus, Jr., (b. May 14, 1819; m. Theda G. Fisher of Francestown, Nov. 25, 1845; was for many years a leading carpenter and builder in Manchester, going there in 1841, in the infancy of that city. He helped build the first mill of the Amoskeag Co., and has superintended the erection of nearly all the large public buildings of the city to the present time. "The many public buildings he has erected in Manchester are a monument to his industry and skill."

Mr. Gay is a Democrat in politics; was Mayor of the city in 1874; has been President of the Board of Water Commissioners many years; President of the Amoskeag Fire Insurance Co.; Director of New Hampshire Trust Co., and also of the Granite State Trust Co. Mr. Gay has also had a considerable reputation as a musician. The writer remembers his almost perfect voice in the choirs of Manchester forty years ago. Was sought after far and wide as a solo singer in musical festivals and special church occasions. Was a member of the celebrated "Dignam's Band". Is a man of sound, practical judgment, public spirited, social, generous, and loved and honored in the city where he has so long been prominent. His education was gained in the schools and Academy of his native town. Was a teacher in this and other towns in his early manhood, and in all places of trust and responsibility he has been considered a faithful man, doing credit to the place of his birth. Francestown counts him among the most honorable of her sons.

His wife passed on before him, Aug. 17, 1885; their surviving children being, Anna M. and Frank A., who m. Myrtie Drake of Lake Village.)

Susan A., (b. Aug., 1821; d. March, 1823.)

Susan A., (b. June 14, 1824, unm.; lives in Boston.)

Sarah, (b. Jan. 20, 1827; unm.; lives in Manchester.)

Cynthia, (b. Oct. 28, 1828; m. Matthew Forsaith of Manchester, who d. in 1881. They had one son, Frank M.)

Charles, (b. Jan. 11, 1831; went to California in 1852, went into the gold mines and was murdered by the Indians there in 1861.)

Martha, (b. June 17, 1833; m. Samuel W. Mason of Boston,

son of Hon. Larkin D. Mason of Tamworth, and d. in Manchester, Aug. 23, 1884. Left one child, Annie E., born in 1862, and d. in 1886 in Feb. Had m. W. E. Haskell, Nov., 1884.)]

3. CYNTHIA, [b. Sept. 22, 1792; m. Saville Starrett, Feb. 13, 1816; d. May 9, 1882; see Starrett family.]

4. TIMOTHY, [b. in Stoughton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1795; m. Mehit-able Peabody of Derry, Oct. 2, 1817; d. in Boston, Nov. 26, 1864; resided in this town from 1796 to 1840, when he moved to Nashua, and thence to Boston in 1849, where he established the firm of "Timothy Gay & Co.", and continued business till near the end of life. While a young man he entered the Brick Store as clerk for William Bixby, and about 1825 succeeded Bixby in business by the good will and assistance of the latter. Taking Paul H. Bixby as partner they traded till 1832, under firm name of Gay & Bixby. He then purchased the house and store occupied by Alfred Fairbanks, (known as Gay store, now Tobie-dwelling house,) where he carried on business in his own name. Soon after he was appointed Post-master and held the office till his removal from town. Mr. Gay was successful in business; "his strict honesty was proverbial"; was a genial, kindly "gentleman of the old school"; and his removal to Nashua was justly considered a serious loss to this community.

His children were:—

Timothy, (b. June 22, 1818; d. June 28, 1818.)

Milton, (b. April 26, 1820; d. Oct. 24, 1826.)

Dea. Albert, (b. Aug. 5, 1822; went through the usual course at the district school and Academy in Francestown, and attended the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden in 1840, with the intention of taking a collegiate course. His plan was interrupted after one term by his father's desire for his assistance in the mercantile business in Nashua, to which town he moved in 1841. He was at first book-keeper, and in 1847 became partner in business with his father under the firm of Timothy Gay & Son. In 1849 he removed to Boston, where the same firm established the flour business. One year later George F. Guild formerly of Fran-

cestown was associated with them under the firm of Timothy Gay & Co., Wholesale Grocers. This firm has continued business at 18 India St. to this time (1894.), Albert Gay having been for the last fourteen years senior partner. He married, Nov. 26, 1863, Ellen M. Spalding, daughter of Capt. Ira Spalding of Merrimack, N. H. Their children are:—Charles Albert, b. April 30, 1865; Alice Marion, b. March 12, 1867; Helen Spalding, b. Jan. 8, 1871.

Mr. Gay was a member of the Boston City Council in 1869 and 1870. He has always been an advocate for liberal improvements and as such he voted for the extension of Washington Street from Cornhill to Haymarket Square, also for the laying out of Scollay Square by removing a block of buildings in the centre of it. He has also labored many years to bring about the improvements lately inaugurated in the city of Newton, in streets, parks and sewerage. His personal efforts rescued and planned Montgomery Park, near his residence in Boston.

To philanthropic works, he has devoted much labor. He has been associated a long time with the Boston City Missionary Society as one of its directors, and also is director of the Boston Industrial Home. As treasurer and deacon of Union Church, he has dispensed its charities and otherwise helped those in need. His study, as an amateur artist, in the spare hours of his busy life, enabled him to produce, among other works, a portrait of his former pastor, Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, which hangs in the chapel of Union Church, Boston. His interest in the history of Francestown has been from its inception, and toward it he has given liberally of time and labor and money. The Map of Society Land, and several engravings and views are a gift from him.)

Augustine Milton, (b. Nov. 15, 1827; m. Clara K. Willey, July 26, 1860; died in Boston, Nov. 3, 1876; studied at Phillips Academy, Andover; went to Amherst College, graduating there as Valedictorian in the class of 1850; then was ten years Master of the High School of the city of Charlestown, Mass.; then of a Young Ladies' School in Boston two years; then travelled extensively in Europe;

returning in 1865, he taught in the city schools, gradually rising till he became Head Master of the Boston Latin School, and this most honorable position he held at the time of his death. Greatly loved as a man, he ranked among the very highest as scholar and teacher.)

George Frederick, (b. Oct. 9, 1830; d. from the kick of a horse, May 31, 1837; a child that was a special favorite in the village. Dr. Bard wrote a beautiful obituary, which was published in the Amherst Cabinet, June, 1831.)

Jane Maria, (b. Apr. 9, 1833; m. J. H. Harrington of Revere, Mass., d. Nov. 7, 1881.)

George Frederick, (b. Sept. 20, 1835; m. Louisa M. Parker of Boston, Nov. 15, 1865; in mercantile business in Boston; has one child, Frederick Parker, b. July 22, 1874.)]

5. SALLY, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 22, 1799; m. Elisha Vose, Jan. 20, 1824; see Vose family.]

6. POLLY, [b. Feb. 3, 1802; d. Oct. 23, 1803.]

7. JOEL, [b. Aug. 15, 1804; m. Sarah Fisher, May 6, 1828; d. March 20, 1848; was known throughout this vicinity for his fine musical talents; spent his best years teaching singing schools; his death at the age of 43 was felt as a public affliction and loss. His wife followed, Feb. 15, 1858. Children:—

James Henry, (b. Nov. 4, 1830; d. May 7, 1852.)

Harriet Augusta, (b. Feb. 18, 1834; d. July 4, 1852.)

Thomas F., (b. Oct., 1836; resides in Pittsfield.)

Levi B., (b. July 1, 1838; went to Nashua, 1853; m. Nettie A. Kenney, Oct. 18, 1860; moved to Boston, 1865, where he was in business nearly 30 years; resided the last 25 yrs. in the city of Newton, near Boston; d. in Newton, Dec. 20, 1893. Mr. Gay was owner of "Hotel Huntington", Boston, and was publisher of the "Banker and Trademan". Was a prominent member of the Elliott Church, Newton. Left children:—Fred A., who was b. March 12, 1862, and Harry A., who was b. Aug. 4, 1870.)

Lucy Ellen, (b. Dec. 7, 1840; d. Sept. 30, 1848.)]

8. NANCY, [b. May 16, 1808; m. Eben W. Barnes; lived in Deering; had a large family, now all gone from that town into various parts of the land.]

GEORGE.

JOSEPH GEORGE was the oldest son of Henry and Hannah (Moore) George of Goffstown. He was born in 1792 and married Mary Dow in 1811. She was born in Goffstown in 1793 and died in Deering, Apr. 6, 1866. He lived for many years upon a farm in Goffstown (near Manchester) and accumulated considerable property, largely by rafting on the Merrimack. He was, for a number of years, captain of a military company in Goffstown, and was, in his younger days, of very commanding presence and was ever a man of the kindest impulses. He came here with his son, Amos, in 1854 and lived on the Stephen Holt farm. He afterward owned and occupied the house now occupied by Albert Whitfield (in the village). Late in life he married a second wife, who is not living. He died in Goffstown, Apr. 14, 1876. Both he and his first wife were buried in this town.

AMOS GEORGE, son of Joseph George, came here in 1854 and purchased the Stephen Holt farm on which he lived six years, after which, he removed to the village, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He was born in Goffstown, Dec. 12, 1819 and married Dorothy Turner of Concord. She was born in Lyme, Oct. 28, 1819, and was a descendant of Mary Chilton, who is said to have been the first woman to step upon Plymouth Rock in the historic "landing of the Pilgrims". She died in this town, Feb. 22, 1882. Amos George died here, Feb. 15, 1886. His children were all born in Goffstown. They are:—

1. HENRY J., [married Hattie S. Nutting of Manchester in 1868. Enlisting in 1861, he served four years in the 9th N. H. Regt., holding the rank of sergeant. He was in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Talopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, The "Mine" and Poplar Springs Church. Since the war he has followed the vocation of a machinist, and now resides in Manchester.]
2. ELLEN FRANCES, [resides at the late home of her parents.]
3. EMMA A., [was educated at Francestown Academy, has taught successfully in the public schools of Francestown, New Boston and Andover, N. H., and in Hyde Park, Mass., is now Principal of Pierce Primary School in Brookline, Mass.]
4. ANDREW J., [was graduated at Francestown Academy in 1872. Entered Amherst College in that year and was

graduated in 1876. Was Principal of the High School at Ashland, Mass., six years, and was Sub Master of the High School at Brookline for the same period. He was then appointed Head of the Department of English Literature in the High School at Newton, Mass. He visited England and Scotland for study in 1886, 1887 and 1888. While pursuing his studies and attending to the duties of his chosen profession, he has edited Selections from Wordsworth, Wordsworth's Preface and Essays on Poetry, Burk's American Orations, and Select Speeches of Daniel Webster, and other works, and has thereby been brought near to scholars and to men of letters and of prominence on both sides of the Atlantic. In 1888, he married Alice N. Vant of Milford, Mass., a graduate of Wellesley College. They now reside at Brookline, Mass. Their son, Robert Hudson, was born Dec. 25, 1889. Mr. George stills holds his position at Newton. He is a true student with a marked originality of conception and method, and holds high rank among the educators of the day.]

LEVI GEORGE "of Bradford" married Lucy Bailey, daughter of Noah Bailey of this town, Dec. 12, 1808. He lived several years on the Driscoll place on Driscoll or Balch hill.

NATHANIEL GEORGE took possession of the Robert Butterfield place about the year 1816. His son, Nathaniel, then of Hancock, married Martha Brewster, daughter of James Brewster, of this town, Mar. 25, 1816. The family remained here about fifteen years. Mrs. Martha (Brewster) George died in Allenstown, July 25, 1863.

GERRISH.

FRANK GERRISH is the son of Frank and Mary J. (Russel) Gerrish, who now reside at Bath, Maine. He came here from Peterboro' in 1885. He was born at Bath, Maine, Oct. 4, 1854 and married Mary J. Hadley, daughter of Stillman Hadley, Nov. 23, 1875. She was born at Dunbarton, Dec. 10, 1836. Mr. Gerrish, with his family, has occupied the Spaulding place jointly with the Hadleys, to whom, as may be seen, he is connected, is a farmer by vocation. His children are:—

1. MARY J., [b. at Sharon, N. H., May 24, 1877.]
2. FRANK E., [b. at Sharon, April 26, 1879.]

GIBSON.

SAMUEL¹ GIBSON, the paternal grandfather of John Gibson of Francestown, was born in the province of Ulster in Ireland in 1693. He was of Scotch-Irish lineage, since his ancestors emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, doubtless in the time of religious persecution. He is said to have come from the county of Ulster to Boston, Mass., where he married Ann McAfee, Aug. 30, 1733. He was the first settler of Hillsboro' in 1741, but upon the breaking out of the French & Indian war three years later, he moved to Litchfield, thence to Merrimack, where he died Sept. 4, 1779. **Samuel²**, son of Samuel¹ and Ann (McAfee) Gibson, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 24, 1737, and died in Amherst, Nov. 3, 1820. Previous to the year 1764, he married Elizabeth Steward of Litchfield. She was born in 1738, being the daughter of John Steward, who came to Londonderry with Rev. James McGregor in 1719. He was a descendant of the first high steward of Scotland, and of him we read that probably no Steward with English royal blood in his veins ever lived in this country, and very few of Scotch royal blood, but all who have a right by birth to the name of Steward, including our John, are remote cousins of Queen Victoria. Elizabeth (Steward) Gibson died Feb. 3, 1815 at Merrimack. **John³**, son of Samuel² and Elizabeth (Steward) Gibson, was born in Merrimack, Jan. 17, 1767.

JOHN GIBSON married Hannah (Brown) Quigley, widow of William Quigley of this town, Aug. 12, 1790, and probably settled in Francestown soon afterward. The small house on the Gibson place, which he first occupied, stood on the hill eastward from the Gibson tavern, and after the turnpike was built, was moved down to it, and was subsequently used as a toll-house. His wife was born June 15, 1755. She died in this town, Aug. 21, 1802, and he married again in Concord, Sept., 1803, Mary Gale. She was born July 19, 1773, and died in this town, Sept. 4, 1857. It is said of her that she was a woman of great ability. Mr. Gibson united the business, and the profits as well, of a merchant with those of a tavern keeper, and from a meagre beginning became the wealthiest man that had ever lived in the county of Hillsboro'. He represented the town in the state legislature in 1814-15-16, he was moreover, one of the directors of the Hillsboro' Bank, and held minor positions. He was one of the conspicuous and successful founders of the business interests and of the resultant fortunes of our then thrifty township. After his death, which occurred here April 26, 1821, it was found that less than \$10. would cancel the indebtedness of his estate. His children were:—

1. **BETSEY**, [b. July 12, 1790, m. Christopher Reed of Lexington, Mass.]
2. **HANNAH**. [b. Nov. 19, 1793, m. Curtis Fuller of this town.]

3. JOHN, [b. July 17, 1804, m. Ruth Gale of Concord, June, 1827, was proprietor of the Eagle hotel in that city, which, after being burned, was rebuilt by him. He inherited ability from his parents, and was both smart and popular, was selectman and moderator, and was three times sent to the legislature. He died while in the act of playing a game of checkers with a child at the Dr. Eaton place, where he was visiting, Sept. 4, 1857. His children were:—

Ellen Augusta, (married Robert C. Osgood of Concord, died Dec., 1884.)

John Scott, (married in New York City, d. about the year 1890.)

Mary Jane, (married Edward G. Moran, lives in New York City.)

George Morrill, (died in New York City, Jan., 1894.)

Charles Edward, (died when about twelve years of age.)]

4. SARAH, [b. Feb. 7, 1806, m. William F. Peterson of Louisville, Ky., May 12, 1825, d. at Wheeling, West Virginia.]

5. CAROLINE, [b. Nov., 1807, m. J. Varnum Gale of Oregon, Ill., d. at Oregon, Ill. in 1876.]

6. LUCRETIA, [b. Oct. 10, 1809, m. Joseph P. Stickney of Concord, Dec. 25, 1832, d. in Concord, May 31, 1840.]

7. CHARLES, [b. Sept. 26, 1811, m. Mary F. Stickney of Concord, Dec., 1834, lives in San Andras, Cal.]

8. MARIA, [b. Oct 15, 1813, m. Nathaniel H. Osgood of Concord, Dec. 18, 1834, resides in New York City.]

9. JANE, [b. Feb. 14, 1816, d. in Francestown, Aug. 14, 1817.]

GILBERT.

LARAFORD GILBERT was one of the early settlers of the town, coming from Mont Vernon in the year 1782. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was at one time taken prisoner by the British and exchanged. He built the house long occupied by Sylvanus Gilbert Woods in the north-easterly part of the town. His wife's name was Eleanor Stearns. Previous to his coming to Francestown, he resided in South Reading, Mass., here his son, Joseph, was born, his other children were: twin sons, unmarried; Phæbe, who married Aaron Russell of Wilton in 1792; Sally, who died in Francestown, unmarried, Feb., 1808. His wife died Nov. 8, 1812, he died April 28, 1821.

JOSEPH GILBERT came to Francestown with his father, Laraford Gilbert, when ten years of age. He was born in South Reading, Sept. 24, 1772, and married Hannah Roby of Mont Vernon, Aug. 29, 1799, and died Sept. 13, 1850, his wife was born Sept., 1779 in Mont Vernon, and died Aug. 14, 1868. Children all born in Francestown were:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. May 4, 1800, m. Mary Ranger of Hollis, Dec. 4, 1827, she was b. in Dunstable (now Nashua), Sept. 20, 1809. He was by trade a cooper, though unpretentious, he was a vigorous supporter of an excellent moral code, and a tireless defender of his religious convictions, the names of his children prove him to have been a man of peculiar mental resources, he d. Jan. 3, 1889. His children were:—
Albert Augustus, (b. Oct 21, 1829, m. Roxana Follansbee of Mont Vernon, Feb. 26, 1880, farmer, res. in Milford.)
Adeline Augusta, (b. in Hollis, Oct. 13, 1834, d. in New Boston, Feb. 7, 1855.)
Almira Amanda, (b. Aug. 23, 1836, d. Sept. 24, 1853.)
Aulando Augustine, (b. Nov. 6, 1838, d. Nov. 26, 1839.)
Adna Atwood, (b. Aug. 21, 1840, m. Martha A. Lindsey of Manchester, Mch. 22, 1866, a farmer, res. in Mont Vernon.)
Andrew Alison, (b. June 22, 1843, d. April 1, 1858.)
Angeora Angilette, (b. May 23, 1847, m. Eri Harvey of Manchester, Nov. 10, 1870, res. in Francestown.)
Austis Ann Antinette, (b. Feb. 15, 1850, m. Joseph A. Whittemore of Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, 1876, died April 27, 1880 in Providence.)]
2. HANNAH, [b. Aug. 20, 1802, m. William Starrett of New Boston, May 31, 1836, d. March 3, 1881.]
3. ELEANOR, [b. July 24, 1804, m. Thomas Gove of Weare, Aug. 28, 1823, d. in Lynn, Mass., Feb. 13, 1871.]
4. JOSEPH, [b. Dec. 13, 1806, a shoemaker, d. Nov. 14, 1847.]
5. SARAH, [b. April 29, 1809, m. Willard Colburn of New Boston, July 16, 1832, d. Dec. 13, 1885 in Manchester.]
6. HIRAH, [b. April 10, 1810, m. Mary A. Wilson of Columbia, Penn., May 31, 1838, is by trade a carpenter. He went in 1831, to North Chelmsford, Mass., from which place he went with seven others to the state of Michigan, where he spent the summer of 1834, after which he returned to Francestown, where he remained until Dec. 1, 1836, when

he removed to Pennsylvania, and resided in Columbia, Lancaster Co., eight years, after which he went to Ohio, remaining there eight years, where he filled the office of justice of the peace. He lived from 1852 until 1869, in Francestown, occupying the McLane house in the eastern part of the town. He returned to Ohio in 1869, and subsequently removed to Milford, Indiana, where he now resides. His wife, Mary A. (Wilson) Gilbert, was born in Lancaster, Penn., Feb. 26, 1814. Their children:—

Eliza Jane, (b. in Columbia, Penn., Jan. 31, 1839, m. Moody Quimby of Manchester, March 24, 1864, d. in Manchester, June 9, 1866.)

Hannah A., (b. in Columbia, Penn., March 24, 1841, res. in Milford, Indiana.)

Rachel M., (b. in Chester Co., Penn., Dec. 6, 1843, died in Ohio, Feb. 15, 1852.)

Lavinia S., (b. in Seneca Co., Ohio., June 16, 1846, m. Augustine Ranger of Maine, Feb. 20, 1866, d. in Francestown, April, 1877.)

William H., (b. in Seneca Co., Ohio, Dec. 29, 1848, m. Mabel McVay of Ohio, is a physician in Ohio.)

Sarah Lestina, (b. in Ohio, Feb. 27, 1851, d. in Ohio, Oct. 9, 1852.)

Abbie E., (b. in Francestown, March 5, 1853, res. in Milford, Ind.)

Adaline Ella, (b. in Francestown, March 31, 1856, m. Abraham Silvous of Virginia, Aug. 29, 1874, res. in Indiana.)

7. ADNA, [b. Oct. 11, 1813, m. Mary Dodge of New Boston, Dec. 15, 1836, is a farmer, res. in Roseville, Ill.]

8. MARY E., [b. Dec. 21, 1815, m. Nathan N. Maxfield of Epping, Sept. 12, 1857, d. in Francestown, Oct. 11, 1884.]

9. ELIZA J., [b. Jan. 13, 1819 in Francestown, m. David R. Whittemore of Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1842; res. in Providence, R. I.]

10. LESTINA, [b. Dec 3, 1822 in Francestown, m. Sylvanus G. Wood of Topsham, Vt., Dec. 16, 1858, d. Oct. 18, 1853 in Francestown.]

11. LAVINIA, [Twin sister of Lestina, d. in Francestown, July 29, 1852.]

GILMAN.

GEORGE W. GILMAN came here in 1884 from Greenfield. He is the son of Jason and Persis F. (Morse) Gilman, and was born at Haverhill, Mass, March 17, 1849. He married, 1st, Emma J. Perry of Deerfield, Mass., Nov., 1866, and resided several years in Salem, Mass. He married, 2nd, Emma H. Shorey, daughter of Oliver and Hannah (Rand) Shorey. She was born in Eliot, Maine, Jan. 23, 1848. Mr. Gilman has lived, during his residence here, on the place long occupied by Smith Follansbee. He is a farmer by vocation. Children are:—

1. WILSON G., [b. in Salem, Mass, Nov. 25, 1870.]
2. MAUD TENA, [b. in Canaan, April 7, 1878.]
3. RAY, [b. in Canaan, Dec. 7, 1880.]
4. EDITH L., [b. in Greenfield, Dec. 2, 1882.]
5. PERLEY S., [b. in Francestown, June 12, 1885.]

GLOVER.

JESSE GLOVER came here about the year 1800. He lived several years in the Dea. Fiske house, and worked in the blacksmith shop once occupied by Josiah Gutterson. He also lived on the Black place where he also worked at his trade. Moreover, he made the Holmes Balch place his home for a while, and it is possible that he lived in other places in the town, since he was evidently given to much moving. He is said to have been a very social man and to have rivalled Draper as a "marvelous story-teller". He was living in town as late as 1818. We are informed that he had a daughter, Lydia, and we learn in a necrological memorandum that an infant child of Jesse Glover died here Dec. 24, 1815, also that Polly Glover died here April 27, 1817. The town Records contain the following:—"Becca Chickering, dau. of Jesse and Polly Glover, born July 20, 1798. Polly, dau. of Jesse and Polly Glover, born Feb. 10, 1800, died April 24, 1817. Nancy, dau. of Jesse and Polly Glover, born Oct. 20, 1802. Ira Draper, son of Jesse and Polly Glover, born March 23, 1805. Jesse, son of Jesse and Deborah Glover, born May 26, 1810. Henry, son of Jesse Glover and his wife, born Jan. 24, 1818. Deborah Ruhard, dau. of Jesse Glover and his wife, born, Aug. 22, 1818."

GORDON.

THOMAS GORDON of Eastford, Conn., married Nancy Lewis, daughter of Aaron Lewis of this town, and lived more than thirty years on the Aaron Lewis place on the northern slope of Lyndeboro' Mountain. He was a tax payer in this town as early as 1829. His wife died here May 19, 1866, aged 63 years.

GOVE.

EZRA COLLINS GOVE, son of Josiah and Rebecca (Breed) Gove, was born at Weare, March 13, 1817. He married Hannah Eaton Bradford of Francestown, Oct. 26, 1841, was for several years a merchant at Lowell, Mass., where he died Feb. 27, 1854. After his death, his widow returned to Francestown, where she lived a few years at the home of her parents. She married Ebenezer Gove of Weare, Jan. 16, 1862. He died Feb. 16, 1882. She now resides with her daughter, Mrs. Edward B. Dodge. Children:—

1. OTIS ELWOOD, [b. at Concord, Ohio, Aug. 5, 1842, d. at Painesville, Ohio, June 7, 1843.]
2. HANNAH FRANCES, [b. at Painesville, Ohio, Sept. 2, 1844, d. at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 13, 1849.]
3. MARTHA BRADFORD, [b. at Lowell, Mass., Feb. 17, 1848, m. Edward B. Dodge of New Boston, April 8, 1871, res. at Wilmot. Children:—Charles Edward, b. at Andover, Jan. 9, 1872; William Bradford, b. at Andover, Aug. 20, 1873; Walter Amos, b. at Andover, Aug. 20, 1873; Mary Louisa, b. at Andover, May 8, 1875; Eben G., b. at Wilmot, Oct. 20, 1877; Hannah, b. at Wilmot, March 17, 1880, d. March 29, 1880; Martha A., b. at Wilmot, June 19, 1882; Alice Eliza, b. at Wilmot, Sept. 27, 1884; Robert, b. at Wilmot, July 8, 1888, d. Aug. 6, 1889.]
4. EZRA WILLIE, [b. at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 30, 1849, m. Anna L. Fay of Hardwick, Vt., Nov. 6, 1872, res. at Bellows Falls, Vt. Children:—Ruth C., b. at Wilmot, Sept. 24, 1876; Ezra Frank, b. at Bellows Falls, Vt., June 7, 1881; Hannah W., b. at Bellows Falls, Vt., July 18, 1883.]

GOWING.

ROBERT¹ GOWING, born in 1618, came to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland. When a boy of 18, he was identified with the early settlers of Dedham, Mass., and in 1639 was there received into the church, and in December of the following year was granted six acres of land. He signed a call and attended a meeting, Nov. 1, 1644, which took measures and established what is claimed to have been the first free school in America. He was afterward a farmer in what is now Lynnfield, Mass., where he died June 7, 1698. He married at Dedham, Oct. 21, 1644, Elizabeth Brock, born at Stradbroke, England. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Brock, who were settled in Dedham as early as 1639. John Brock, their son, was the first grad-

uate from Dedham at Harvard College in 1646. He became a distinguished minister of the gospel, and settled in Reading, Mass., in 1662. John² Gowing, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Brock) Gowing, was born Dec. 9, 1645. His son, Daniel³, born Sept. 2, 1688, married Esther Damon of Reading, Mass. Daniel⁴, their son, was born Oct. 28, 1729, and married Sarah Barnett, Oct. 3, 1753, Joseph⁵, son of Daniel and Sarah, was born Nov. 24, 1761, and married Sarah Harnden, Nov. 27, 1788. Nathan⁶ Gowing, who once resided in Francestown, was their son.

NATHAN GOWING "of Wilmington, Mass.", son of Joseph and Sarah (Harnden) Gowing, was born Nov. 7, 1805. He married Sarah Sawyer of Greenfield, Oct., 1829. She was the daughter of Josiah and Sarah (Gowing) Sawyer of Greenfield, and was a relative of her husband. She was born July 11, 1802, and died at Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1893. Nathan Gowing came here from Greenfield in 1837 or 1838, and occupied for about 9 years the Robert Butterfield place, afterwood often called the Gowing place. He returned to Greenfield in 1845 or 1846, thence he removed to Hooksett, and in 1857 to Syracuse, N. Y., where he died Dec. 7, 1887. His children:—

1. NATHAN ADAMS, [b. July 2, 1832, m. Elizabeth Merrill of Goffstown, Sept. 21, 1855. One son:—

Frank Adams, (b. in Manchester, May 26, 1856.)]

2. JOSEPH SAWYER, (b. Nov. 11, 1835, m. Anna E. Wright of Bridgeport, N. Y., Nov. 4, 1875. Children:—

Ethel Sarah, (b. in Syracuse, N. Y., June 15, 1878.)

Martha Ann, (b. in Syracuse, May 1, 1883.)]

3. DANIEL HENRY, [b. Oct. 4, 1844, m., 1st, Frances L. Alvord of Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1876, 2nd, Cora Idella Kenyon at Syracuse, Dec. 20, 1883, res in Syracuse, N. Y.

Children by first marriage:—

Helen Louise, (b. in Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1877.)

Sarah French, (b. in Syracuse, July 19, 1881.)

Children by second marriage:—

Nathan Howard, (b. in Syracuse, Oct. 1, 1886.)

Mary Naomi, (b. in Syracuse, July 25, 1888.)

Daniel Henry, (b. in Syracuse, May 10, 1892.)]

GREEN.

JOHN GREEN lived in the north-west part of the town on the Moore or Gillis place as early as 1792. Was taxed here in 1793. He and Francis Green (probably his oldest son,) were assigned to school-district No. 1, or Gibson district, in 1806. John Green seems to have had sons; Francis, Richard, John, Thomas and Samuel. The three first named were taxed here in 1812.

GREGG.

DAVID GREGG, a revolutionary soldier from this town, owned, in the early days of the town, about one-half of the Dr. Eaton farm. It is probable, however, that he made but a short stay here, since the deed given to Moses Eaton bears date, Nov. 16, 1784. In that instrument, he is termed a wheelwright.

GRIMES.

JOHN GRIMES, probably a native of Londonderry, came here from Greenfield about the year 1810, and lived on the Benjamin Dutton place. He returned to Greenfield and died in that town. His children were:—

- 1 MELINDA, [b. in Greenfield, Jan. 2, 1808, m. James B. Ross, Jan. 1, 1824, d. July 30, 1844.]
2. LUCINDA, [b. in Francestown in 1810, m. John Cudworth of Greenfield, res. in Nashua.]
3. MARY ANN, [b. in Francestown in 1820, m. James Holmes, res. at San Francisco, Cal.]
4. JOHN, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 2, 1820, m., 1st, Mandana Chamberlain of Mason, 2nd, Emily Chase of Hudson, removed to Greenfield when 14 years of age, where he died Feb. 25, 1889.]
5. MARGARET, [b. in Francestown, d. in Greenfield.]
6. SARAH, [b. in Francestown in 1826, m. Reuben Dutton, res. in Hancock.]

GEORGE GRIMES, son of John and Mandana (Chamberlain) Grimes, was born at Greenfield, Nov. 25, 1851, m. Rosetta M. Sawyer, Nov. 16, 1881. She was born at Greensboro', Vt., July 25, 1855. They came to Francestown to reside in 1892. Mr. Grimes is by vocation a farmer. One child:—

1. FRANK A., [b. in Greenfield, Oct. 22, 1885.]

THOMAS GRIMES married Martha, daughter of Peter and Mary Woodbury of this town, Sept. 10, 1818. He was employed several years in the store of Peter Clark. His daughter, who informs us that he removed to Windsor, Vt., where he died at the age of 30, thinks that he could hardly have been called a citizen of this town.

GUILD.

The Guilds were of Scotch race. The name is first recorded in America in Dedham, Mass., where two brothers and a sister (John, Samuel and Ann,) arrived from Scotland as early as 1636. Ann married James Allen. Samuel went to Newbury, Mass., and thence to Haverhill, Mass., (1641,) where he died Feb. 21, 1684, leaving numerous descendants.

JOHN GUILD was admitted to the church in Dedham, July 17, 1640. Was one of the original grantees of that town. Married Elizabeth Crooke of Roxbury, April 24, 1645; and died Oct. 4, 1682. Among the seven children of John and Elizabeth (Crooke) Guild was Samuel, who was born Sept. 7, 1647; married Mary Woodcock, Sept. 29, 1676; and died Jan. 1, 1730. Among the ten children of Samuel and Mary (Woodcock) Guild was Joseph, who was born Sept. 19, 1694, and died Oct. 24, 1751. Joseph married, 1st, Abigail Fisher; 2nd, Abigail Curtis; 3rd, Bulah Buck. Had twelve children.

JOSEPH GUILD, JR., son of Joseph and Abigail (Curtis) Guild, was born May 11, 1735; married Miriam Draper; and died Dec. 28, 1794. Joseph, Jr., known as Capt. Guild, always lived in Dedham, his native town. Was an upright, energetic and greatly useful man. Was captain of the Minute men at the breaking out of the Revolution. "When the news of the battle of Lexington reached Dedham, Capt. Joseph Guild led the Minute men; and meeting one who declared the alarm false, he seized him with his own hand, gagged him, and left him under the charge of one of his own men, lest the report should reach more willing ears." He led his command at Ticonderoga, Montreal, and other places. Was muster-master; was on Committee of Safety; and after the war, held many offices, the highest that the town could give.

JOSEPH GUILD, son of Joseph and Miriam (Draper) Guild, was born March 14, 1760, being 5th in descent from John named first above. He married Rebecca Felton of Dedham, Feb. 10, 1789. In the spring of the same year, he came to Francestown. He and Fuller bought together a large tract of land, which they afterwards divided, settling side by side. The soapstone was all found on Fuller's part. He died in Francestown, April 1, 1802. His wife died in Boston, March 25, 1843. Their children, all born in Francestown, were as follows:—

1. DANIEL, [b. April 29, 1792; m. Betsey Whipple of New Boston, 1818; d. Dec. 23, 1828; was nine years selectman. His wife died Dec. 1, 1854. Children:
Lucretia, (b. Nov. 27, 1819; m. Samuel B. Hodge of Francestown, June 24, 1846.)
Miranda, (b. April 13, 1823; d. May 3, 1836.)
Betsy Maria, (b. Feb. 16, 1827; m. Daniel McCaine, Nov. 28, 1850.)

Daniel Guild was town-clerk in Francestown many years.]

2. ISAAC, [b. May 16, 1794; m. Betsey Tracy of Acworth, N. H., Dec. 28, 1819. Kept store in Francestown from 1819 to 1839, when he moved to Lowell, and d. there, Aug. 9, 1854. His wife d. in Manchester, N. H., April 8, 1857. He was nine years town clerk. Was Post-master for some years, and a man of influence in the town. Had seven children, all born in Francestown, as follows:—
George Felton, (b. Oct. 28, 1820; m. Mary A. Barnet of Nashua,* who d. in Malden, Mass., Feb. 6, 1854; m. 2nd. Adeline Marsh of Litchfield. Has been for thirty years a wholesale grocer in Boston. One son, George Barnet, was b. Jan. 27, 1849, m. Mary A. Greene of Arlington, Mass., and resides in Chelsea. His only other child, Charles Marsh, was b. Sept. 23, 1858, and d. Nov. 23, 1863.)
Charles Mason, (b. April 5, 1822; went to California in 1850; d. in Sacramento, Oct. 21, 1861.)
Caroline Elizabeth, (b. Oct. 29, 1824; m. Charles F. Livingston of Manchester, June 16, 1852; children, Emma Guild, b. Sept. 11, 1856, and d. Sept. 14, 1858, and Frank Channing and Edward Guild, twins, b. Nov. 10, 1858. The latter d. Sept. 21, 1865.)
Henny Chase, (b. Aug. 19, 1826; m. Lucy M. Sawyer of Boston, Nov. 5, 1849. Has children, Harry T., Albert S., and Thomas G.)
Emily Brown, (b. Aug. 24, 1829; m. James T. Fisher of Boston, June 21, 1854. He died Aug. 7, 1864. Had children, Herbert G. and Arthur L.)
Isaac Orr, (b. June 19, 1831; m. Mary Stiles Paul in Lowell, Oct. 7, 1857. Resides in Lynn. Has been in the marble

business for thirty years. Has children, Irving Tracy and Sydney Paul.)

Albert Daniel, (b. Oct. 28, 1832; m. Marion A. Grennell of Chicago, who d. April 29, 1873; m., 2nd, Helen F. Grennell of the same city. Children:—Emma M., Charles G., Carrie F., and Helen T.)]

3. CHARLES F., [b. June 19, 1799; m. Achsah Witherspoon of Antrim. Lived in Concord, where his wife d. Dec. 21, 1879. His own death occurred in that city, July 25, 1879. Children were:—Nancy Jane, Rebecca Felton, and Miranda Frances.]

4. JOSEPHA, [born Dec. 28, 1801; m. Mark Fisher in 1827. Subsequently they moved to Boston, where he became a flour merchant. He died Feb. 27, 1862. They had children, Catherine G., Horace B., and Ellen M. Mrs. Josepha Fisher died Feb. 27, 1885.]

GUTTERSON.

JOSIAH GUTTERSON lived in the Jonathan Fiske house near Edward Bixby's residence. He was a blacksmith and had a shop near his house. He came here about 1795. His wife was Rachel Sawyer, a native of Dracut, Mass. Josiah Gutterson was born at Pelham, and is said to have married a short time previous to his coming to this town. He removed to Weare Center in 1810. He died at the age of 57 years. His wife died at the age of 69 years. One child was born in this town:—

1. NATHAN, [b. March 8, 1796, m. Sara Atwood, and settled in Weare, but removed to Dunbarton and afterwards to Henniker, where he died Dec. 2, 1872.]

HADLEY.

STILLMAN HADLEY came here from Peterboro' in 1884 with his son, Stephen J. Hadley, and purchased the Leonard Spaulding farm, upon which they lived. Stillman Hadley was born at Bow, Nov. 15, 1807, and married Mary A. Wheeler of Dunbarton, April 4, 1834. He was by trade a blacksmith. Both father and son brought with them to this town, a good reputation, which they fully sustained during their brief sojourn here. Stillman Hadley died here, June 16, 1887. His widow still resides at the late home of her husband and son. She was born at Dunbarton, April 9, 1811.

STEPHEN J. HADLEY, son of Stillman Hadley, was born in Bow, Oct. 31, 1848. He married, Aug. 23, 1875, Sarah Heald, born at Temple,

Heald. The former was born at Temple, Feb. 22, 1804, the latter was born at Anson, Me., Nov. 26, 1812. Stephen Hadley was an upright and kind hearted man. He died in this town, Oct. 14, 1897. His children are:—

1. WALLACE S., [b. in Temple, Oct. 19, 1876.]
2. PERLEY W., [b. in Peterboro', April 9, 1878.]
3. JENNIE M., [b. in Francestown, Nov. 17, 1884.]
4. CORA B., [b. in Francoestown, Aug. 10, 1886.]

HALL.

DEA. RICHARD HALL lived in Bradford, Mass. in 1676 and some years previous, and his second son by his first wife, Abigail Dalton, was Richard Hall, Jr., b. Feb. 6, 1676. Richard, Jr. m. Hannah Kirtledge, lived in Billerica, Mass., and died there, Jan., 1758. Samuel Hall, son of Richard, Jr. and Hannah, was b. Jan. 11, 1707; and had a son, William, b. in 1736. William moved to Brookline, married Mary Fletcher, Oct. 30, 1764, and d. July 24, 1797. His son, William Hall, Jr., was b. at Billerica, Mass., April 6, 1765; m., 1st, Mary McIntosh, Jan. 6, 1789; 2nd, Elizabeth Gibson, Feb., 1809. The first wife d. Aug. 5, 1808, leaving seven children; the 2nd wife d. Dec. 13, 1825, leaving five children. William Hall, Jr. died Aug. 9, 1852. The oldest child of William, Jr. and Elizabeth (Gibson) Hall was James Harvey, b. June 22, 1810. Had no educational advantages, except the common schools of his native town, and those only in the winter, yet by diligent improvement obtained what was then called a "fair education". His father was a cooper as well as farmer; and they were accustomed to get out material in the winter, working it out by hand, making barrels, and drawing them with ox-teams to Boston. The son drove an ox-team thus loaded to Boston, at the age of 12 years. He worked with his father in cooper-shop and on the farm till he became of age. He then (summer of 1831,) went to Lyndeboro' and commenced coopering business for himself, going into the woods and getting out his material by hand and doing all the work in the same laborious way. Mr. Hall was a great lover of music and was the leader of a Band in Lyndeboro'. Mr. Hall used to say that he was the "only member of the Band that refused to drink liquor of any kind, and was the only one that did *not* fill a drunkard's grave"! Mr. Hall united with the Congregational Church in Lyndeboro'; m. Mary Ann, dau. of Maj. Nehemiah Boutwell of that town, Nov. 10, 1835; soon after moved to Francestown; bought the house in Mill Village formerly owned and occupied by Luther Cowan, taking the deed under date of Aug. 18, 1835. In the spring of 1840, on account of the age and infirmity of his parents, he returned to Brookline to care for them. There he conducted farming on a large

scale. He also engaged extensively in burning charcoal, not in old-fashioned "coal-pits", but in brick kilns built for the purpose. This business proved very remunerative. He also carried on a saw-mill, plaping-mill, and grist-mill. Was a man of untiring energy and hard work, a diligent, efficient, honest business man. He began with nothing, and helped to support his parents; but he became the owner of more than 1000 acres of land; and his property was appraised at over \$100,000. Yet he was a large and generous giver to every good cause. His subscription for the support of preaching was \$225. per year, and he left several thousand dollars for the support of the church. He began to give for the support of the Gospel at the age of 16, poor as he then was, and used to attribute his pecuniary success in life to "God's blessing on his constant efforts to support the gospel". Was an "ardent temperance man and total abstainer" all his days. Was justice of the peace for Hillsboro' County. Represented Brookline in the Legislature, 1869 and 1870. Mr. Hall married, 2nd, Mary J., dau. of Matthew A. and Jane W. (Christie) Fisher of this town, Oct. 20, 1853. She has been teacher of the same Sunday School class from May following above date to the present time (1887,), being over 33 years. A most efficient and excellent woman. Mr. Hall died Aug. 15, 1874, respected and loved by all, his long christian life ending in christian peace. Had five children, all by the first wife, who died Jan. 24, 1853. The second wife retains the quiet, beautiful home in Brookline. The children were:—

1. MARY FRANCES, [b. at Francestown, Dec. 4, 1836; m. George W. Peabody of Amherst, Sept. 8, 1868; resided in Brookline till his death, Dec. 18, 1873. Mr. Peabody was a deacon in the Congregational Church, a most worthy and devoted man. Was killed by being caught on a shaft in his father's mill. The mother and sons now reside in Ashburnham, Mass. Their names are:—
James Edward, (b. in Brookline, Aug. 21, 1869.)
George Herbert, (b. Oct. 14, 1871.)]
2. SARAH ELIZABETH, [twin sister of Mary Frances; d. at Francestown, Sept. 17, 1837.]
3. JAMES BOUTWELL, [born in Brookline, April 7, 1841; m. Georgie E. Wilson of Nelson, March 17, 1863; resided in Nashua; was clerk for the Jackson Manufacturing Co.; d. of quick consumption, Nov. 11, 1868; was a pious and talented young man; his widow m. Jacob Nichols of Milford. His only child was:—

Herbert Limer, (b. at Nashua, Feb. 26, 1864, m. March 11, 1885, Carrie E. Thompson of Albion, N. Y., in which place they now reside.)]

4. EDWARD THURSTON, [b. Oct. 10, 1843, m. Jan. 1, 1868, Emily M. Edson of Brookline; resides in that town; presented the bell now in the tower of the Congregational Church; has two children:—

Grace Ellen, (b. Oct. 6, 1869.)

Gertrude L., (b. April 19, 1874.)]

5. ELLEN LOUISA, [b. June 11, 1848; d. March 6, 1850.]

RICHARD HALL came from Pelham about the year 1796, and settled on the Favor farm. This farm then belonged to Society Land, but with several others was annexed to Francestown in 1802, and so remained until the incorporation of Bennington in 1842. Richard Hall was born in Salem, N. H., July 20, 1742. He was the son of Rapha Hall, born at Bradford, Mass., Feb. 21, 1717, son of John of Bradford and Methuen, born March 22, 1674, who was the son of Dea. Richard and Martha Hall, who were in Bradford, Mass. as early as 1672. The wife of John was Mary Kimball, and the wife of Rapha, Abigail Kimball. Richard Hall married Mary Webster. She was born Nov. 20, 1742, and died in Francestown, Dec. 6, 1836. Richard died in Francestown, Oct. 18, 1834. His children were:—

1. MEHITABLE, [b. Sept. 20, 1764, resided at Salem, N. H.]
2. ABIGAIL, [b. Jan. 20, 1766, resided at Dunstable, Mass.]
3. JOHN, [b. July 25, 1767, resided in Orford.]
4. STEPHEN, [b. June 9, 1769, m. Asenath Baxter of Pelham, Nov. 5, 1792, died in Francestown, April 17, 1808. His wife d. at Peterboro'. Children were:—

Polly, (b. in Pelham, Nov. 1, 1793, d. Oct. 22, 1795.)

Betsy, (b. in Pelham, Feb. 16, 1795, d. Oct. 3, 1799.)

Polly, (b. in Society Land, now Bennington, Feb. 2, 1797, d. Sept. 28, 1799.)

Kimball, (b. in Society Land, Feb. 7, 1799, d. Oct. 12, 1799.)

Isaac Webster, (b. in Society Land, Oct. 10, 1800, m. Louis English of Orford, was a farmer in Haverhill, where he d. March 15, 1877.)

Alvah, (b. at Francestown, Nov. 14, 1802, m. Clarissa Cummings of Orford, March 31, 1830, d. at Elgin, Ill.)

John, (b. at Francestown, Nov. 7, 1804, went out west.)

Lydia K., (b. at Francestown, May 29, 1807.)]

5. EBENEZER, [b. Mar. 24, 1771, m. Mehitable Hall, his cousin, Jan. 28, 1795, she was born April 3, 1771, came with his father to Society Land, where he remained until 1815, when he removed to Orford, d. in Wentworth, Oct., 1845, his wife d. in Eden, Vt., April, 1855. Children born after leaving Pelham were:—

Hannah, (b. April 13, 1796, d. Oct. 3, 1799.)

Charlotte, (b. Jan. 20, 1798, d. Sept. 28, 1799.)

Charlotte, (b. Oct. 14, 1799, m. Robert Witherspoon in 1823, d. at Guildhall, Vt. in 1872.)

Lydia, (b. Nov. 6, 1800, d. Sept. 16, 1801.)

Stephen, (b. Oct. 31, 1802, d. Nov. 4, 1802.)

Richard, (b. March 10, 1804, m. Abigail Fifield of Orford, March 20, 1832, res. at Thetford, Vt., d. at Penacook, Feb. 22, 1873.)

Kimball, (b. Sept. 8, 1805; d. Oct. 23, 1806.)

Mary, (b. Dec. 18, 1806, unmarried.)

Jabez Holmes, (b. Sept. 13, 1808, m. Betsey S. Olmstead, Oct. 23, 1865, res. at Haverhill.)

Joshua Kimball, (b. Sept. 21, 1810, d. in 1825 at Orford.)

Ruth, (b. June 16, m. Robert Northey.)

Lydia, (b. at Orford in 1817, m. Currier Sanborn, d. at North Stratford in 1874.)]

6. MARY, [b. Sept. 8, 1773.]

7. HANNAH, [b. Oct. 1, 1775.]

8. BETSEY, [b. Sept., 1777.]

9. JUDITH, [b. Sept., 1779.]

10. RUTH, [b. April 12, 1781, m., 1st, Moses Favor of Frances-town, Aug. 20, 1812, 2nd, Benjamin Rhodes of Sharon, Mass., d. at Brookline, Feb. 25, 1862.]

11. EUNICE, [b. March 16, 1783, m. Dea. Jabez Holmes of Frances-town, Oct. 20, 1806, d. at Frances-town, June 2, 1862.]

12. LYDIA, [b. June 29, 1789, m. Ebenezer Pettee of Frances-town, Oct. 19, 1813, d. at Brookline, Jan. 5, 1868.]

JOSEPH HALL, born in Salem, Feb., 1759, was a brother of Richard Hall, and also settled in Society Land. He married Hannah Carlton in Pelham, Aug. 7, 1780, his children were:—Hannah, b. June 26, 1781; Abigail, b. June 23, 1784; Dorcas, b. Dec. 21, 1785; Polly, b. March 9,

1789; Benjamin, b. July 1 1791; Martha, b. June 16, 1793; Joseph, b. Sept. 7, 1795; Sally, b. March 20, 1798. He was hardly a citizen of Francestown.

HARDY.

HERMAN HARDY came here from Greenfield in 1828, and lived on the William Hopkins or Hardy place near the southern base of the mountain. He afterward owned and occupied the Harrison Hopkins place, now the home of Fred Hopkins. Herman Hardy was son of Benjamin, who came from Andover, Mass. and settled in Greenfield in 1800, on the farm now occupied by Sidney H. Hardy of that town. Benjamin married Phebe Dane, and they had children:—John Dane, Herman, Hiram, Phebe, Betsey, and Hannah. Herman was born July 6, 1800; married Relief Hopkins, Jan. 22, 1828; was farmer and stonemason; an industrious, respected and honest man; d. in this town, Aug. 30, 1865. His wife was born April 6, 1804, and died Oct. 19, 1875. Children:—

1. A CHILD, [b. Dec. 21, 1828, dying same day.]
2. HARRISON H., [b. Dec. 7, 1829; res. in Albany, Georgia; m., 1st, Ella S. Newton of this town, Jan. 19, 1869; m., 2nd, Fannie B. Elliot of Boston, Sept. 22, 1881.]
3. MARY JANE, [b. Oct. 4, 1831; d. Jan. 8, 1853.]
4. ROXEY G., [b. March 13, 1833; m. Franklin B. Starrett of this town, Nov. 12, 1857; d. Nov. 4, 1882.]
5. MILTON H., [b. Jan. 1, 1835; m. Mary Jane Marshall of Greenville, Aug. 14, 1862; is a stable-keeper in that town; is Post-master of Greenville.]
6. HARRIET A., [b. May 16, 1837; m. Israel D. Balch of Francestown, now of Boston, April 12, 1860.]
7. HARVEY C., [b. Dec. 24, 1838; d. Nov. 14, 1868.]
8. CHARLES A., [b. June 23, 1846; d. Aug. 4, 1848.]

LUTHER HARDY was born in Hollis, Dec. 12, 1802. His grandfather, Phineas Hardy, went from Bradford, Mass. to Hollis as early as 1752. Phineas was a soldier in the garrison at Portsmouth in 1776, and had four sons also in the army of the Revolution. His son, Jesse, father of Luther, was born in Hollis, Dec. 19, 1760, and married, 1st, Rebecca Bailey in 1788, 2nd, Rhoda Wood, who was the mother of Luther. The wife of Luther Hardy was Hannah W. Sawtelle, born in Brookline, July 8, 1810. They were married Feb. 23, 1830, and came here from Hollis in 1844. Mr. Hardy purchased first the Dea. Kidder place, upon which he lived many years, he afterward owned and lived upon the Park place, and later the place in the village now occupied by Pacific

L. Clark. He was by vocation a cooper as well as a farmer. During his residence of more than thirty-four years in this town, no man was more highly respected. He died here, Nov. 2, 1878. His wife died in Wilton, Dec. 13, 1871. Their children were:—

1. HANNAH OPHELIA, [b. in Hollis, Jan. 30, 1831, m. Pacific L. Clark of Francestown, Jan. 16, 1860, res. at Frances-town.]
2. CYNTHIA ANNA CORNELIA, [b. in Hollis, June 16, 1832, d. in Hollis, Aug. 25, 1835.]
3. FERNANDO PITT, [b. in Hollis, May 9, 1834, m., 1st, Mary Elliot of Decatur, Ill., Feb. 7, 1860. 2nd, Mrs. Maria A. Elliot, Sept. 18, 1865. 3rd, Mrs. Louisa Ward of Lovington, Ill., May 26, 1880, d. in Decatur, Feb. 23, 1883.]
4. CYNTHIA ANNA CORNELIA, [b. in Hollis, April 19, 1836, m. Henry Epps of Francestown, April 20, 1858, d. in Milford, Oct. 29, 1883.]
5. GUSTIN FLOYD, [b. in Hollis, March 14, 1838. He enlisted in the 116th Ill. Regt. and died in the army hospital in Memphis, June 12, 1863.]
6. MARGIA LOUISA, [b. in Hollis, May 21, 1840, m. George F. Pettee of Francestown, Feb. 14, 1861, d. in Francestown, May 7, 1891.]
7. SUSAN ELIZABETH, [b. in Hollis, June 9, 1842, d. May 28, 1848 in Francestown.]
8. CHARLES HENRY, [b. in Francestown, July 30, 1844, died May 31, 1848 in Francestown.]
9. FRED EUGENE, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 31, 1847, m. Nellie B. Holt of Lyndeboro', April 18, 1882, res. in Norfolk, Neb., is a dealer in horses and cattle.]
10. ELLA JOSEPHINE, [b. in Francestown, April 11, 1849, d. in Francestown, Jan. 26, 1873.]
11. EMMA FRANCELLE, [b. in Francestown, May 28, 1851, res. in Francestown, is a deressmaker.]
12. ESTELLA MARIA, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 16, 1854, d. in Francestown, March 3, 1854.]

HARRIS.

OLIVER HARRIS married Sally, youngest daughter of Dea. Nathan Savage, Feb. 3, 1835, and the same year came to live with her parents, who then occupied what is still known as the Savage place on Oak hill.

He subsequently purchased the old Haseltine house, in which he lived until 1859, when he removed to Lyndeboro', where he died Sept. 20, 1870, aged 79 years. His children were:—

1. NATHAN SAVAGE, [born in Francestown, June 17, 1836, m. Martha A. Trafton of Portsmouth, Aug. 9, 1856. He enlisted in the 16th N. H. Regt. and while in a feeble condition, fell from a transport upon which troops were being conveyed on the Mississippi river, and was drowned. The date of his death is given as Aug. 5, 1863. He left one child:—
George Trafton, (b. in Rye, March 11, 1857, m. Lizzie R. Morse, Dec. 31, 1891, res. in Milford.)]
2. SARAH E., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 3, 1840, m. Mark E. Morse of Lyndeboro', Jan. 30, 1871, resides in Lyndeboro', has two children: Harry H., born July 7, 1872; Addie C., born Sept. 29, 1879.]

HARTSHORN.

SAMUEL HARTSHORN, father of Mrs. William Parker, died in this town, Feb. 11, 1847, aged 86 years. Mary, his wife, died here, April 20, 1841, aged 84 years. The graves of the aged couple may be seen in the cemetery at Mill Village. Mrs. Parker was born at Wilton in 1796, her parents then being residents of that town.

HARVEY.

ERI HARVEY, son of Zachariah and Charlotte (Pomery) Harvey, was born in Charleston, Vt., Jan. 19, 1835. He married, first, Hannah R. Colburn of New Boston, Feb. 17, 1855. She died at Manchester, Feb. 24, 1864, and he married, second, Mary L. White of Manchester, Sept. 4, 1864. She died at Manchester, July 20, 1869, and he married, third, Angeora A. Gilbert of Francestown, Nov. 10, 1870. He came to Francestown from Manchester and purchased the Parker Bartlett place on which he now lives. He is engaged in farming and also drives a weekly express team between Manchester and this town. His children:—

1. WALTER E., [b. in Manchester, Feb. 21, 1856, m. 1st, Ella B. Reed of Manchester, July 17, 1877, 2nd, Lavinia G. Cannon of Mooars, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1887, res. at Greenfield.]
2. LESTER H., [b. in Goffstown, Aug. 24, 1860, m., Annie L. Gale of Groton, Mass., Oct. 21, 1878. She was born April 7, 1859. They lived a short time on the Willard Carter

place after which they removed to Barnstead and thence to Pittsfield. Children:—

- Jessie Emma*, (b. in Francestown, June 23, 1883.)
Walter L., (b. in Barnstead, July 29, 1886.)
Ralph C., (b. in Pittsfield, March 12, 1891.)]
3. EFFIE J., [b. in Manchester May 10, 1866, d. at Manchester, Sept. 7, 1866]
 4. ALICE G., [b. in Manchester, May 18, 1868, d. in Manchester, July 20, 1869.]
 5. ROSIE N., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 2, 1872, d. in Francestown, Aug. 18, 1873.]
 6. MARY C., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 20, 1874, m. Albert B. Stephens of Lyndeboro', Apr. 9, 1891, res. at New Boston.]
 7. ETTA A., [b. in Manchester, June 18, 1877.]
 8. GEORGE E., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 2, 1879.]
 9. NETTIE M. [b. in Francestown, March 25, 1881.]
 10. CARRIE L., [b. in Francestown, July 2, 1885.]

HASELTINE.

JAMES W. HASELTINE was born in Dracut, Mass., April, 1798. He married in 1814, Frances W. Ray, daughter of James and Mehitable (Woodbury) Ray of Mont Vernon. She was born at Mont Vernon (then the N. W. Parish of Amherst), Jan. 13, 1794, and died at Manchester, Dec. 12, 1877. Mr. Haseltine came here in 1810, and commenced the practice of law. He lived in the Dea. Fiske house sometime previous to the erection of his fine brick residence, now the home of Thomas E. Bixby. His Law Office stood on the ground between the Downes Store and the Hotel. It is now the "Hatter's Shop" owned by Charles A. Vose. James W. Haseltine was one of the men who gave the town "its fame and history and pomp of old renown". He was an able lawyer, a man of fine physique and a superior conversationalist. He died in this town, Sept. 26, 1849. His children were born in this town. They were:—

1. MARY F., [b. March 29, 1815, m. Samuel W. Punchard of Satartia, Miss., Aug. 20, 1835, died in Satartia, July 16, 1836.]
2. SARAH S., [b. Jan. 5, 1817, died in Francestown, Jan. 24, 1831.]
3. JAMES R., [b. March 30, 1819, m., 1st, Elizabeth B. Lowell of Nashua, N. H., 2nd, Elizabeth Stephenson of Saco, Maine.

He removed to Saco, Me. and went into the grocery business. He died in Manchester, Oct. 15, 1878.]

4. PETER W., [b. March 29, 1821, m. Sarah C. Marden of Mont Vernon in 1844. He removed to Manchester, where he was for some time proprietor of the Forest House and afterward of the City Hotel. Still later he built the Haseltine House, now called the Hotel Windsor. His popularity as a landlord was not exceeded in the state. From Manchester, he went to Boston, where he was for several years proprietor of the Bowdoin House. He now resides in Manchester.]
5. ARTHUR W., [b. Oct. 31, 1823, was a writing master.]
6. ADELINE, [b. Aug. 20, 1827, m. Deane F. Morse of this town, March 9, 1850, d. in Francestown, May 9, 1853.]
7. GEORGIANA, [b. July 2, 1830, d. here, Sept. 23, 1855.]

JAMES HASELTINE, generally known here as "Hatter" Haseltine, lived in the Copeland (now Cummings) house in the village as early as 1817. We are told that he had a large family but our information thereof is too meagre for an extended sketch.

HASTINGS.

JOHN WOODBURY HASTINGS was born in Mont Vernon, March 9, 1846. His father, William Hastings, died Dec. 17, 1866, aged 80 years and 4 months. His mother's maiden name was Celinda Lamson. She died June 3, 1854, aged 48 years and 9 days. John W. came here from Peterboro', in 1884. He lived first on the George Whitfield place and has since occupied several places in this town. He married Almira A., daughter of George Whitfield of this town, Nov. 27, 1879. He has followed the vocation of a farmer. Children:—

1. GEORGE EDWARD, [born at Francestown, died when 3 days old.]
2. ALVIRA NATALIE AUGUSTA, [b. at Francestown, Sept. 26, 1881.]
3. EFFIE ETTA, [b. at Francestown, June 10, 1889.]

HAYWARD.

PETER HAYWARD m. Ruth Rutter, and was the first settler of Surry about 1752. He was b. in Mendon, Mass. He was "son of William, son of Jonathan, son of William". The family was first located in Dedham, Mass. The 5th child of Peter and Ruth was Silvanus, b. in Westmoreland (now Surry), May 16, 1757. Silvanus m. Olive Met-

calf of Wrentham, Mass., lived in Surry, and afterwards in Gilsum. Their 4th child was Dea. Amherst Hayward, b. in Surry, Nov. 18, 1788. The last named m., 1st, Betsey Cole of Orange, Mass.; 2nd, her sister, Polly Cole: 3d, Sarah Fish, the last marriage occuring Dec. 18, 1827.

REV. SYLVANUS HAYWARD, A. M., their son, was b. in Gilsum, Dec. 3, 1828; was graduated from Dartmouth College with high honors, 1853; soon after came to Francestown and was Principal of the Academy for several years, and one of the best in all its history (see Academy Chapter); then became Principal of Pembroke Academy: went thence to be Pastor of the Congregational Church of Dunbarton, where he was ordained Oct. 9, 1861. He was dismissed from this pasporate May 1, 1866, to accept that of the Cong. Church, South Berwick, Maine. Thence, after a few years, he went south and was Professor of Mathematics in Fisk University. Then (1875) returning to Gilsum, his native place, he was acting Pastor of the Cong. Church there several years, during which he completed and published the excellent History of that town. Dec. 28, 1880, Rev. Prof. Hayward was installed Pastor of the "Evangelical Free Church", Globe Village, Mass. Mr. Hayward is one of the most able and scholarly men,—one of the greatest worth,—and one having strong convictions, and ready ability to defend them.

He married, 1st, Harriet Elvira Eaton of Middleboro', Mass., Nov. 23, 1853, who d. March 2, 1890; m., 2d, Lucy A. Keays of South Berwick, Me., Dec, 17, 1891. Children:—

1. ARTHUR JAMESON, [b. in Francestown, Sept. 14, 1854; d. Sept. 12, 1855.]
2. BELL, [b. in Francestown, July 1, 1856.]
3. GRACE, [b. in Pembroke, Aug. 27, 1858; d. in Southbridge, Mass., Feb. 23, 1891.]
4. PAUL, [b. in Dunbarton, Oct. 16, 1863; d. in South Berwick, Aug. 28, 1873.]
5. JOHN STARK, [b. in South Berwick, Nov. 28, 1866; d. there, Aug. 18, 1873.]

HEARD.

ZACHARIAH¹ HEARD, believed to be the American ancestor of the family, was a clothier, and in 1707 purchased a homestead and shop on the Watertown road in Cambridge, Mass. There is a tradition that he was in early life a sailor in the English navy. There is evidence that he left Cambridge and settled in Wayland in 1710. He was chosen constable in Wayland in 1716, and in 1723 he was chosen selectman. His wife was Silena Brown, daughter of Maj. Thomas Brown of Wayland. It is thought by some that Zachariah had several brothers, who

hounds, it is said, came back to the settlement with his throat partly cut, thereby telling it is believed a pathetic story of the last resort of a starving man. Sarah (Sargent) Henderson came to this town to reside in 1848, and occupied the Moses Jellison place. She removed to Vermont, where she remained one year, after which she returned to reside in this town. Her second husband was Joshua Jones of New Boston. She died in Francestown, Aug. 22, 1885. David Henderson died at Vermont Colony, Eaton Co., Mich. His children were:—

1. LYDIA JANE, [b. in New Boston, Feb. 21, 1823, d. in New Boston, June 18, 1823.]
2. JOHN, [b. in New Boston, May 16, 1824, m. Esther Quimby of Weare, res. in Vermont Colony, Mich.]
3. ELIAS, [born in New Boston, March 22, 1825, died in New Boston, Sept. 9, 1830.]
4. ALONZO, [b. in New Boston, March 20, 1828. He was a captain in an Indiana regiment during the late war, was married and lived in Indiana and died in that state.]
5. RODNEY D., [b. in New Boston, April 1, 1830, m. Elizabeth Woodward of Francestown, has resided for brief periods in this town, now resides in Massachusetts.]
6. DANIEL S., [b. April 1, 1832, m. Rebecca Freeze Jellison, Feb. 16, 1861. She was born in Argyle, Maine, April 13, 1839, and is a sister of Moses Jellison of this town. Mr. Henderson came here when nineteen years of age, and with the exception of a short time spent in California has since resided in this town. He is by trade a painter, but has also followed other vocations with notable industry and success. His children are:—

John J., (b. in Francestown, March 5, 1862, m. Ada Parkinson of Dunbarton, June 25, 1884, lives on the Hutchinson place which was formerly occupied by his father, is now employed in the soapstone shop at Greenfield. His children are:—Grace May, born in Goffstown, June 16, 1885; Clara Rena, b. in Francestown, Nov. 8, 1888.)

Daniel R., (b. in Francestown, Aug. 22, 1863, m. Emily L. Whittaker of Hancock, March 31, 1883. Previous to purchasing his present residence, he owned and occupied the Fairbanks cottage in Mill Village. He was for several years employed at the soapstone quarry in which he was the victim of the most thrilling accident known in its his-

tory. On the 4th of October, 1886 several of the workmen finished drilling two deep holes in a projection of hard rock known among soapstone quarrymen as "a bull head". The top of this projection upon which the work was performed was about thirteen feet above the bottom of the part of the quarry's pit in which they were engaged, being near its southern end. On the following morning both of the holes were heavily loaded and the fuse was duly lighted but the powder in both failed to ignite and hence it became necessary to remove the tamping. The work of "drilling out" one of the holes was assigned to Mr. Henderson and Mr. John Morrill. This hole was quite near the edge of the projection and was much deeper than the other, which was soon drilled out by other workmen. While Mr. Henderson and Morrill were employed as directed, the former holding the drill and the latter wielding the sledge, the powder with which the hole was charged ignited, a terrific explosion followed and two large pieces of rock weighing, it was estimated, respectively three and four tons, together with numerous fragments were blown into the air. Mr. Morrill was standing a few feet from Mr. Henderson (who was sitting upon a stool with his back toward the edge of the projection) and escaped with slight injuries, but the latter was carried up by the larger piece of rock a number of feet, and, after turning a complete somersault, fell to the bottom of the pit, where, with singular good fortune, he alighted upon his feet. Probably not one of those who saw Mr. Henderson in the midst of that terrible blast believed that he would survive the catastrophe, but upon examination it was found that, with the exception of severe but not permanent injuries (caused by the powder and tamping) to his eyes, his wounds were confined to his arms and hands, which were so badly shattered and mangled however as to render necessary the amputation of both arms four inches below the elbow, and Mr. Henderson having a robust constitution and a sturdy organism, survived with unimpaired health and unshattered nerves, and now with the aid of an ingenious appliance consisting of a "harness", hook and pinchers, he displays a

remarkable degree of self-reliance. He was chosen a door-keeper of the House of Representatives at Concord in the winter of 1893, and was re-chosen in 1895, and so successful was he in the performance of his duties and in gaining the confidence, sympathy and friendship of the members of the Legislature that the following Concurrent Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate and House of Representatives of New Hampshire, on Friday, March 29, 1895.

RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be informed that it is the wish of the New Hampshire Legislature, that they use their influence in securing for Daniel R. Henderson the position of door-keeper in the House of Representatives of the United States.

He has also been twice elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association in this town. He was appointed a county justice by Gov. Tuttle, and was made a state justice by Gov. Smith. His children are:—Gertrude Rebecca, born in Francestown, Feb. 13, 1884; Freddie Daniel, born in Francestown, May 1, 1886.)

Susan Maria, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 31, 1866, m. Adam Lorge of Germany, Nov. 28, 1891. Her child, Franz Henderson Lorge was born in Francestown, Oct. 22, 1892.)]

7. MARIA B., [b. in Highgate, Vt., May 11, 1835, m. Lysander Wilkins of Highgate, Vt. in 1853. She resided for many years in this town, and died here, Dec. 22, 1878. Her only child, Sarah J., was born at Highgate, Vt., July 3, 1854, is the wife of Samuel Stevens of this town.]

HIGHLAND.

JOHN HIGHLAND settled quite early near the Bryant place. The house in which he lived stood about thirty rods westward of the Bryant house. He was made surveyor of highways in 1788. The Highlands were doubtless of Scotch extraction. John resided in Windham previous to his coming to Francestown. He married Sarah Barnet of Londonderry, probably a relative of Samuel Barnet, who lived on the Wilson farm and who was killed by a falling tree, June 13, 1796. John Highland died in this town, Mar. 7, 1802 in his 40th year. Of his children, we learn in the church-yard, that John Barnet Highland, son of John and Sarah; died in the 5th year of his age, also that David Campbell

date of death not being apparent, and we learn from another source, that a child of John was buried here, Nov., 1791. His children of whom we have some knowledge were:—

1. JAMES, [d. in Hartland, Vt.]
2. JOHN BARNET, [b. in Francestown, March 7, 1796, was a soldier from Windham in the war of 1812.]
3. THOMAS, [m. Sally Palmer of Langdon, d. in Langdon.]
4. IRA, [b. Oct. 2, 1802, resided in Windham, d. Apr. 8, 1828.]

HILL.

DAVID W. HILL lived on the place now occupied by his son, Edmund N. Hill. He was born in Candia, Sept. 14, 1809, being the son of Josiah and Sara (Wilson) Hill of that place. He came here in 1827 with his mother, who was then the widow of John Dustin, her second husband. He married Mary L. Shedd, Oct. 27, 1842. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Lucy (Parker) Shedd of Chelmsford, Mass., where she was born April 13, 1813. Mr. Hill was a farmer, honest, reliable, and not a stranger to hard work. He died here, Aug. 17, 1884. His wife died in this town, April 1, 1883. Their children were born in this town:—

1. FREDERICK L., [b. Aug. 7, 1843, died here, Oct. 27, 1844.]
2. LAURA G., [born Dec. 22, 1844, m. Rodney H. Wilder of Peterboro', March 6, 1873, res. in Francestown.]
3. ELIZA, [b. Oct. 17, 1846, d. in Francestown, May 18, 1862.]
4. DAVID DALTON, [b. Jan. 16, 1848, m. Mary A. Mudgett of New Boston, March 9, 1876, d. in New Boston, Nov. 7, 1878.]
5. EDMUND N., [b. Feb. 16, 1850, m. Sarah A. Brown of Goffstown. Only child, born here, is:—
David Ernest, (b. Dec. 11, 1889.)]
6. JUSTUS W., [b. March 26, 1852, d. in Francestown, Nov. 10, 1852.]
7. HIRAM L., [b. Oct. 17, 1854, d. in Francestown, Sept. 20, 1869.]
8. HUMPHREY W., [b. Oct. 17, 1854, res. at Orange Park, Florida.]

HODGE.

SAMUEL HODGE was the son of Samuel Hodge of Kittery, Maine. The latter served nearly through the war of the Revolution, and afterward became the master of a ship which when on a voyage to Spain went down with all on board.

SAMUEL HODGE came to Francestown from Kittery, Me. in the year 1790. He married Hannah Andrews of Hillsboro'. She was the daughter of Isaac and Lucy (Perkins) Andrews "of Ipswich, Mass". Isaac Andrews was one of the early settlers of Hillsboro', where he served as town-clerk and selectman besides being a deacon of the church, and justice of the peace. Samuel Hodge was a harness maker, and was a man of enterprise, he built the house now owned by Augustus H. Bixby, and that owned by William Butterfield (in the village), and was the owner of considerable real estate elsewhere in the town. He was post-master for many years and was justice of the peace. He was born Apr. 9, 1769, and died in Francestown, Dec. 27, 1852. His wife died in Francestown, April 4, 1836. Children all born in Francestown:—

1. SAMUEL, JR., [b. Sept. 17, 1792, d. May 10, 1806.]
2. PERKINS, [b. Feb. 9, 1795, m. Rebecca Pinkerton of Derry, was a merchant, d. in Sartartia, Miss., March 14, 1837.]
3. BETSEY, [b. March 19, 1797, m. Capt. James Martin of Francestown, d. in Francestown, May, 1835.]
4. JAMES H., [b. Apr. 19, 1799, m. Mary Brown of Providence, R. I., was a merchant in Franklin, Mo., where he died April 21, 1840, was the father of Thomas Hodge, who once lived in this town.]
5. LEVI, [b. Sept. 19, 1801, m. Mary Brown of Westmoreland, was a harness and trunk-maker, d. in Nashua, N. H., June 21, 1850.]
6. HANNAH, [b. March 15, 1804, d. Sept. 27, 1850 in Francestown.]
7. SAMUEL HODGE, 3RD, [b. July 7, 1806, d. April 9, 1808.]
8. GEORGE W., [b. Dec. 20, 1809, m. Charlotte Kimball of Nashua, res. in Minneapolis, Minn., is by trade a harness-maker.]
9. SOPHIA A., [b. March 26, 1812, d. in Francestown, Sept. 7, 1848.]
10. FREDERICK W., [b. Dec. 4, 1814, was a merchant in Sartartia, Miss., where he died Oct. 18, 1835.]

11. **MARION DILL**, [b. Feb. 6, 1816, m. Lucinda Child of Francestown, June 24, 1846. Mr. Hodge is a harness-maker. He has always resided in Francestown and has from early life taken part in public affairs, has represented the town in the Legislature, and has been moderator of town-meeting, post-master, and is justice of the peace, is a public spirited, large hearted man. Only child:—

Frederick Augustus, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 18, 1850. m. Carrie E. Webster of Clorinda, Iowa, Nov. 11, 1884, res. in Pine City, Pine Co., Minn., where he for a number of years held the office of county auditor, and was in 1894 elected state senator. He has shown good abilities and has been eminently and worthily successful.)]

12. **MEHITABLE B.**, [b. Oct. 31, 1820, m. George A. Hanscomb of Milford, Nov. 25, 1849, d. at Milford, Oct. 3, 1858.]

HODGMAN.

ABRAHAM HODGMAN came here from Brookline about the year 1820. He lived several years in the mill house at Pleasant pond, and afterward built for himself a house near where the Amos Whittemore house now stands, in which he dwelt a number of years. His wife was Lydia Straw of Deering. She died in this town, March 26, 1858, aged 71 years. Mr. Hodgman survived her and died at Goffstown. Their children were:—

1. **JOHN**, [married and moved to Bangor, Me., was a carpenter and a superior workman, d. at Oldtown.]
2. **MEHITABLE**, [married Stephen Fifield, who, after her death, m. her sister, Caroline.]
3. **SAMUEL**, [married and removed to Lyndeboro', was killed by lightning.]
4. **CAROLINE**, [m., 1st, ——— Blood, 2nd, Stephen Fifield.]
5. **REUBIN**, [died at Manchester.]
6. **MARY ANN**, [b. at New Boston, married, 1st, Augustus Robins of this town, Sept. 29, 1847, res. in this town many years, after which she removed to Wilton.]

HOGG

came from the Scotch part of Ireland about 1754, and settled in Londonderry. They were vigorous Schtchmen and stiff Presbyterians. They were sons of James Hogg, who "died in the old country". James, son of Robert, grandson of James, was the oldest of thirteen children; was b. about 1749; m. Jennett Morrison; came to this town about 1780; was selectman, 1786, 1787, 1788; was on the "committe to consider the New Constitution" in 1788; was a man of mark in town, and of strong religious character; was on the first list of buyers of pews in the old church; was a cousin of Hugh Hogg, (son of Joseph) whose name was changed to Hugh Moore; moved to Acworth; subsequently to Warrensville, Ohio, and beyond this we have no knowledge. His home in this town is now the residence of Samuel Abbott.

HOLMES.

MAJOR OLIVER HOLMES, son of Ebenezer and Sarah, and grandson of Samuel and Mary Holmes, was born in Dedham, Mass., May 4, 1740, he married Bethiah Morse, July 25, 1763. She was born in Dedham, March 12, 1744, and was the daughter of Ezra and Bethiah (Lewis) Morse of Dedham. Oliver came to Francestown in 1770, and is said to have "cut the first tree felled on the Park farm", south of the village, on which he settled. He was "out twice in the Revolutionary war", and was a staunch patriot, he was moreover a man perhaps second to none of the early settlers of the town in ability and influence. He held many offices of trust and was ready and forceful when important measures were pending. In the affairs of the church as well as in secular matters, he was a power. He had moreover an earnest liking for whatever pertained to the military, which was doubtless acquired during his life in camp. We are told that "military meetings were held at Major Holmes'", also that the Major wore for a military suit "a white coat trimmed with black, a light blue mixed vest, or sometimes one of white marseilles with great pockets, deer-skin breeches, silver buckles, both shoe and knee, and a cocked hat with silver trimmings". He wore crape on his arm a whole month as a badge of mourning for General Washington. Major Oliver Holmes died at Francestown, Sept. 26, 1806, his wife died in Francestown, May 11, 1808. Children were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Dec. 27, 1763, d. in Francestown, July 31, 1777.]
2. REBECCA, [b. Feb. 12, 1766, d. in Francestown, June 27, 1804.]
3. BELINDA, [b. July 14, 1769, d. in Francestown, Feb., 1833.]
4. BETHIAH, [b. Dec. 19, 1772, died in Francestown, Aug. 1, 1777.]
5. HANNAH, [b. July 24, 1775, d. in Francestown, Dec. 20, 1775.]

Dublin in 1848. He died in Wilton leaving a son, Frank M., who resides in Bennington and now bears the name of Twitchell.)

Cynthia, (b. in Francestown, married James Crombie of New Boston, d. in Francestown, Aug. 3, 1840, aged 30 years.)

Lewis, (b. in Francestown, m. Mittie Osgood of Warner in 1838, removed to Warner, where he became prominent and was elected to the Legislature, d. in Warner.)

Mason, (b. in Francestown, died here, Nov. 28, 1843, aged 28 years.)]

6. DAVID, [b. in Francestown, m. Anna Dustin of Francestown, Jan. 31, 1811, lived on the Joseph Manahan place, died here, March 4, 1827, aged 43 years. We have the names of three of his children:—

Harrison, (b. in Francestown, m. Mahala Burt of Nashua in 1842.)

Henry, (b. in Francestown, removed early in life.)

David, (b. in Francestown, d. here April 24, 1824.)]

EBENEZER HOLMES, who was not known to be a relative of Oliver and Enoch, purchased real estate here in 1794. His home was doubtless near where Charles Vose's house now stands. He went to Utica, N. Y. about the year 1806. He married Hannah Elwell of this town, Nov. 24, 1794. Their children were:—

1. HANNAH, [b. Sept. 12, 1795, died March 4, 1799.]
2. WARREN, [b. April 6, 1798.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. Dec. 4, 1799.]
4. CHARLOTTE, [b. Oct. 27, 1802, d. Dec. 26, 1804.]
5. LUTHER, [b. Dec. 22, 1805.]

JABEZ HOLMES, brother of Enoch and Oliver, settled on the Thomas Ordway place south-west of Clark village. His wife was Sarah French. He was active in town affairs and filled many town offices, he died in Francestown, May 11, 1824. Children were:—

1. RICHARD, [born July 14, 1778, m. Polly Lewis of Francestown.]
2. JABEZ, [b. Sept. 13, 1780, m. Eunice Hall of Francestown, Oct. 20, 1806. This most excellent man lived and died in Francestown, his home being the present residence of Samuel Stevens. He was for thirty-four years deacon of the

3. **NATHAN OTIS**, [b. in Temple, June 16, 1843, m. Fanny A. Wright of New Boston, Feb. 1, 1870. Mr. Holt was a carpenter, as well as a farmer. He was a soldier in the 16th Regt. in the war of the Rebellion, and received a pension. He was also a zealous and prominent mason, and was once master of the lodge in this town. He died at his home, Feb. 1, 1892. Children:—

Arthur Warren, [b. in Francestown, Nov. 19, 1871, is a merchant's clerk in New Boston.)

Perley Dexter, (b. in Francestown, June 7, 1873, res. with his mother in this town.)]

DEA. STEPHEN HOLT removed from Greenfield to New Boston in 1856, and came to Francestown from the latter place in 1860. His home in this town was the farm on which his son, John A. Holt, now lives. He was born in Greenfield, April 10, 1810. His wife was Sarah Spalding. She was born in Lyndeboro', June 2, 1820. They were married June 6, 1839. Dea. Holt was deacon of the Presbyterian Church in New Boston, and held the same office in the church in this town. He died here, Nov. 24, 1879. His wife died in this town, March 30, 1890. Their children:—

1. **STEPHEN HENRY**, [b. in Greenfield, Feb. 11, 1840. He was a soldier in Co. K, 5th N. H. Regt. and died of a wound received in battle, in Washington, D. C., June 22, 1864.]

2. **GEORGE P.**, [b. in Greenfield, Sept. 14, 1841, m. Mary C. Symonds, April 24, 1866, is a farmer, res. in Greenfield, where he has served upon the board of selectmen.]

3. **JOHN A.**, [b. Dec. 22, 1842, res. in Francestown, is a most excellent Christian man.]

4. **FRANCES A.**, [b. Aug. 29, 1844 in Greenfield, m. John M. Duncklee of Greenfield, Jan. 1, 1873. He died in 1875 in Greenfield, and she soon after came to this town to live. She removed to Stoneham, which is now her place of residence. Her children are:—Cynthia M., born in Greenfield, Sept 21, 1873; Sarah Frances, born in Francestown, Feb. 16, 1876.]

5. **SARAH E.**, [b. in Greenfield, Aug. 18, 1847, res in Francestown.]

6. **CHARLES W.**, [b. in Greenfield, July 21, 1853, d. in Greenfield, Aug. 13, 1854.]

7. CHARLES S., [b. in New Boston, Feb. 2, 1858, d. in New Boston, June 18, 1858.]
8. WALTER P., [b. in Francestown, March 4, 1862, is a milk dealer in Revere, Mass.]

HOPKINS.

ROBERT HOPKINS, who settled on the Gibson place as early as 1760, was the youngest of four brothers of Scotch ancestry, who emigrated from the North of Ireland. John, the oldest, settled in Londonderry in 1730. His wife was Elizabeth Dinsmore, daughter of John Dinsmore of whom mention has been made in this work. Two of their children, James and Margaret, were born in Ireland. The former spent his last years in this town. James, one of the four brothers, married and reared a family in Londonderry. The fourth brother, whose name cannot be ascertained, became identified with the Scotch settlers of Maine, where his descendants are numerous. Robert Hopkins married Martha ——— and lived in Windham a few years. Here his wife died, and he married Eleanor Wilson, who was the mother of his children. He was a very devout man and was known as "Deacon Robert" since he held the office of deacon in the church in Windham and in the Presbyterian Church of this town. Some of the earliest religious meetings in Francestown were held in his barn in which the ordinance of baptism was administered. He died in this town in the year 1788. His children were all born at Windham. They were:—

1. ELIZABETH, [b. April 16, 1740.]
2. SARAH, [b. June 24, 1742.]
3. JAMES, [b. July 11, 1746. He lived here a few years. A child of James Hopkins was buried here in April, 1788, and another in Feb., 1793. He doubtless lived with his father upon the Gibson place.]
4. ROBERT, JR., [b. July 7, 1752.]
5. BOYD, [b. Aug. 17, 1755, m. Jane Burns of New Boston, removed to Antrim in 1794, was a farmer, d. in Antrim, Sept. 26, 1833. He was the father of twelve children, six of whom were doubtless born in this town. His children were:—
Patty, (b. Dec. 27, 1783, m. Nathaniel Griffin, d. in 1827.)
Solomon, (b. Sept. 8, 1785, m. Sarah Temple, Dec. 26, 1811, moved to Alstead, where he died in 1852.)
Elizabeth, (b. Aug. 25, 1787, m. William Wilkins of Antrim July 20, 1826, d. Feb. 3, 1856.)

Jane, (b. Aug. 12, 1789, d. unm. in 1820.)

Hannah, (b. May 28, 1791, m. Charles Cavender of Greenfield, July 6, 1822, d. in Antrim, Sept. 29, 1834.)

Polly, (b. May 4, 1793, d. in childhood.)

Sally, (b. in Antrim, May 14, 1795, m. Joshua Foster of Hancock, Oct. 8, 1816, died in Hancock in 1823.)

Eleanor W., (b. in Antrim, April 19, 1797, m. William Cavender, and removed to Fairfield, Mich., where she died in 1839.)

Nancy, (b. in Antrim, May 11, 1799, d. aged 20 years.)

Robert B., (b. in Antrim, June 16, 1803, m. Caroline Rugg of Ringe, Dec. 23, 1834, res. in Antrim.)

Polly, (b. in Antrim, Dec. 11, 1805, m. John Peabody of Antrim, Dec. 31, 1829.)

Fanny, (b. in Antrim, Feb. 12, 1809, m. Benjamin Tuttle of Hillsboro', Jan. 29, 1833, d. in Hillsboro' in 1840.)]

JAMES HOPKINS was the son of John and Elizabeth (Dinsmore) Hopkins, who came from Ireland in the year 1730, and settled on land which had been given to his father-in-law, Samuel Dinsmore, and on which the latter had built a stone house, which they jointly occupied. The front door-stone of this house was on the present line between Derry and Londonderry. John Hopkins made a will Jan 19, 1778, in which bequests were made to his wife, Elizabeth, and to his "loving grand-sons, William, Ebenezer and David, sons of James Hopkins late of Franchestown, dec.", also to his "loving grand-daughters, Mary Balch, Alice, Naomi, Ruth and Elizabeth, daughters of James Hopkins late of Franchestown". His daughter, Margaret, who married Arthur Nesmith of Londonderry, also received a bequest, and likewise her two sons. John is known to have had four children born in Londonderry:—John, Robert, Nancy and Ruth. We have previously stated that James and Margaret were born in Ireland. It is said of John Hopkins the emigrant, that "he lived till after Feb. 5, 1779." James Hopkins must have come here quite early since he was not living in 1778. We are informed that his sons with their mother, whose maiden name we have not been able to ascertain, lived for a few years in the house now owned by Webster Duncklee. James Hopkins lived in this town but a short time if he indeed had a permanent residence here. His children were doubtless all mentioned in his father's will and if so they were:—William, Ebenezer, David, Mary Balch, Alice, Naomi and Ruth. The last named married John Mellin of this town, Jan. 31, 1792.

WILLIAM HOPKINS, son of James, was born in Londonderry, Dec. 4, 1762, and came here with his mother when quite young. He joined the Revolutionary army when a mere boy. While in New Jersey he on one occasion "rowed General Washington across the Delaware river" and doubtless by his youth and readiness of speech and action made a good impression upon the great commander since Washington gave the young soldier, ere he took his leave, a small book, which was long treasured by Mr. Hopkins. He married Rachel Brewster and settled on the Hardy place near the southern base of the mountain, where he died July 5, 1850. Children born here:—

1. EBENEZER, [b. April 26, 1790, m. Mary N. Ramsey of Greenfield, Dec. 26, 1815. He lived on the home place and on other places in this town. He died here, Oct. 31, 1861. His wife was born Feb. 19, 1794, and died in Francestown, June 29, 1879. Their children were born in this town. They were:—

William Harrison, (b. Oct. 23, 1816, m., 1st, Frances B. Cram of Francestown, March 29, 1840, 2nd, Emeline D. (McAlvin) Preston of Antrim, March 6, 1873. Mr. Hopkins served upon the board of selectmen, being trusted and respected by his townsmen. He lived on the Campbell place on Oak hill and afterward on the Herman Hardy place now the home of his son. His wife died in this town, June 1, 1870. He also died in Francestown, July 26, 1886. Their children were born in this town. They were:—Charles Monroe, b. Feb. 16, 1841, d. Aug. 10, 1841; Marion Frances, b. July 22, 1842, d. July 27, 1850; Fred Harrison, born April 29, 1855, m. Minnie A. Richardson of Mont Vernon, Nov. 23, 1878. He is an enterprising farmer, living upon the place last held by his father. His children were all born in Francestown as follows,—Marion Frances, b. June 8, 1881, died Jan. 11, 1885; Eveline, born Sept. 1, 1882; Willard Harrison, b. Sept. 5, 1884; Carrie Estella, born March 1, 1886; Bessie Gray, b. March 27, 1891.)

Margaret Adeline, (b. July 29, 1823, m. Joseph M. Aiken of Deering, June 24, 1852, res. in Everett, Mass.)]

2. JOHN, [b. Aug. 27, 1792, m. Mary Hopkins, Sept. 19, 1822, was a physician, practiced at Sunapee and at Newport, d. in Vineland, N. J.]

3. POLLY, [b. Sept. 8, 1794, d. in Francestown, Aug. 13, 1810.]
4. ROXY, [b. Jan. 31, 1797, m. Jabez Cram of Francestown, Dec. 4, 1817, d. in Francestown, Jan. 27, 1881.]
5. WILLIAM, JR., [b. Dec. 4, 1799, m., 1st, Nancy Balch of this town, Nov. 13, 1827, 2d, Lois Carson of New Boston, Sept. 15, 1840. He lived on the farm now owned by Thomas Averill. He died here, April 2, 1859. His children were all born in this town. They were:—
Orra Ann, (b. Aug. 23, 1835, m. Ambrose Gould of Greenfield, Nov. 28, 1877, res. in Greenfield.)
William Cleaves, (b. Aug. 16, 1837, m. Lucetta Wood of Manchester, Oct. 18, 1859, res. in Nashua, and is by vocation a belt maker. He enlisted in 1861 in the N. H. Light Battery in which he served three years.)
George Washington, (b. June 10, 1841, m., 1st., Susan M. Ames of Francestown, Aug. 3, 1868, 2nd, Ada F. Russell of Nashua, Oct. 11, 1873. He enlisted in the 5th N. H. Regt., Sept. 21, 1861, and participated in all of the battles of the Peninsular Campaign. He was discharged Dec. 30, 1862, being greatly reduced by a sickness, which nearly proved fatal. He is by vocation a carpenter, and res. in Medford, Mass.)
Nancy Jane, (b. Oct. 31, 1842, m. James Colburn of Francestown, June 7, 1865, res. in Medford, Mass.)
Charles Henry, (b. March 20, 1844, is a carpenter, res. in Medford, Mass.)
Harvey Augustus, (b. March 11, 1846, m. Jennie E. Hoyt of Francestown, Nov. 27, 1873, is a carpenter and builder, and has been quite successful in his vocation. He now resides in Medford, Mass. His only child is:—Clesson A., b. in Nashua, Nov. 14, 1874.)
Frank Harwood, (b. Dec. 4, 1851, m. Emily C. Averill of Mont Vernon, March 10, 1875, res. in Mont Vernon, is by vocation a carpenter.)]
6. ISAAC BREWSTER, [b. March 9, 1803, d. March 20, 1803.]
7. RELIEF, [b. April 6, 1804, m. Herman Hardy of Greenfield, Jan. 22, 1828, died in East Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 19, 1875.]

8. LEVI, [b. Aug. 28, 1806, m. Mary A. French of Thomaston, Maine, Nov. 15, 1829, lived in Boston, d. in Francestown, March 9, 1870.]
9. PERKINS WOODBURY, [b. May 30, 1810, m. Almira Hardy of Greenfield, Nov. 18, 1835, lived a few years on the Burnham place near Brennan brook, here two of his children, Abbie Frances and Angeline, were born and died. He removed to Stoddard and from there to Greenfield, where he died Feb. 22, 1885.]

EBENEZER HOPKINS was also a son of James Hopkins, he settled a short distance southward of the home of his brother, William, near the the old road at the southern base of the mountain. He married, Dec. 13, 1792, Lucy Deane, sister of George Deane of this town. She died here, Dec. 12, 1852, aged 80 years. He died in Francestown, Sept. 3, 1842, aged 77 years. His children, all of whom were born in this town, were:—

1. LUCY, [b. March 20, 1794, m. Peter Farnum of Francestown, June 6, 1818, d. in Francestown, June 5, 1876.]
2. NATHANIEL DEANE, [b. June 30, 1796, d. July 13, 1820 in this town.]
3. BETSEY, [b. Oct. 5, 1798, m. Charles H. Starrett of Gray, Maine, where she died.]
4. SALLY, [b. April 20, 1801, d. in Francestown, Dec. 17, 1848, aged forty-seven years.]
5. HORACE, [b. July 25, 1803, m. Susan Balch of Francestown, Sept. 29, 1830. He was a farmer and lived on the place now occupied by his son, Nathaniel Deane Hopkins. He was a captain in the militia, and was a man of unquestioned honesty and industry. He died May 20, 1878 in this town. His children, all born in this town, were:—
Sarah Frances, (b. Sept. 3, 1831, m. Daniel F. Patch of Francestown, May 7, 1850, d. in Francestown, Feb. 17, 1865.)]
Nathaniel Deane, (b. Sept. 10, 1834, m. Nellie Gilman of Francestown, Jan. 1, 1863. His only child, Mary Eliza, was born in this town, June 27, 1870.)
Harvey Monroe Dickey, (b. April 26, 1845, m. Mattie A. Atwood of this town, Oct. 13, 1872, is a carpenter, res. in Manchester, has two children.)
6. JAMES, [b. Sept. 8, 1805, d. here, June 17, 1843.]

7. ABIGAIL E., [b. Oct. 15, 1807, m. Kimball Farnum of Francestown, Nov., 1830, d. at Wilton, Me. in 1891.]
8. RUTH, [b. April 28, 1810, m. John Mellen of Plainfield, Vt. in 1845, res. in Plainfield, Vt.]
9. EBENEZER, [b. March 24, 1813, was captain of the "new" military company organized here. He died in this town, June 7, 1837.]
10. MARY, [b. May 25, 1815, m. Allen Nutting of Francestown, April 28, 1835, d. in Francestown, Oct. 8, 1891.]

DAVID HOPKINS, brother of William and Ebenezer, lived here a short time after his marriage, and we think it quite proper that his family should receive mention in this work. He was born in Londonderry, June 25, 1767, and married Polly Fellows, Jan. 31, 1792. She was born in Thomaston, Conn., Dec. 25, 1767. Mr. Hopkins removed with his family to Antrim in 1794, and in 1800 went to Plainfield, Vt. He enlisted in the war of 1812, and died in the hospital at French Mills, Canada in 1814. His wife returned to Francestown shortly after he joined the army. She died in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 15, 1853. It is said of David Hopkins that he had two sons in the war of 1812, and eleven grandsons in the Union army in the late war. Children were:—

1. DAVID, JR., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 25, 1792, m. Barbary Low, was in the war of 1812, after which he settled in Freedom, N. Y., and d. in 1839.]
2. LOIS, [b. Jan. 27, 1794, m. Joseph Gunney and settled in St. Johnsbury, Vt., d. in Somerville, Mass., May 4, 1880.]
3. MARY, [twin sister of Lois, m. Dr. John Hopkins of Francetown, d. at Vineland, N. J., Dec. 10, 1875.]
4. BETSEY, [b. in Antrim, Oct. 17, 1796, d. of spotted fever at Plainfield, Vt., Feb. 13, 1811.]
5. ABNER FISHER, [born in Antrim, May 14, 1798, m., 1st, Almeda Rand, 2nd, Mrs. Sarah Clay, was a soldier in the war of 1812, d. in Charlestown, Mass., June 25, 1867.]
6. LATTA, [b. in Plainfield, Vt., July 5, 1800, m., 1st, Simeon Fletcher of Greenfield, 2nd, Benjamin Bailey of Greenfield, d. in Waukon, Iowa, Sept. 30, 1867.]
7. LAWSON, [b. in Plainfield, Sept. 22, 1802, m. Eliza Smith of Boston, d. in Boston, Dec., 1834.]
8. LUCY, [b. in Plainfield, Aug. 24, 1804, d. in Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 23, 1805.]

9. JAMES, [b. June 18, 1806 in Montpelier, Vt., m. Harriet Watson of Northwood, March 25, 1827, res. in Lowell.]
10. JOHN, [twin brother of James; m., 1st, Lydia A. Spear of Freedom, N. Y., 2nd, Parthenia Humphrey of Charlestown, Mass., 3rd, Lucy Bryant of Charlestown, d. in Charlestown, March 19, 1874.]
11. PHILANDER, [b. in Montpelier, Aug. 12, 1808, m., 1st, Mariam R. Gipson of Hampden, Me., 2nd, Caroline E. Rand of Chichester, d. in Chichester, Aug. 29, 1875.]
12. ELIHU HIBBARD, [b. in Montpelier, April 11, 1811, m. Susan Watkins of Portsmouth, was killed in a railroad accident at Sonoma, O., Feb. 3, 1858.]
13. ELIZA, [b. in Francestown, July 23, 1813, m. Phineas Davis, d. in Somerville, Mass., April 11, 1881.]

PERKINS WOODBURY HOPKINS, son of Perkins Woodbury Hopkins, was born in Francestown, Jan 12, 1839, and removed with his parents to Greenfield when a child. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion, being enrolled in Co. G, 13th Regt. N. H. Vols., Aug. 12, 1862, and discharged June 21, 1865. He married Abbie C. Hardy, Jan. 1, 1867. She was born in Greenfield, April, 1840. Mr. Hopkins came to Francestown soon after his marriage and lived on the Herman Hardy place now occupied by Fred Hopkins, here his wife died Jan. 23, 1868, and he soon afterward returned to Greenfield. He married Jennie M. Marden, Nov. 11, 1869, and has since resided in Greenfield, Stoddard and Francestown. He is by vocation a farmer and now resides in Greenfield. His children:—

1. ABBIE F., [b. in Francestown, Jan. 21, 1868.]
2. WILLIE S., [b. in Greenfield, Sept. 2, 1870.]
3. GERTIE MAY, [b. in Greenfield, Jan. 11, 1872, d. in Greenfield, June 5, 1875.]
4. CLARENCE M., [b. in Greenfield, Oct. 16, 1874.]
5. BURTON F., [b. in Greenfield, Sept. 29, 1876, d. in Stoddard, Aug. 9, 1879.]
6. CHARLES P., [b. in Stoddard. Feb. 7, 1878.]
7. EDNA M., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 12, 1884.]
8. JOHN E., [b. in Francestown, May 27, 1886.]

JOHN HOPKINS and James Hopkins, Jr. were taxpayers in this town in 1773.

HOWARD.

CHARLES F. HOWARD was born on Salutation St., Boston, Nov. 10, 1810, being the son of John Day and Sophia (Hinckley) Howard of that city. He received a good education at the Eliot grammar and the Boston high school, and served an apprenticeship with a hat manufacturer on Hanover street. About the year 1832, he came to Frammestown, and followed the occupation of a hat maker and taught school winters. He married, first, Sarah A. Copeland of this town, (Pub. May 2, 1837.). She died the following year and he married, second, Eliza E. Legg of Boston, (Pub. June 17, 1839.). She was born in South Orange, Mass. in 1818, and died Oct. 29, 1842. He married, third, Sarah A. Crockett, Nov. 25, 1843. She was born in New York City, April 28, 1821, and is now living in Chelsea, Mass. Mr. Howard's home in this town was the Copeland house recently remodeled by Geo. W. Cummings. In 1840, he returned to Boston, and six years later removed to Chelsea, where for thirty-six years he was unanimously elected city messenger. He was a most genial man, rich in humor and quaint of speech. He often jocosely boasted that he was of Royal blood, averring that the Duke of Norfolk was named Charles Howard. He, one day, poured into the receptive ears of a gentleman connected with the press the much inflated story of his lineage, and, doubtless astonished at his own inventiveness and fluency, demonstrated his heirship to an elaborate coat of arms and an awe-inspiring title, and he talked with effect, for while perusing his paper on the following morning, to his astonishment and infinite amusement, he found in sober print a statement of his apocryphal claims to hereditary distinction. The joke caused much merriment among Mr. Howard's friends, who for the space of several years did not lose an opportunity to address him as *Duke*, which appellation he always good naturedly received. Among the many societies and fraternities of which Mr. Howard was a member was the old Boston School-boys Association in which he was very popular. He died at his home in Chelsea, April 6, 1893. His children were:—

1. SARAH, [d. in infancy, April 8, 1839.]
2. ELIZA E., [b. in Boston, Oct. 25, 1842, m., Jan. 19, 1864, Coleman Tilden, Jr., city messenger of Chelsea, Mass.]
3. SARAH E., [b. in Boston, Oct. 11, 1844, m. John R. Clifford of Brentwood, Dec. 2, 1863, res. in Chelsea.]
4. SOPHIA H., [b. Dec. 4, 1846 in Chelsea, m. John H. Clark of Hartford, Ct., Sept., 1879, res in Randolph, Mass.]
5. CELINDA COPELAND, [b. Aug. 6, 1850, died Oct. 31, 1853.]
6. KATE, [b. in 1852, died in infancy.]

HOWE.

DR. ADONIJAH HOWE married Sarah Ripley and lived in Jaffrey. He was the father of Dr. Abner Howe, who graduated at Dartmouth Coll., 1801, and at Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1803, and d., 1826, aged 47; of Rev. James Howe, who graduated at Dartmouth Coll., 1817, at Andover Theological Seminary, 1821, taught our Academy for a time, and settled in Pepperell, Mass., and d., 1840, aged 43; and of Dr. Adonijah Howe, Jr., and of Dr. Luke Howe, both of whom practiced for a time in this town.

Dr. Adonijah of Francestown was born in Jaffrey, June 21, 1784; graduated at Dartmouth Medical Coll., 1812; was in study and practice here some years before his graduation, it is said, but soon after went back to Jaffrey and was in practice there till his death; m. Mary Woodbury, dau. of Hon Peter Woodbury of this town, May 14, 1807; was a physician of considerable note in his day; d. in Jaffrey, Aug. 8, 1815, aged 31, in the midst of his highest promise. Children:—

1. MARY ELOISE, [born April 9, 1808; m. Dr. John Fox of Jaffrey, who graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1835, Aug. 13, 1829; d. in Jaffrey, Feb. 2, 1837.]
2. SARAH ELIZABETH, [b. Oct. 9, 1813; d. in Jaffrey, July 30, 1837; unm.]

DR. LUKE HOWE, son of Dr. Adonijah, Sr., was born in Jaffrey, March 28, 1787; graduated Dartmouth College, 1811; studied law with Hon. Sameul Dakin of Jaffrey and began practice in that town in 1814; not being pleased with the practice of law, he took up the study of medicine; studied a while in Boston; graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1818; then settled in the practice of medicine in his native town; was for a time President of the New Hampshire Medical Society; was Post Master of Jaffrey; m. Mrs. Mary W. Howe, widow of his brother, Adonijah, Jan. 25, 1819; d. in Jaffrey, Dec. 24, 1841, aged 54; an able and successful man; his widow d. Jan. 18, 1875. See the Woodbury family. The children of Dr. Luke and Mary (Woodbury) Howe were:—

1. ISABELLA WOODBURY, [b. in Jaffrey, Dec. 22, 1819: became 2d wife of Dr. John Fox of Jaffrey, Jan. 3, 1843.]
2. DR. ADONIJAH WOODBURY, [b. Sept. 25, 1825; graduated at Dartmouth Medical College, 1851; m. Martha D. Butterfield of Dunstable, Mass., Aug. 21, 1856; practiced medicine in Dunstable, 1851-1861; moved to Hollis, 1861; thence, 1865, to Greenville, where he practiced about fifteen years; returned to Hollis and died there, Sept. 9, 1886; their children were:—

Woodbury, (b. May 12, 1857; m. Frances A. McGlade; is civil engineer in Illinois.)

Harry Dunster, b. Sept. 6, 1858; d. infancy.)

Mary Elizabeth, (b. Feb. 2, 1860; teacher; lives in Hollis.)

Edward Dexter, (born Dec. 27, 1861; Dentist, Pepperell, Mass.)

Emma Isabel, (b. June 17, 1863; m. Charles J. Bell, March 31, 1888.)

Charles Luke, (b. Dec. 6, 1865; is florist in Dover.)

Helen Wright, (b. Jan. 3, 1868; m. Amos R. Leighton, Dec. 23, 1891,)

Fannie Louise, (b. June 11, 1870; teacher, Hollis.)

Frederick William, (b. Sept. 30, 1872; now student, N. H. College of Agriculture.)

Horace Leonard, (b. June 4, 1875.)]

HOYT.

JOHN¹ HOYT, one of the original settlers of Salisbury, Mass., was born about the year 1610. It is certain that he came from England to Salisbury previous to Oct. 1, 1639. He was fined for felling trees against the town's order, but the fine was abated 2^d 11^m 1644. He was twice married and both of his wives bore the Christian name of Frances. He was sergeant of the military company of Salisbury, though we do not know that he was ever in active service. He died on the 28th of February, 1688. Thomas², his son, was born Jan. 1, 1641, and married Elizabeth Brown of Salisbury, where he resided. He died Jan. 3, 1690. Benjamin³, son of Thomas², was born Sept. 20, 1680. He married Hannah Pillsbury of Newbury. He was a tanner and lived in Salisbury and Newbury. He died in 1748. Moses⁴, son of Benjamin³, was born March 1, 1707, and married Mary Carr, July 15, 1731. He was a resident of Salisbury and Epping, and in 1776 of Weare. He was a tall, stout man, and was styled a cordwainer and sometimes a yeoman. He died about the year 1784. George⁵, his son, was born June 7, 1748, and married Rhoda Blaisdell in Salisbury, Mass., Oct. 31, 1771. About the year 1773, he removed from Salisbury to Weare, and thence to Henniker about the year 1782, and ten years later to Sandwich. He also lived a short time in Deering and in Hillsboro'. He was a farmer and shoe-maker. A record says that his teeth were all double. Daniel⁶, son of George⁵ and Rhoda (Blaisdell) Hoyt, was born in 1783, and married Molly Codman, who died July, 1851. He resided in Henniker, Bradford and Hillsboro'. He died Jan., 1848. George and Molly (Codman) Hoyt were the parents of George, who represented the family in Francestown. The name like all of the old English family names

was spelled in many ways. In the olden time its orthography was Hoit, Haight, Hoyette and otherwise. Webster tells us that the meaning of Hoit is "To leap, to caper," from which we infer that the Hoyets of ancient times like those of our own day were famous for their geniality and agility.

GEORGE HOYT, son of Daniel and Mary (Codman) Hoyt, was born in Deering, May 13, 1813. He lived many years in Bradford and removed from that town to Deering in 1864, and nine years afterward came to Francestown. In 1875, he went to live upon the place still occupied by his widow. He was a soldier in the war of the Rebellion. He died in this town, Sept. 11, 1875. The maiden name of his wife was Eudocia Call. She was born in Boscawen, Nov. 5, 1821, and was married to Mr. Hoyt, July 21, 1842. Their children are:—

1. ELVIRA, [b. in Bradford, Feb. 27, 1844, m. J. H. A. Bruce of Mont Vernon, May 8, 1861.]
2. OLANDO, [b. in Bradford, March 23, 1846, m. Eva C. Bruce of Stoneham, Oct. 22, 1873, res. at Milford.]
3. ONSLOW, [b. in Hillsboro', Jan. 13, 1848, m. Ella Burton of Wilton, d. in Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 20, 1879.]
4. MARY M. K., [b. in Bradford, March 28, 1850, m. Daniel A. Colby of Francestown, res. in Francestown.]
5. ORZANDO, [b. in Bradford, July 1, 1852, unmarried, is a carpenter, res. with his mother.]
6. LORENZO, [b. in Bradford, Sept. 13, 1854, m. Emma Green of Stoneham, Mass., June, 1877, is a carpenter, res. in Stoneham.]
7. EMMA JANE, [b. in Bradford, July 9, 1856, m. Harvey A. Hopkins of Francestown, res. in Wellington, Mass.]
8. NANCY JANE, [b. in Bradford, Nov. 17, 1858, m. William Eaton of Francestown, d. in Francestown, Oct. 3, 1879.]
9. JOSEPH C., [b. in Bradford, March 16, 1861, d. in Francestown, June 25, 1886.]

HUNGERFORD.

FRANKLIN HUNGERFORD, who built the house and shop on the Jonathan Dustin place, is said to have been a native of the state of New York, whence he went to Bennington, where he lived several years previous to coming to Francestown, which was about the year 1845. He was a blacksmith, and both a dexterous and ingenious workman. He removed to Nashua, where he died. His wife was Eliza Andrews,

a sister of Mrs. Pratt
Feb. 23, 1810. She
none of whom were

SIMON HUNT
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married Margaret
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two years, when he was licensed to preach. Two years later he was ordained a minister of the gospel. He preached seven years in Ohio and then returned to his native state and had pastorates in Montville and Taftville, Conn. and in Thorndike, Mass., besides supplying other churches. He accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Francestown, and commenced his labors Nov., 1887, here he continued his services until Nov., 1892, when he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in Boscawen, where he now resides. During his sojourn here he was esteemed a most able sermonizer, being methodical, clear, strong and interesting. Upon all doctrinal points he showed depth, solidity and intelligence; he was moreover equal to any occasion requiring a ready, pointed and effective address, and the lectures delivered by him here and in neighboring towns were creditable to his forensic and literary attainments. He married, in Columbia, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1858, Sara A. Tucker of Sterling, Conn., an accomplished lady of intelligence and depth of purpose. Their children are:—

1. ALICE CORA, [who married G. Avery Ray of Norwich, Conn., where she now resides.]
2. ALBERT GRISWOLD, [who married Nettie E. Bond of Palmer, Mass.]
3. SARAH ANNA, [who resides with her parents.]

HUTCHINSON.

Representatives of this family are said to have been prominent among the settlers of New Hampshire as early as 1631, and they are believed to have come from Scotland and England. Charles Frye, Osgood and Nathaniel Hutchinson, who had families in this town, were the sons of Thomas Hutchinson, born at Andover, Mass., June 28, 1753. He married Phoebe Chickering, born at Amherst, N. H., June 9, 1753.

CHARLES FRYE HUTCHINSON, son of Thomas and Phoebe (Chickering) Hutchinson, was born at Andover, Mass., Nov. 8, 1784, and came to Francestown about the year 1809. He married Betsey Dickerman of this town, Feb. 8, 1810, lived in the Eames house near where George Sargent now lives in the Clark Village, later he removed to Lyndeboro', but returned to Francestown and settled on the Steele place, where he died, March 22, 1859, his wife also died here, June 29, 1859. Children were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Aug. 31, 1810, m. Benjamin Wells of Ipswich, Mass., d. Jan. 20, 1887.]
2. CHARLES, [b. in Francestown, Dec. 5, 1812, m. Elizabeth Hubbard of Hampstead, May 22, 1838, res. at Manchester.]
3. MARY, [b. March 1, 1822, m. George W. Thayer of Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1843.]

4. PERSIS, [b. Nov. 30, 1824, m. William B. Bullard of Hancock, Nov., 1846.]
5. ELIZABETH, [born Nov. 30, 1824, m. George W. Morris of Charlestown, Mass., Sept., 1859.]

NATHANIEL HUTCHINSON, brother of Charles F., was born June 24, 1790, he came here in 1815, and lived on the Otis N. Holt place, having married Sally Dickerman, daughter of Samuel Dickerman, who first owned that farm. The date of his marriage was June 24, 1814. He died here, July 5, 1866. Children:—

1. BETSEY, [b. July 18, 1815, m. Hiram H. Kimball of Manchester, Oct. 6, 1835, d. March, 1888.]
2. SALLY, [b. Aug. 18, 1817, m. Daniel S. Stephens of Manchester, Sept. 9, 1838, d. July 15, 1880.]
3. THANIEL MERRILL, [b. Sept. 17, 1820, m. Susan A. Conner of Dorchester, Mass., Nov. 2, 1843, he was killed in the railroad disaster at Norwalk, Conn., May 6, 1853.]
4. JUSTIN, [b. Jan. 10, 1825, m. Orpha T. Fish of Hartford, Vt., July 28, 1853, res. at Manchester.]

OSGOOD HUTCHINSON, the last of the three brothers to seek his fortune in this town, came here much later than the other two (about 1830.) He was born June 4, 1780, and married Hannah Fuller of Lyndeboro'. He lived on the Daniel Barritt place. He went to western New York and finally to Buffalo, Kansas, where he died Feb. 4, 1869. His wife died at Jasper, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1867. Children:—

1. OSGOOD, [b. Jan. 25, 1807, d. Aug., 1875.]
2. DANIEL, [b. Nov. 16, 1809, m. Mary Smith of Saugus, Mass., lived on the Bailey place in Greenfield, d. Nov. 26, 1883.]
3. THANIEL CHICKERING, [born July 3, 1811, m. Rebecca J. Lyons of Marblehead, Mass., Oct., 1833, settled at Lynn, Mass., where his son, William, is a leading merchant, d. Oct. 15, 1875.]
4. HANNAH F., [b. July 3, 1813, d. Jan. 15, 1821.]
5. EBENEZER, [b. March 21, 1816, became a physician.]
6. ALBERT, [b. Sept. 20, 1819, d. Nov. 1, 1840.]
7. SAWYER, [b. May 11, 1822, a clergyman.]
8. WILLIAM, [b. March 1, 1824, went to the state of New York, by vocation a farmer.]
9. HANNAH M., [b. July 7, 1827, d. Oct. 3, 1829.]

STEARNES HUTCHINSON, who lived on the Daniel Henderson place, did not claim relationship with those already noticed. He was said to be of Greenfield. He married Nancy Houston, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Holmes) Houston. The date of their marriage was Nov. 11, 1824. Nancy Houston lived for many years in the family of George Lewis of this place. She died in Deering, May 16, 1873. Stearnes Hutchinson died at Francestown, Dec. 25, 1860. Children were:—

1. PHŒBE, [b. in 1826, m. Willard N. Haradon of Manchester, d. in that city.]
2. MAYNARD STEARNES, [born Aug. 26, 1827, m. Abigail Huntington of this town, d. here, May 11, 1860.]
3. NANCY, [m. Henry White, a Methodist minister, res. in the West.]
4. ANGELINE, [married Charles Mills of Manchester, d. in Manchester.]
5. LAURINDA, [b. March 15, 1836, d. in Wilton.]
6. EMILY, [b. Nov. 20, 1838, d. in Wilton.]
7. RODNEY HOUSTON, [b. Dec. 3, 1841, was drowned at Manchester, Aug. 16, 1859.]
8. GEORGE LEWIS, [b. Oct. 18, 1844.]

PHŒBE HUTCHINSON, sister of Osgood, Charles and Nathaniel, was born Feb. 23, 1778. She lived in this town in the family of her brother, Nathaniel, and in other families. She died here, Feb. 18, 1842.

HYDE.

WILLIAM HYDE, in 1820, lived on the place now owned and occupied by John Case. He was born in Coventry, Ct. in 1779. His wife was Alice Marshall, daughter of Josiah and Abigail (Brown) Marshall of Billerica, Mass. She was born in Billerica, Mass. in 1780, and was a relative of "the beautiful Emily Marshall" of Boston, of whom Josiah Quincy, in his *Figures of the Past*, says; "Centuries are likely to come and go, before society will again gaze spell-bound upon a woman so richly endowed with beauty as was Miss Emily Marshall." She was born in Boston in 1807, and from her childhood her "loveliness" made her to a remarkable degree famous even beyond the limits of her native city. Whenever she appeared in public places "people stopped to gaze upon her, and even to follow her." One evening at the old Federal Street Theater, she divided the honors of an enthusiastic reception with Daniel Webster. The gifted N. P. Willis complemented her in verse, and Percival in an acrostic upon her name wrote; "Earth knows no fairer, lovelier form than thine." She died in the

year 1836. William Hyde was by vocation a carpenter. He died in this town, Oct. 16, 1867. His wife died here, Dec. 18, 1838. Their children were:—

1. ADELINE, [b. at Billerica, July, 1810, m. William Butterfield of Francestown, Dec. 11, 1834, died in this town, Feb. 7, 1881.]
2. ABIGAIL, [b. in Billerica, May 6, 1812, m. John Langdon Kingsbury of Francestown, Dec. 8, 1835, d. at New Boston, Oct. 15, 1880.]
3. ALMERIA, [b. in Brookline, Jan. 21, 1814, m. James Lovell of Springfield, Vt.]
4. WILLIAM, [b. in Brookline, Aug. 30, 1815, d. at Francestown, Sept. 10, 1842.]
5. CHARLES, [b. Jan. 15, 1820 in Francestown, m. Susan Hardy of Fryeburg, Me., res. at North Chelmsford, Mass.]
6. GEORGE, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 23, 1823, m. Julia A. Morgan of New Boston, June, 1868, res. at North Chelmsford, Mass.]
7. ALICE, [b. in Francestown, Aug., 1824, m. Atwood Wheeler of Lowell, Mass., d. in that city.]
8. BETSEY ANN, [b. March 12, 1826, m. George Kingsbury of Francestown, April 19, 1853, d. at Francestown, July 18, 1891.]

JELLISON.

MOSES JELLISON was born in Argyle, Maine in 1847. His father, John D. Jellison, was a son of Samuel and Sarah (Paige) Jellison of Monroe, Maine, where John D. was born. He was a school-mate and intimate friend of Hannibal Hamlin, the statesman. Two of the sons of John are now living in California. One of them, Benjamin F. Jellison, is a manufacturer of California wines and is a man of great wealth. Moses Jellison came here in 1868. He has lived for many years on the Benj. Woodward place, which he still occupies. He married Mary McManners of Malone, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1870. She was born at Malone, N. Y., Aug. 8, 1849, being the daughter of William and Elizabeth (Dorsey) McManners. Children:—

1. CHARLES WILLIAM, [b. in this town, Oct. 9, 1870, is a carpenter.]
2. SUSAN E., [b. in this town, March 16, 1881, d. in this town, April 15, 1881.]

CHARLES JELLISON, brother of Moses Jellison, came here in 1865, and was employed at the quarry, after a few years he removed to Vermont, but in 1891 he returned with his family and remained a year and a half, after which he again removed to Vermont. He married Minnie Potter of Elmira, N. Y. They have three children none of whom were born in this town.

JOHNSON.

JOHN JOHNSON of Boston married Rebecca Pettee of Dedham, April 5, 1785. She was a sister of Abner Pettee, who settled in this town about the year 1780. She was born in Dedham, July 5, 1758, and died in this town, April 6, 1834. John Johnson came here doubtless from Dedham, Mass. about the year 1785, and began on the Mark Pettee place. He died in this town, April 29, 1840. His children were:—

1. JOHN, JR., [born in Francestown, Oct. 25, 1785, m., 1st, Annie Patch, May 12, 1808. She died Feb. 7, 1825, and he married, 2nd, Sally Fisher of Francestown. He died Dec. 19, 1873. Children were:—

Thomas Bixby, (b. in Francestown, married Hannah Osgood of Newport, d. in Newport, Oct. 14, 1858, aged 49 years. Son, Edward B., res. at San Antonio, Texas, m. Mary F. Dodge of Bennington. Their child, Clarence R., b. Dec. 10, 1876, lives with his mother's parents at Bennington.)

William Harris, (b. in Francestown, m. Mary Patch of Francestown, died here, March 21, 1877, aged 66 years. Children were:—Mary Ann, married Samuel H. Baker of Ashland, d. Dec. 6, 1869, aged 36 years; John, died young.)]

2. POLLY [b. in Francestown, Sept. 21, 1787, m., 1st, Thomas Bixby of Francestown, 2nd, William Patch, d. in Brookline.]
3. LUCRETIA, [b. in Francestown, May 12, 1790, m. Nahum Russell of Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 4, 1817, d. in Bennington, Oct. 11, 1875.]
4. REBECCA, [b. in Francestown, July 2, 1795, d. Jan. 18, 1796.]
5. NABBY, [born in Francestown, Feb. 18, 1797, m. William Balch, July, 1817, d. in Francestown, July 16, 1836.]

SAMUEL JOHNSON was born Feb., 1716, and married Hannah Lane, born January, 1724. Her mother was Weltha Bradford, granddaughter of Governor Bradford of Plymouth Colony. Hannah, daugh-

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GENEALOGICAL

ter of Samuel and Hannah (Lane) Johnson. was born
She married Peter Ewell. with whom Samuel Johnson spent
years. He died in this town and was buried in the old cemetery - near
the wall on the north side."

JOSEPH JOHNSON was a tax-payer here in 1793. He lived in
small house - stood to the right of the Stiles place" at the foot of
Russell hill. He was not long a resident of this town.
JOSEPH H. JOHNSON lived in this town as early as 1844
came here doubtless from Peterboro' and kept a store where Mrs.
house now stands. He was afterward in trade in Cincinnati
He married Sarah, daughter of Major Robert Wilson of Pe
Nov. 6, 1803. She was born in Peterboro'
of Illinois. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio. Their children were

Susan Hardy
Att Ha

1. LUCRETIA KNAPP, [b. in 1804, m. Jc
of President William Henry Harris
2. SUSETTE GRAFTON, [b. in 1808, m.
went to Mississippi, d. in 1830.]
3. JOSEPH HAYNES, [b. Feb. 29, 1812, resided in Lac
in 1876.]
4. MARY WILSON, [b. Jan. 8, 1811, m. Rev. William N
son, d. in Amity, Iowa.]
5. CAROLINE A., [married Robert Brown is not living.]
6. CHARLOTTE ANN, [b. July 4, 1817, m. Hugh T. Reed, d.
1841.]
7. JAMES WILSON, [b. in 1819, was a mechanic and invent
d. of cholera in 1849.]
8. ELISABETH SARAH, [educated at Keene, m. Hon. John
Fisk, who was Lieut. Governor of Kentucky during t
war of the Rebellion, and a firm union man.]

JOSLIN.

TIMOTHY JOSLIN came to this town from Greenfield in 1852, and
lived five years on the Driscoll place. He was born in Leominster
Mass. in 1796, and married Mary Ann Lees in 1824. She was born in
Byfield, Mass. in 1806. Timothy Joslin removed in 1857 to Lyndeboro
where he died Oct., 1863. His wife also died in Lyndeboro', Nov., 1863

HENRY H. JOSLIN, son of Timothy Joslin, succeeded his father
upon the Driscoll place on which he lived two years. He married Jan
D. Smith of Frankestown, Jan. 1, 1858. Only child born in this town
was:—

1. FRANK H. JOSLIN, b. 1860

KEMP, KEYS.

SAMUEL O. JOSLIN, son of Timothy boro', May 20, 1831, and married Bethia of Lyndeboro', March 8, 1829. He came boro' in 1869, and purchased the Brewster Nov. 9, 1874. His wife died in Greenfield. Children are:—

1. GEORGE OTIS, [b. in Greenfield, Burnham of Francestown, July 1858, and the proprietor of the hotel in Greenfield, master and has been a member of the Greenfield Club. He is popular and is successful in business.]
2. EDWARD ALPHONSO, [b. in Greenfield, Estella L. (Barrett) Pond of Greenfield. Mrs. Pond had by her marriage with Edward Joslin has lived nearly a year in Greenfield. His only child is:—
Herbert A., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 1885.)
3. SARAH BELLE, [b. in Greenfield, Frank B. Starrett of Greenfield, Feb. 1885. field.]

KEMP.

ASA KEMP came here from Shirley, Mass. He lived first in what is now known as the White Eastward of the Shattuck or George White place. He lived on the Ebenezer Pettee place to eastward of the Shattuck place, which was then occupied by his son, Asa. Mr. Kemp was a pensioner. His wife was Alice Nutting, who came here from Pepperell, Mass. She died Nov. 1843, aged 80 years. Asa Kemp died here Oct. 8, 1845. His children were:—
Frances C., (b. Nov. 25, 1813, d. Jan. 1885.)

1. UZZIAH, [born Nov. 11, 1785, m. Mary Stephen Fuller of this town, July 1812, Lowell, Mass., April 12, 1862, at the Greenfield town for interment. Uzziah Kemp died at the Newton place, which was long his home, Oct. 8, 1845. His children were:—
Frances C., (b. Nov. 25, 1813, d. Jan. 1885.)

Elbridge G., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 26, 1815, m. Almira M. Whitfield of this town, Sept. 2, 1841, resided many years in Lowell, but returned and lived on the place now owned by Daniel Colby, here he died, childless, March 4, 1879.)

Calvin A., (b. in Francestown, Jan. 18, 1816, m. Sarah Ann Clark of Lowell, and res. in that city, and is a man of prominence.)

Lucy Sophia, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 26, 1821, m. John R. Southwick of Lowell, Mass., Sept. 1, 1842, res. in Boston.)

Asenath Maria, (twin sister of Lucy, m. William Johnson of Lowell, res. in the West.)]

2. SALLY, [married Nathan Ladd of Alexandria, March 16, 1815, d. here, June 22, 1837.]
3. EDIE, [married Samuel Proctor of Francestown, Oct. 3, 1815, d. in Francestown, Feb. 20, 1856, aged 67 years.]
4. ASA, [married Mary Bailey of Society Land, March 16, 1815, was a farmer, res. in this town on a farm now deserted north of the Benjamin Deane place, died on the Bartlett place near the Francestown and Bennington line, March 29, 1863 aged 72 years. His widow died in this town, Jan. 2, 1877, aged 87 years.]
5. OLIVE, [m. Moses Newton of Francestown, died in Francestown, May 13, 1869, aged 73 years.]
6. SOPHIA, [died unmarried, March 14, 1843, aged 45 years.]
7. JANE, [married Nathaniel Whitfield of Francestown, Aug. 28, 1828, died here, Feb. 2, 1869, aged 68 years.]
8. BETSEY, [married Joseph Keyser of Alexandria, removed to Alexandria, where she died.]
9. ALICE, [While the family was living on the place in the Wilkins pasture, Alice, who was but a toddling child, fell face downward into the little stream in the run near the house and when taken out by her agonized mother, she could not be resuscitated. We find the date of her death to be June 6, 1812.]

KEYSER.

CHARLES KEYSER, son of Joseph Keyser of Alexandria, was born in that town, Nov. 29, 1831. His mother was Betsey Kemp, daughter

of Asa Kemp of
born in Alexand
place in 1886.

1. ALICE MA
A. Newt
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who is called the
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Francis Moore, l
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Hannah Brown,
year 1811. He w
in Francetown,
28, 1864, aged 7
they were:—

1. BETSEY, [b.
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2. ANN, [b. N
New Bost
3. HANNAH L.
4. JOHN, [b. A
Me., Sept.
5. MARTHA, [b
res. in Pet
6. LEVI, [b. N
Jan. 15, 18
Emma, (b. J
Perley P., (
Nov. 26, 1



Ida S., (b. Sept. 2, 1870, m. George F. Lowe of Lyndeboro',
April 5, 1887, res. in New Boston.)
Myrtie M., (b. July 22, 1872.)
Willie F., (b. Nov. 16, 1876.)
Laura E., (b. June 26, 1880.)]

PHINEAS KIDDER was the son of Phineas, who was brother of Samuel, son of Phineas of Chelmsford and Lyndeboro'. He was born on the Watkins place in Lyndeboro', Jan. 12, 1817. He married, Oct. 13, 1842, Emily Hardy, born in Greenfield, April 3, 1822. He came here from Lyndeboro', purchasing the place lately occupied by his widow, in 1855, was a man careful in business and a farmer who made farming profitable. He was a deacon in the Independent Congregational Church several years previous to his death which occurred at his home, March 29, 1892. His children were born in Lyndeboro', they are:—

1. **KATIE E.**, [born Nov. 14, 1843, m. Charles A. Rogers of Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 1, 1877, res. in Windham, Me.]
2. **MERRILL H.**, [b. April 17, 1847, m. Ida L. Patch of Fran-cestown, April 25, 1875, is the proprietor of an eating house at East Cambridge, is a man of character and of strong religious convictions.]
3. **ABBIE J.**, [b. Dec. 16, 1852, m. David A. Starrett of Hills-boro', Aug. 31, 1873, res. in Nashua.]

KIMBALL.

JOSEPH KIMBALL, 1st, who lived on the *Charles Wells place, was born Nov. 21, 1749 in Wenham, Mass. He was the son of Richard and Susan (Balch) Kimball of Wenham and Woburn. Richard died in Woburn in 1762. He was the son of John and Charity (Dodge) Kimball. John was the son of Samuel and Mary (Witt) Kimball of Wenham. Samuel was the son of Richard and Mary Kimball also of Wenham. Richard Kimball was born in England at a small place in Suffolk called Rattlesdam about the year 1623. He was the son of Richard and Ursula (Scott) Kimball and came to this country with his parents in 1634. Joseph Kimball, 1st, married Susanna Johnson, Nov. 25, 1793. He died here, Feb. 16, 1811. His wife also died in this town, March 31, 1823.

JOSEPH KIMBALL, 2nd, was a son of Daniel and Mary (Mudgett) Kimball. Daniel was a brother of Joseph, 1st, noticed above. Joseph,

* Stephen Rolfe of Reading, Mass. perhaps made a small beginning on the place. He sold to Joseph Kimball then of Woburn, Mass., Feb. 15, 1788.

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10. SARAH F.
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11. ELIZA J., [b. in this town, Feb. 10, 1833, d. May 19, 1844.]
12. H. AUGUSTA, [b. in this town, Feb. 26, 1835, m. N. Strong of Augusta, Wis., Sept. 9, 1886, was for many years a teacher among the freedmen.]
13. SUSAN, [b. in Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 6, 1838, m. William Sanford of Seneca, Ill., Oct. 6, 1859.]
14. WILLARD. [b. in Waitsfield, Vt., June 10, 1841. He enlisted in an Illinois regiment in 1861, and received his death wound in the battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.]

KINGSBURY.

JOSEPH¹, ELEAZER¹, EBENEZER¹ and JOHN¹ KINGSBURY, four brothers, came from the south-west of England to participate in the settlement of Massachusetts. Joseph is said to have applied for admission to the first church founded in Dedham, and in the town records for the year 1637 appears the the following: "Mary, the daughter of Joseph and Millecent Kingsbury was borne the 1 of 7 m^o.", (Sept. 1st.) Subsequently Joseph and his brother, John, resided in Haverhill, Mass. During their residence there they were returning one day from their work, which appears to have been at some distance from the settlement, when a dispute arose between them concerning the way they should take, not coming to an agreement Joseph took a course through the wood reaching home in safety, while John, who had chosen the common path, was captured by a lurking band of Indians and carried to Canada, where he remained three years. He finally returned to Dedham, where he died childless after leaving his property to the church.

Joseph¹, from whom the Kingsburys of Francestown descended, finally settled in Norwich, Conn. it is said, but of this we are not certain. The Kingsbury brothers must have been sober and sincere men having at heart the interests of religious institutions, which has characterized to such a marked degree so many of their descendants. If Joseph¹ went to Norwich as above stated many of his children were born and had families in Dedham. Nathaniel², from whom the Francestown branch descended, was born in Dedham, March 28, 1650, and married Mary Bacon, Oct. 14, 1673. Nathaniel³, son of Nathaniel² and Mary, was born Sept. 14, 1674, and married Abigail Baker, Dec. 5, 1695. The children of Nathaniel³ and Abigail were:—Nathaniel⁴, Jeremiah⁴, Ebenezer⁴, Rebecca⁴ and Joseph⁴. Joseph⁴ was born Jan. 18, 1719, married Phoebe Willett, Jan. 3, 1765. Joseph⁵, the son of Joseph and Phoebe, was born April 19, 1768, he married Silence Richards, daughter of Capt. Abel Richards, Sept. 23, 1792. She was born in Dedham, May 26, 1771.

In the old records of Dedham are found the following quaintly concise entries: "Joseph Kingsbury; allienateth and selleth to the Town of Dedham for ever; for a seat, for a publique Meetinge house one acre of land abuttinge upon the high Street towards the North and upon the high way leading from the keye to the pond towards the East; and upon the said Joseph towards the South; and Nicholas Phillips towards the West 1638."

"Nicholos Philips and Joseph Kingsbury upon other Satisfaction in Lands layded out from the Towne vnto each of them doe laye downe each of them to the Towne one pcell of ye South end of their house Lots and betwixt the Same and the Swampe thereby as it is at p'sent set out for the vse of a publike Buriall place for ye Towne for ever. 6 of ye 2 mo 1638."

From these entries we learn that the first Joseph deeded to the town the first meeting house lot, and with Nicholas Philips also sold to the town the land included in the old burying ground of Dedham.

JOSEPH KINGSBURY, who came to Francestown, was of the fifth generation from Joseph the emigrant as can be seen from the preceding statement. He came from Dedham about the year 1793, purchasing the farm then owned by Samuel Nutt, Mr. Oliver Pettee being the present owner. The main part of the present house was built by Mr. Kingsbury, Mr. Nutt having built the L many years before. Mr. Kingsbury was a prudent, hard-working man and prospered in his vocation. He died in Francestown, Jan 11, 1847, his wife survived him more than six years. She died in Francestown, Aug. 1, 1853. Their children born in Francestown were:—

1. GEORGE, [b. Feb. 1, 1795, m. Sally Everett of Francestown, May 7, 1822, was by vocation a farmer, and being industrious and careful in all his business enterprises, he was one of the most prosperous of the citizens of the town. He died in Francestown, Oct. 14, 1869. His children all born in Francestown were:—

Harriet Newell, (b. July 9, 1824, m. Sylvanus Jewett of Bainbridge, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1852, resided at Bainbridge, Ohio and Pine Ridge, Miss. She was a highly cultured lady, having graduated at Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, South Hadley, Mass. in 1847, and being a teacher of large experience and excellent reputation in both New England and the West. She died in Francestown, June 24, 1855.)

George, Jr., (b. Jan. 8, 1827, m. Betsey A. Hyde of Francestown, April 19, 1853, is a farmer. He served in Co. F,

18th Regiment, N. H. Vol. during the last year of the War of the Rebellion, is a man of much intelligence and profitable industry. His children born in Francestown are:—George Albert; b. April 6, 1854, m. Sadie M. Heald of Milford, June 4, 1879, res. at DeLand, Fla., is by trade a machinist and ice-manufacturer; Warren, b. Oct. 23, 1855, m. Ella A. Wagner of DuQuoin, Ill., Jan. 11, 1881, is a grocer and wholesale oil dealer. He has served upon the board of alderman in DuQuoin, where he resides; Henry Lovell, b. May 5, 1861, m., 1st, Ellen H. Stevenson of Greenville, Oct. 12, 1882, 2nd, Florence Davis of New Ipswich, Jan. 6, 1890, served upon the board of selectmen in Greenville, where he is engaged in mercantile pursuits, has resided in St. Augustine, Florida, where his first wife died Dec. 24, 1886.)

Sarah, (b. Feb. 5, 1829, res. with her mother in Francestown.)

Hannah Frances, (b. Nov. 17, 1830, d. in Francestown, May 2, 1832.)

Hannah Caroline, (b. June 6, 1833, m. H. F. Blakeslee of Metemora, Ill., Oct. 13, 1853, res. in DuQuoin, Ill.)

Mark Justin, (b. Nov. 12, 1837, served 3 yrs. in the 4th Ill. Cavalry, was afterward purser on the steamer Col. Cowles, died in the service at Dauphin Island, Mobile Bay, April 12, 1865.)]

2. LEONARD, [b. Jan. 20, 1797, d. in Francestown, Oct. 10, 1863.]

3. HANNAH, [b. Sept. 24, 1798, d. in Francestown, May 31, 1799.]

4. HANNAH, [b. Jan. 25, 1801, m. Stephen Whipple of New Boston, July 5, 1831, resided in New Boston, d. in Chelsea, Mass., Dec. 10, 1876.]

5. JOSEPH, [b. Dec. 29, 1802, m. Betsey Everett of Francestown, Dec. 9, 1827, was by vocation a farmer and one of the best. He was moreover a strong and liberal supporter of the church and a generous donor to missionary societies, he died in Francestown, Oct. 17, 1884. His children all born in Francestown were:—

Lucy Abby, (b. May 13, 1829, m. Dr. John G. Kerr of Ohio, Sept. 20, 1853. She was a pupil of Messrs. Herrick, Aver-

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3. ROXANA, [b. Nov. 15, 1789, d. in Francestown, Jan. 19, 1794,]
4. MATHILDA, [d. at Francestown, March 15, 1794.]
5. JOHN GOULD, [b. April 5, 1794, d. in Francestown, Jan. 27, 1797.]
6. GERRY WHITING, [born July 3, 1795, m. Tryphosa L. Wilkins of Mont Vernon, Nov. 9, 1817. He lived about five years after his marriage in the Abner Fisher house after which he removed to Mont Vernon, and from there to Pelham, where he died Aug. 16, 1847. He was by trade a carpenter. His children were:—
John G., (born in Francestown, Oct. 4, 1818, m. Sevina R. Horton of Woburn, Mass., Dec. 26, 1845, d. in Lowell, Mass., March 13, 1882. His son, Henry S., was born in Woburn, April 18, 1847. He married Jane E. Fisher of this town and after residing several years in Stoneham, came in 1891 to live at the home of his father-in-law, Dr. Eaton Fisher.)
Elizabeth L., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 25, 1820, m. David Swett of Canada, Dec. 25, 1839, d. in Manchester, Dec. 9, 1847.)
Ruth W., (b. in Francestown, Aug. 12, 1822, m. Horace W. Humphrey of Waterbury, Vt., March 26, 1849, res. at Waterbury.)
Fannie M., (b. in Mont Vernon, Nov. 6, 1824, m. John Swett of Chelmsford, Mass., Jan., 1847, d. in Lowell, Mass.)
Charlotte W., (b. in Pelham, Aug. 4, 1828, m. Andrew J. Calef of Lowell, Mass., Sept. 19, 1859, resided in Lowell, where she died June 11, 1870.)]
7. REBECCA, [b. Feb. 16, 1799, unmarried, d. in Woburn, Jan. 9, 1886.]
8. JOHN, [b. in 1800, m. Lucy Kilburn of Princeton, Mass., d. in Woburn, Mass., Sept. 22, 1863. He was by trade a currier.]
9. FANNY, [b. Nov., 1803, m. Josiah Winslow of Hardwick, Vt., d. in Hardwick, Sept. 1862.]

LAKIN.

WINSLOW LAKIN was a descendant of William Lakin, who in his old age emigrated (about 1640,) from England to America with his two

grandsons, William and John, sons of his son, William, Jr. They settled first in Reading, from which place they removed to Groton, where William, Sr. died Dec. 10, 1672, aged 91 years. Winslow Lakin was born Aug. 27, 1759. He was the son of Robinson Lakin, who married Hannah Dodge, April 15, 1746. Robinson was born Feb. 17, 1720. He was the son of James, who married Elizabeth Williams, Feb. 12, 1717. The link between James and William or John has been lost but there can be little doubt that he descended from one of these grandsons of the aged William. Winslow came here from Pepperell about the year 1780 and settled on the Lakin hill in the northern part of the town. He was a soldier of the Revolution. His wife was Esther Sawtelle. She was born July 30, 1761 and died in this town, July 3, 1849. He died here, Sept. 23, 1840. All their children were born in this town. They were:—

1. REBECCA, [b. Dec. 16, 1782, was unmarried, d. in this town, Sept. 29, 1856.]
2. ESTHER, [b. Jan. 22, 1784, m. John Hutchinson of Wilton. Sept. 28, 1813, d. at Wilton, Nov. 28, 1850.]
3. BETSEY, [b. May 23, 1786, d. in this town, May 29, 1788.]
4. LUTHER, [b. March 13, 1788, removed to Maine, where he married and died.]
5. WINSLOW, [b. April 21, 1790, was unmarried, d. in this town, May 7, 1851.]
6. NATHANIEL H., [b. April 13, 1792, removed to Maine, where he died leaving a family.]
7. JESSE, [married Mary Nutting, Oct. 7, 1824, and lived on the home place, where he died Aug. 29, 1831, aged 37 years. His two children were born in this town, they were:—
Luther Farley, (died at Manchester, Feb. 1, 1850, aged 24 years.)
Fanny Maria, (b. April 1, 1827, d. at Francestown, April 17, 1851.)]
8. ROXANA, [married Enoch Fisher of this town, March 14, 1816, removed to Charlotte, Maine.]

LAMSON.

JOSEPH LAMSON lived on the Aaron Lewis place quite early. He was made hogreef in 1785. The house in which he lived was burned down in a forest fire, April 15, 1892. Joseph and Mehitable Lamson joined the church here in 1792.

LEE.

WILLIAM LEE settled in Francestown in 1771. He lived in the south-east part of the town a few years, having cleared and settled the place afterwards occupied by Daniel Clark, then moved to Lyndeboro', and thence to Weston, Vt., where he died. Was a man of some prominence in town, and was one of the Board of Selectmen for 1773. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army from Francestown, and afterwards from Lyndeboro'. The pay-roll speaks of him as "Ensign Wm. Lee." He was sometimes called "Capt. Lee." David C. Grant, Esqr., chairman of the Lyndeboro' Town History Committee, writes that "William Lee settled in that part of Lyndeboro' which was set off to Greenfield in 1791," and that he "believed he was father of Herbert Lee, who recently died in Hancock." Herbert Lee was father of Charles H. Lee of Hancock, a soldier in the Union Army in the late war, who was born in Weston, Vt., April 8, 1846.

FRANK E. LEE of Greenfield married Mary A. Burnham of this town, Nov. 16, 1868. He lived a short time in the Mooar house in the village, removed to Cambridge, Mass. One child:—

1. FREDERICK, [b. before the family came to this town.]

LESLEY.

JAMES LESLEY came from Londonderry and purchased a tract of land near the south-eastern slope of the mountain. The land owned by him comprised the "south end" of lot No. 7. in the Odeiorn Right. Here he built but evidently did not long remain since in 1793 he sold to John and James McPherson. He married Margaret McPherson, daughter of Samuel McPherson, and subsequently removed to Romeo, Mich., where all his children, save one, resided and left large families. Children were:—

1. JAMES, [born Aug. 29, 1792, m., 1st, Phæbe Edgett, 2nd, Martha Day.]
2. MARY L., [b. Sept. 27, 1794, m. Henry Hillard.]
3. JOSHUA FERSON, [b. March 14, 1796. He was adopted by his uncle Joshua, m. Mary Phelps of Hollis, and had by this marriage seven children. He resided in Deering, d. July, 1845.]
4. BENJAMIN, [b. Sept. 30, 1798, m. Deborah Griffin.]
5. REBEKAH, [b. March 29, 1801, m. Adin Burtt.]
6. RACHEL, [b. Dec. 25, 1803, m. Daniel Alverson.]
7. ROXANNA, [b. July 14, 1807, m. James Starkweather.]

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John Clark, (b. in Francestown, Dec. 4, 1811, m. Harriet Houchkiss of Junian, Wis., Jan. 20, 1839, d. June 18, 1872.)

Susan, (b. in Francestown, April 10, 1815, m. Ezra Ames, Sept. 15, 1839, resided in Hudson, Mich., d. Dec. 31, 1847.)

Robert Aiken, b. July 11, 1819 in Francestown, d. in Francestown, Nov. 2, 1856.)

Anderson, (b. in Francestown, March 10, 1822, m. Elizabeth Rich, was a machinist, d. in Francestown, May 2, 1867.)]

5. *JOSEPH*, [b. Oct. 9, 1778, m., 1st, Polly Kimball of Pembroke, April 7, 1803, she died April 20, 1817, aged 38, 2nd, Joanna, Butterfield of Francestown, Feb. 19, 1818, lived in the Clark village on the Jonathan Danforth place and once owned the saw-mill, he left town about 1840, d. in Lowell, April 6, 1863. Children by 1st marriage all born in Francestown:—

Eliza, (b. Aug. 21, 1803, m. Daniel Mellen of Francestown, Feb., 1829, d. in New Boston, June 9, 1864.)

David, (b. Jan. 16, 1805, m. Elmira Hall of Pembroke, Sept. 22, 1836, d. in Pembroke, June 10, 1845.)

Polly, (b. June 9, 1806, m. Proctor Perham of Lyndeboro', March 30, 1843, d. Dec. 16, 1874, in Wilton.)

Rodney Garvin, (b. Jan. 21, 1808, m. Emeline Parker of Westford, Mass., Nov. 10, 1835, d. in Lowell, Mass., Aug. 30, 1846.)

William Farnum, (b. Nov. 22, 1811, m. Lucy T. Boynton of Pepperell, Mass., d. in Hudson, April 10, 1884.)

Joseph, (b. April 20, 1817, m., 1st, Lavina Robinson of Epsom, Mass., 2nd, Lucy Hodgman of Carlisle, Mass., Nov. 6, 1844, lived in Lowell, where he died May 14, 1874.)

Children by 2nd marriage were:—

Asenath, (b. Feb. 1, 1819, m. S. P. Perham of Chelmsford, Mass., Aug. 22, 1844, d. in Chelmsford, May 29, 1867.)

Benjamin, (married Betsey Holt of Franklin, was a carpenter in Walshaw, Minn., where he died Nov. 16, 1872.)

Ephraim B., (b. Jan. 6, 1826, m. Rebecca A. Underwood of Lowell, Jan. 31, 1855, was a carpenter and a farmer, d. in Tyngsboro', Mass.)

Hiram A., (b. June 6, 1828, m. Mary J. Leufest of Belfast, Maine, April 3, 1852, d. in Buffalo, N. Y., June 6, 1878.)

Henry Francis, (b. March 14, 1832, m. Rosilla Reed, Oct. 21, 1862, res. in Idaho.)]

6. ABIGAIL HASTINGS, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 14, 1780, m. Abner Gove of Weare, Oct. 31, 1799.]

7. ACHSAH, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 22, 1782.]

ASA LEWIS, brother of Isaac and David, was born in Dedham, Aug. 24, 1750. He came here about the year 1774, and settled on the Cram or Stevens place owned by Charles O. P. Wells. He was a Revolutionary soldier and a very capable man, and held town offices almost without cessation until his removal to Littleton, Vt., about the year 1800. He had no children.

GEORGE LEWIS was the grandson of William and Bethiah Lewis of Dedham, he was a cousin of Bethiah Morse, who married Oliver Holmes, and of Bethiah Lewis, who married Daniel Clark. He married Molly, daughter of Enoch Holmes, March 3, 1801, and doubtless settled here about that date. He was a farmer and lived on the McCain place, also the Leonard Spaulding or Hadly farm, his last home was in the village at the house of Mrs. J. T. Bixby, where he died April 15, 1852. Had no children.

AARON LEWIS was the son of Aaron and Sara (White) Lewis of Dedham, who settled in Lyndeboro' near the Francestown line quite early. Aaron, the son, was born March 19, 1775, and married Hannah Boardman of Lynn, Mass., she was born June 29, 1776, and d. Nov. 20, 1865 in Francestown. Shortly after his marriage (1798,) he settled on the Lamson place in Francestown, though quite near the Lyndeboro' line, and about one-third of a mile from the Cressy bridge, here he died June 21, 1855. Children all born in Francestown were:—

1. HANNAH, [born Aug. 19, 1800, m. Williams Woodward of Lyndeboro', April 28, 1830, d. in Lyndeboro' Aug. 17, 1863.]
2. NANCY, [b. Aug. 21, 1802, m. Thomas Gordon of Eastford, Conn., d. in Francestown, May 19, 1866.]
3. ISAAC, [b. July 31, 1805, m. Emily Deans of Eastford, Conn., d. in Eastford, Conn.]
4. ELIZABETH BOARDMAN, [born May 2, 1816, m. Leonard Duncklee of Greenfield, * March 28, 1839, resides in Francestown.]

* In the Duncklee family sketch the date is given, perhaps incorrectly, April 28.

"COL. LEWIS" is said to have lived where a cellar hole is now to be seen on the land of W. A. Lord and near the N. E. corner of the Johnson wood lot. The northern half of this lot, which lies to westward of the Wheeler or Ferson place, was purchased about twelve years ago by the Soapstone Company, whose men, while cutting the wood and timber, called the attention of the writer to the old cellar, of whose history and even existence very few of even the oldest people of the town possessed a definite knowledge. But he was subsequently informed that Col. Lewis lived there and that his wife was a sister of Deacon Savage's wife, whose maiden name was Tupper. This seems probable since Deacon Savage's first home in this town was the Wheeler place. In the tax list of 1793, we find the name Nath^a Lewis. Of *Nath^a Lewis we have learned little, but presume that he was the Colonel Lewis above mentioned. Howbeit the name and the remains of a human habitation in the wilds of the solitary woodland cannot fail to excite the interest of the genealogist and the antiquarian.

LOLLY.

Dr. SAMUEL LOLLY was unquestionably the first medical practitioner who resided permanently in Francestown. Of his early history little can be learned. There is however reason to believe that his childhood's home, doubtless his birth place, was in Massachusetts, but all satisfactory knowledge upon this subject and also concerning his ancestry was lost in the death of the worthy doctor. His paternal name however is known to have been Lilly, the substitution of Lolly being of his own designing. He went from Massachusetts into the Continental army in which he served five years as surgeon's mate, doubtless very creditably, since he brought with him from the service many mementoes of appreciation and friendship. He married, Nov. 10, 1785, Mary Fiske, whose brother, Dea. Jonathan Fiske was an early resident of Francestown. She died in this town several years previous to the death of her husband. Dr. Lolly came here about the year 1787, and very soon had possession of fully one-fourth of the land now included within the limits of the village. To his professional business he added that of a tavern keeper. The building erected by him doubtless for a public house was a long, low and not imposing structure, a part of which is now the residence of William H. Stevens. He acquired considerable note as a physician, being doubtless skillful and sagacious, and possessed of originality bordering upon the eccentric. Instances in testimony of his mastery of his profession are not wanting. He is said on one occasion to have told a patient not to send for him when again in need of a physician for she would surely die, and die she did as

* Nathan Lewis of Francestown, [thought to be the son. (b Apr. 7, 1756.) of Ebenezer⁴.] sold land to William Starrett of Francestown in 1791. The deed was given Feb. 1, 1791, and was signed by Nathan and Hannah, his wife.

predicted. His two daughters bore the names of two of his old army comrades, Shepard and Banister, agreeable to promises made and pledges given many years previous to their birth. Some quaint specimens of his personal effects are in the possession of his descendants, among which are the heavy iron mortar and pestle used by him in the compounding of health-restoring drugs. He died in this town, May 2, 1813, and was buried on the very day appointed for his second marriage. His children were:—

1. PAULINA BANISTER, [b. in Francestown, m. Samuel Stevens of this town, died here, Jan. 19, 1862, aged 72 years.]
2. MINERVA SHEPARD, [b. in Francestown, m. Charles Wells of this town, April 8, 1816, died at the residence of her son, Charles O. P. Wells, Sept. 30, 1865, aged 63 years.]

LORD.

ROBERT LORD, the father of William Lord, was a blacksmith in Ipswich, Mass. in 1734. He died at Crown Point, N. Y. of the small-pox, being a soldier in the Revolutionary army. His wife was Elizabeth Lougee. Their children were:—Betsey, who married Perez Ewell of this town; William, who will receive further notice; Mary, born in Exeter; Robert, also born in Exeter, who "followed the sea;" Hannah, who married Thomas Haines of Concord, N. H., and lived long and died in Chichester.

WILLIAM LORD, son of Robert and Elizabeth Lord, settled on the Lord farm in this town about the year 1784. His wife was Susannah Quigley of Francestown. She died here, Nov., 1833. Mr. Lord was a man of prudence and industry, and left a goodly estate to his son, William. He died in this town about the beginning of the century, aged forty-eight. Children all born in this town were:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. Sept. 22, 1785, m. Betsey Shattuck of Francestown, July 4, 1817, he lived, reared a family and died upon the family homestead in this town. The date of his death was Dec. 7, 1865. Children:—

William Alfred, (b. in Francestown, April 15, 1818, m. May 13, 1856, Rebecca M. Tenney, born in Hancock, Aug. 5, 1828. Mr. Lord has held the office of selectman and tax-collector and is one of the solid men of the town. His children: Charles Alfred, born at Francestown, Feb. 15, 1857, married Cora L. Worden of New Boston, May 15, 1888, has one child, *Emily Frances*, born March 18, 1893; Albert Tenney, born in Francestown, July 19, 1864, died

in Francestown, Jan. 7, 1866; Delbert Lauris, born in Francestown, Sept. 24, 1866, res. in Boston, Mass.; Luetta Maria, born in Francestown, Nov. 15, 1869, d. in Francestown, June 24, 1883.)

Elizabeth Anstiss, (b. in Francestown, Feb. 22, 1820, d. Dec. 26, 1848 in Francestown.)

Willard Monroe, (b. in Francestown, March 4, 1822, d. in Francestown, May 7, 1827.)

Charles Gilman, (b. in Francestown, July 20, 1824, d. in Francestown, Sept. 29, 1832.)

Emily Frances, (b. in Francestown, Oct. 8, 1826, m. William A. Cressy of Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 11, 1848, resides in Salem, Mass.)

Susan Caroline, (b. in Francestown, Nov. 1, 1831, d. in this town, Aug. 29, 1832.)

2. POLLY, [married Edmund Shattuck of this town, April, 1827, d. here, May 19, 1827, aged 38 years.]
3. BETSEY, [was unmarried, d. April 16, 1819, in Francestown.]
4. AIKEN, [married a widow Willard, lived a few years on the Shattuck place near Shattuck pond. Two of his children, Mary and Emily, were born in this town.]
5. HANNAH, [was unmarried, died here, Jan. 17, 1828.]
6. SUSAN, [b. Sept. 11, 1801, m. Edmund Shattuck of Francestown, Feb. 5, 1824, d. in Francestown, Dec. 9, 1825.]
7. JOHN, [b. Aug. 30, 1804, m., 1st, Achsah Carey of this town, July 3, 1828, 2nd, Angeline DeButts, May 13, 1841. She was born in Hampshire Co., Va., April 2, 1813, and died in Dixon, Ill. in the autumn of 1861. John Lord was by trade a blacksmith. He lived in the house now occupied by Henry W. Spaulding and worked in the shop connected therewith. He is said to have been a very affable and honorable man. In 1838 he moved to Dixon, Ill., where he died Feb. 7, 1873. His children were:—

John L., (b. in Hopkinton, June 10, 1829, m. Mary L. Warner of Worcester Co., Mass., June 17, 1851, res. in Dixon, Ill., is a carriage maker and farmer.)

Mary Elizabeth, (born in Francestown, April 29, 1831, m. Henry Kelsey, May, 1850, res. in Dixon, Ill.)

Augustus Prentiss, (born April 29, 1833, was a druggist in Dixon, Ill., d. March, 1865.)

Aschah Jane, (b. in Hopkinton, June 3, 1836, died Feb. 12, 1841.)

Susan Emily, (b. in Dixon, Aug. 16, 1842, m. John Berrie, d. in Dixon, March 19, 1882.)

William Everett, (b. in Dixon, was a soldier in the U. S. army. He died in 1866.)

Edward Turner, (b. in Dixon, d. about the year 1856.)

Hannah N., (b. in Dixon, m. Sidney Morgan.)]

CALVIN LORD was the son of George Lord of Ossipee. He married Nancy A. Taylor of this town, Nov. 10, 1847. He resided at Manchester a few years previous to his coming to Francestown, which was about the year 1855. Here he was engaged in trade and occupied the *Long Store*. He was a shrewd and energetic man. He died in this town, Nov. 9, 1861. His children:—

1. GEORGE C., [b. in Manchester, Nov. 30, 1848, m. Addie S. Brown of Greensboro', Vt., Oct. 15, 1879. He is now a prosperous merchant in his native city, where he has held the office of selectman.]
2. IDA F., [born in Francestown, Dec. 11, 1851, m. Edward Richardson of Lyndeboro', Sept. 28, 1875, resides in Manchester.]

LORING.

JOHN LORING came here from Methuen, Mass. about the year 1797. His father, John Loring, emigrated to America from the province of Lorraine with his brothers, David and Solomon, and settled in Salem, Mass. It is said that these three were the younger brothers of a Marquis and that the original family name was Lorraine. John Loring, 2nd, married Joanna Morse, a native of Methuen and a sister of Jacob Morse of Lyndeboro' and Francestown. After remaining here three years he removed to New Boston, where he died Dec. 29, 1804, aged 36 years. His widow died in Lyndeboro', Dec. 1, 1848, aged 80 years. Their children were:—

1. JOHN, [b. in Methuen, Mass., July 5, 1793, m. Desire Fuller, daughter of Daniel Fuller of this town, Dec. 19, 1821. He may quite properly be said to have been a resident of this town, since his boyhood was spent here in the family of Mr. Joseph Kingsbury, and he was afterward employed

by Mr. Daniel Fuller upon the quarry, nine yerrs. He enlisted in the war of 1812, being the first man from this town to offer his services in that war. He was a great conversationalist and had a mind well stored with the "folk lore" of the olden time, by the aid of which his daughter, Mrs. James P. Todd of New Boston, has rendered valuable assistance to the compilers of this work. He died in New Boston, March 24, 1868.]

2. HANNAH, [b. in Methuen, m. Joseph Kidder of Lyndeboro', d. in Modena, Ohio.]
3. THOMAS, [b. in Methuen, d. in New Boston of spotted fever when but 10 years of age.]
4. SALLY, [b. in Francestown, m. Eli Curtis of Lyndeboro', d. in Lyndeboro'.]
5. BETSEY, [b. in Francestown, d. in childhood of spotted fever in New Boston.]
6. SILAS, [born in New Boston and died in infancy, his death being caused by the lodging of a bean in his wind-pipe.]

LYNCH.

HIRAM LYNCH, son of John Lynch of New Boston, purchased the place now owned by him, in 1871. He married Sarah M. Parker of New Boston, May 30, 1871. For nearly twenty years he carried on the business of butchering, in which he evidently prospered having the reputation of being a shrewd, wide-awake and genial man. Several years ago he purchased the house in the village now occupied and owned by Mason H. Balch, but continued to live where he now resides. His children are:—

1. MARY E., [b. in Francestown, July 9, 1874, lives with her parents.]
2. HENRY H., [b. in Francestown, April 27, 1876.]

MANAHAN.

JOHN MANAHAN, as we are informed by one of his descendants, was born in England of Scotch-Irish parents about the year 1744, being the second son of Michael Manahan. He was educated for the army, which he entered early in life and in 1765 was stationed at Quebec, where he was insulted by a superior officer and resented the insult by striking the offender in the face. To escape punishment for this he deserted and in the month of December in company with twenty-nine other deserters set out for the New England settlements. But the

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 1826, aged 36 ye

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1. JOHN, [born
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7. ESTHER, [b
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 3. MARY N., [b
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 4. HARVEY, [b
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 5. ELEANOR N.
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 6. ELIZABETH
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 7. JOHN F., [b
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 8. CAROLINE
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 9. ADAM, [b. in
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JAMES MANAHAN'S family has already received brief mention, but it may be added here that Sarah D., his eldest child, married Amzi Childs of Peterboro', Jan. 28, 1840, and died March 24, 1856, aged 36 years, and Ezra D., his second child, married Abby Quint of Maine. and died Oct. 11, 1870.

MACPHERSON.

This name is spelled McFerson, Ferson and Farson and in other ways, and the history of the origin of the name is not without interest. The MacPhersons trace their ancestry to a warlike people in Germany called the Chatti, who after long and bravely resisting the Roman power were forced by the Emperor Tiberius Cæsar to leave their native country, and embarking for Britain were driven by adverse weather to the North of Scotland, where they landed at a place to which they gave the name of Chattiness. The time of their migration was about A. D. 76. They rapidly multiplied and overspread the North of Scotland. The line of their descent can be followed back as far as King Kenneth II, but begins with Gillicattan Mor, head or chief of Clan Chattan, who on account of his large stature and military genius had the epithet *Mor* assigned him. He lived in the reign of Malcolm Can Morie and left a son, Diarmid or Dormund, who succeeded his father as chief of Clan Chattan in the year 1090. His son, Gillicattan, second of the name to be chieftan of the clan, flourished in the reign of King David I. He left two sons, Diarmid and Muriach. The former succeeded him and dying without issue was succeeded in 1153 by his brother, Muriach, who being a younger son had been bred to the church and was Parson of Kingousie then a large and honorable benefice. In 1173 he obtained a dispensation from the Pope and married a daughter of the Thane of Cawder by whom he had five sons: 1. Gillicattan, his heir; 2. Ewen or Eugene, called Ban from his fair complexion; 3. Neil Cromb or Roundshouldered, who had a rare mechanical genius and applied himself to the business of a smith and constructed several utensils of very curious workmanship. He is said to have taken his surname from his trade and to have been the progenitor of all the Smiths in Scotland; 4. Furquhard or the Swift, from whom the McGillirays of Inverness-shire descended; 5. David Dow or the Black, from his swarthy complexion, from him the Davisons of Invernhaven are said to have descended.

Muriach died in the reign of King William the Lion. His son Gillicattan, who lived in the year 1214, succeeded him as chief of the clan. Gillicattan died leaving a son, Dougal Daol, whose only child was a daughter, Eva, who married Angus MacIntosh, and hence the chieftainship devolved upon Dougal's cousin, Kenneth, son of Ewan, who lived in the reign of Alexander II. It was about this time that surnames became hereditary, and Ewan took the name of MacPherson, or son of the parson, which was transmitted to his descendants. The chieftain-

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chief being Col.
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brothers, John, t
or Elias, who wa
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It was not however until 1718, when the exodus from their adopted land seems to have continued during the century. In the year 1732 Paul Dumbo, County of Derry, Ireland, Boston, bringing with him his son, arrived in Portsmouth in the fall.

It is quite probable that he arrived in Andover, Mass. after which he appears upon a petition to the support of any other ministry than the Congregational. The names of his sons, William and John, appear on the petition, which bears date 1733. The records of the wife of Paul, Mary, are not found at this time, but both records indicate that Paul came with him to Andover. His first wife married Nancy McDole and lived in Goffstown; James, who came to Ireland; Peggy, who lived in Andover, where his descendants now live; he was buried at sea. This was the first of his sons. There was a Thomas McDuffee in the French and Indian War, who was also a volunteer.

The children of Paul McDuffee resided in Londonderry, N.H., and Exeter. He left two sons: 1. Capt. Nixon of Boston and of Chester. He died in 1780. His children were, Elizabeth, William and Adam McDuffee of Chester and resided in Londonderry. 2. Samuel, who died; 3. Samuel, who died; 4. Samuel, who died; and settled in Londonderry of Chester, where he traded as a weaver. He died and went to Andover. He married David Deering, Vt., Robert, who died; Deering, William, who died; in Deering, J. 6. Henry, who died; settled in Londonderry of his death.



SAMUEL MACPHERSON

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days were spent in
town, April 30, 181
in Chester were; F
cestown, unmarried
Francestown, died
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Joshua, who married
where both died; J
1786; Margaret, bo
derry, resided in I
Mich., Jan. 4, 1833
Francestown, Marc
died Oct. 18, 1847.

JOHN MACPHERSON

MacPherson, about
daughter of Henry
upon the farm bou
one of the earliest in



days. He retained his mental faculties to the last, being unwell only a few days previous to his death. It was his delight in his last days to tell his nephew's children of the events of his long and active life, of the early coming to Francestown through the forest guided by marked trees, of hunting foxes and bears on Crotched Mountain, of trapping mink and beaver at Pleasant pond and of marvelous strings of fish caught in its waters, of building a log house which was their first substantial shelter. His description of every aspect of the dark day was said to be wonderfully vivid, from the green twilight which came on in the morning to the Egyptian darkness of the night. The early part of that day being lowery, he with a neighbor's son had gone to Pleasant pond to fish. As the unnatural darkness increased they became frightened and started for home, but being unable to find their way they stopped at the nearest house, where they were obliged to remain since as he affirmed a lantern gave no light. The good people of the house believing that the Judgment Day had come spent the time in reading the Bible and in prayer. Birds and fowls and both wild and domestic animals were alike affected, showing signs of fear and dread of the mysterious and inexplicable. He served in the Revolutionary war, but, either having never received or having lost his discharge, he could not at that time draw a pension. He often told of his hasty journey to join his company at New Boston, of the all-night's march to Charlestown, Mass. to participate in the battle of Bunker Hill on the following morning, of their position under Gen. Stark behind the rail fence covered with new-mown hay, of the intense heat, of their sufferings from thirst and, the wells being dry, of their filling their canteens with vinegar at a house and of the refreshment that even this afforded them, of the attack and the retreat, after which they took their first rest for many weary hours. He died in Francestown, Nov. 26, 1842, leaving no children.

JAMES MACPHERSON, the fifth child of Samuel, also came with his father to Francestown. In truth he seems to have been the leading spirit in the matter of settling in this town. The farm in Chester having been sold and the paper money received therefor depreciated rapidly in value, he urged upon his father the wisdom of investing the same in land as soon as possible. He even walked to Francestown and selected the lots and went from thence to the agent authorized to sell the land, who lived in New Ipswich, entered into an agreement to buy for the property, one-half in money and one-half in Indian corn, when it should be raised, and returned on foot to his home in Londonderry. The family moved to Francestown, built a home, cleared the land and raised the corn, and then a second time James walked to New Ipswich to meet his obligation. The agent informed him that the money was nearly valueless, but like a true man kept his word and accepted in part payment for the farm, after which James walked to Portsmouth.

MACPHER

to have the deed recorded. He married Mary (McClintock) Starrett, Nov. 2 of land which he had purchased in the east comprised lots 12 and 15 in the New Block south of the Weston place, first a log house which was taken down and carried in 1843. He died in Francestown, New Hampshire. Those buried in Francestown were:—

1. REBECKAH, [born March 29, 1777, Chelmsford, Mass., Feb. 6, 1841, Chelmsford, removed to Lowell, 1864.]
2. MARGARET, [b. Nov. 1, 1789, married Andrew and Nancy (Dickey) Clark, res. in New Boston, Antrim and with her family removed to Lowell, Nov. 23, 1866.]
3. JOHN, [b. March 11, 1792, m. Lucy (Powers) Woods of Francestown, was by occupation a saddler and had once have possessed the power of discorporation courses by the aid of a witch. When the bark would be severed from the shore by an invisible force exerted, he resided in Francestown until 1827, when he returned to Francestown in 1827, where he resided until 1846, when he he died July 17, 1872. He had three children: *Lucy Maria*, (born July 23, 1820, Nashua, April 1, 1841, d. in Nashua, children.)
Mary Sophia, (b. Feb. 10, 1822, Francestown.)
John Leonard, (born Dec. 8, 1823, Belgrade, Maine, Nov. 1, 1841, Calais, Maine, Feb. 20, 1885, has eight children.)
Clarissa Ann, (b. Jan. 1, 1826, m. Me., Feb. 18, 1847. She no children.)

James Starrett, (b. July 23, 1827, m. Augusta Willard of Dudsville, Canada, Oct. 13, 1850, res. near Ordway, S. D., has three children.)

Levi Pratt, (b. July 22, 1829, d. Nov. 13, 1837 in Frances-town.)

Sarah Frances, (b. May 15, 1831, m. Charles Drew of Holderness, June 1, 1852, res. in Luverne, Minn., has three children.)

Julia Antoinette, (b. Nov. 16, 1833, d. in Francestown, May 14, 1837.)

Lendamine Antoinette, (b. Nov. 30, 1838, m. Joseph W. Wallace of Nashua, Oct. 19, 1853, res. in Nashua, has three children.)

Mary Sophia, (b. June 6, 1842, d. Feb. 23, 1847 in Frances-town.)

The first five of these children of John were born in Antrim, the remaining five in Francestown. His wife died in Nashua, Feb. 3, 1885.]

4. CAPT. SAMUEL, [b. Aug. 16, 1795, m. 1st, Fannie Bixby, Feb. 27, 1821, 2nd, Mrs. Judith (Woodward) Hadley of Lyndeboro', March 1, 1838, 3rd, Mrs. Jane (Gilchrist) Moore of Nashua, Dec. 22, 1873. He inherited the home place from his father, where he lived several years, after which he bought the farm of his uncle James and moved upon it in 1833. In 1842 he moved to Nashua where he d. Dec. 18, 1877. He was the captain of the once famed Militia Company of Francestown, and was a member of the Common Council of Nashua for several years. Capt. Samuel was a man of excellent judgment and solid principles. Children were:—

Parker Bixby, (b. Jan. 31, 1822, m., 1st, Mary A. Loler of Springfield, Mass., Oct. 15, 1845, 2nd, Mrs. Jane H. Fletcher of Nashua, March 3, 1864, res. in Lowell and Nashua, where he d. July 30, 1889, had four children.)

Martha Ann, (b. April 22, 1825, m. George McAlister of Hillsboro', June 10, 1850, res. in Nashua, Bristol and Stoneham, d. in Stoneham, Dec. 18, 1867, had two children.)

Vestina, (b. Feb. 17, 1828, m. Abel W. Colburn of Lyme, res. for a short time in Nashua and then went to Spencer

- Brook, Minn., where he d
turned East and res. in Nas
Mary Frances, (b. Nov. 27, 18
Danville, Canada, Sept. 1,
Roxbury, present residence 1
James Augustus, (b. Aug. 16,
seau of Abbotsford, Canada,
Ohio. His first wife d. in 1
one son, Earl B., who is profe
Training School for boys in
Prest of Toronto, Ont., Nov.
of more than ordinary ability
5. DAVID STARRETT, [b. Feb. 7,
6. MOSES BRADFORD, [b. March 2
Eunice (Dane) Colby of Be
by occupation a carpenter an
1836, later in Francestown
Children were seven in numb
Levi Colby, (b. Dec. 13, 1824, m
field, Vt., April 29, 1848, is
six sons.)
Horace Dane, (b. June 30, 1826,
Dec. 25, 1849, res. Chico, Bu
ter.)
Sarah Maria, (b. June 27, 182
rimac, May 31, 1860, res. in N.
John James, (b. Dec. 8, 1831,
May 13, 1861, is a farmer, re
dren.)
Verona Eveline, (b. Dec. 16, 18
Harvard, Mass., res. in Lawre
Mary Ann, (b. June 27, 1836,
ney, Dec. 2, 1863, res. in Be
George Leonard, (b. Aug. 20, 1
son of New York City, res. in
7. DAVID, [b. Sept. 9, 1802, d. S
8. LEVI, [b. April 23, 1805, m. P
and Eunice (Dane) Colby of
res. in Bennington, Francesto

Co. L, 1st Regt., Mass. Heavy
1862, when but 16 years of
14, 1865, at the expiration of
participated in twenty-one eng
Potomac. He has one child.)
9. LEONARD, [b. Nov. 17, 1808, d
1816.]

HENRY MACPHERSON, born in 17
of Francestown, coming from Chester
settled upon the farm now owned by
village. He was by trade a weaver and
in town affairs, being town-clerk for
Martha McNiel, daughter of William
Mary Burns of New Boston, born Jan
1st marriage, were:—Betty, b. Oct. 7,
the son of his brother Samuel, and died
James, born Feb. 4, 1762, married Ma
Mary (McClinto) Starrett, Dec. 14, 178
19, 1841; Samuel, born Jan. 1, 1764, m.
Sarah (Melvin) Witherspoon of France
Francestown until the death of his w
moved to Shoreham, Vt.; Martha, born
She went to Shoreham, Vt., with her
she died in 1839; Josiah, born Nov. 18
of David and Jane (Wallace) Jennings
removed to Shoreham, Vt. His first jo
horseback, when he bought his farm, at
cestown and took his wife and goods
The time being the month of March a
the best may account for their being
They must have lived in a very primi
the first baby is said to have been ro
was at the battle of Plattsburg, as was a
Shoreham in 1858, leaving a family of r

JAMES MACPHERSON, the oldest s
the Walter Smith farm, came to France
his marriage to Margaret Starrett lived i
Proctor place near his father's home,
His wife died Dec. 1, 1840. Their chil
were:—

1. ANNE S., [b. Dec. 11, 1787, m.
cestown, Jan. 4, 1810, removed
d. Feb. 17, 1848.]



2. JAMES, [married Abigail, daughter of Nehemiah Dodge of New Boston, was a farmer and joiner in Francestown, had one daughter, Mary, born June 3, 1815, she m. Charles Minard of Nashua, where she died Dec. 13, 1875, leaving a family. For some unknown reason James Ferson left his family and went to New York. His wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Minard.]
3. CHARLOTTE, [drowned in a well when two years of age.]
4. HENRY, [b. Oct. 26, 1791, m. Polly, daughter of David and Miriam Durant of Francestown, March 11, 1815, res. on Ferson place east of the village, d. Dec. 30, 1854. Children:—
William Starrett, (b. Dec. 29, 1815, d. Nov., 1879, unmarried.)
David Durant, (b. Nov. 24, 1817, m. Anna J. Hilton, Feb. 6, 1856, is a merchant and one of the assessors of the city of Fitchburg, Mass. Has five children.)
Charles Henry, (b. Aug. 30, 1819, m. Nancy Stone of Chelsea, Mass., Nov. 5, 1844. We borrow the following extract from Hon. Geo. A. Marden's biographical sketches of the members of the Mass. Legislature of 1880. "Charles Henry Ferson was born in Francestown, N. H., Aug. 30, 1819, he received a good English education at the common school and at Francestown Academy. He lived on a farm till he had reached the age of 18, when he went to Bedford, N. H. and learned the brick-maker's trade, two years later. 1840, he went to Boston and began life for himself as a driver of a three-horse truck, which business he followed a year, he then went to Chelsea and resumed his trade of brick-making. This business he has since carried on, with the exception of five years when he was engaged in business as a grocer. Mr. Ferson has always carried on business by himself, having no partners, and has been very successful. Chelsea was incorporated a city in 1857 since which date Mr. Ferson has had much to do with city affairs. He was overseer of the poor in 1857-8 and again in 1864 and 1866. In 1860, '61 and '68 he was a member of the Common Council, in 1869 he was elected to the board of aldermen but resigned to accept the position of

MacPHERS

city marshal, which he occup
He was elected Mayor in 187
In 1877, '78 and '79 he serv
the present year was again ele
serving as chairman. He was c
of Representatives for 1879, &
the part of the house, of the in
and bridges, and served also c
factures. He was re-elected
resumed his old place on th
bridges. The subject of this s
the successful man, who by his
the narrow circumstance of a P
He d. at Chelsea, Sept. 5, 189

Lucretia, (b. Oct. 19, 1821, m. J.

March 31, 1839, res. in Lowe
1840, leaving one son.)

Mary Jane, (b. Dec. 1, 1826, m.
cock, Jan. 4, 1846, res. in Taun
1, 1872, leaving five children.)

Hannah M., (b. Feb. 14, 1830, d.

James Harvey, (b. Nov. 9, 1833.
Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 28, 1858

Francestown, served in the Civ
Regt., Co. G, N. H. Vol. Mil
Petersburg, July 30, 1864, w
rebel fort, when last seen he wa
and advancing before his com
dead, gave him a soldier's buria
he will rest as quietly as at hom
Minnie C., b. Jan. 29, 1859; F

Margaret Emma, (b. March 9, 18
Fitchburg, June 2, 1858, res. i

5. DAVID, [b. Aug. 14, 1793, m. I
than Bell of Goffstown, Feb. 1
was killed by the falling of a
town, June 24, 1847. His chil

cestown where he res. for many years, his wife d. May 23, 1873. Children were:—

James, (b. Oct. 31, 1818, d. Oct. 7, 1835.)

Rodney B., (b. May 3, 1820, d. May 28, 1823.)

Phæbe B., (b. Feb. 12, 1822, d. Oct. 12, 1826.)

David S., (b. Dec. 1, 1823, m. Mary S. Woodbury of Dunbarton, June 17, 1845, res. in Dunbarton, is a farmer and a man of much intelligence and is possessed of those qualities that win and retain respect, served on the board of selectmen of Goffstown for three years, 1863, '64 and '65, representative from the town in 1866, has three children.)

Margaret A., (b. Sept. 27, 1825, d. Nov. 28, 1826.)

Jonathan B., (b. Oct. 12, 1827, d. Oct. 9, 1828.)

Jonathan, (born Aug. 11, 1829, m. Sarah Sargent, Nov. 24, 1853, d. Jan. 16, 1855, left no children.)

Deborah B., (b. June 27, 1836, m. John Evans, d. Feb. 15, 1856.)]

6. MARY BURNS, [b. July 7, 1794, m. Robert White, June 19, 1823, res. in Walden, Vt., had three children, d. Dec. 31, 1833.)]

7. SOPHY, [d. in infancy.]

8. ASENATH; d. in infancy.]

9. MARGARET, [born July, 1803, m. Luther Cowen, Nov. 23, 1820, resided in Nashua, d. there Dec. 11, 1838.]

10. SABRINA, [b. Oct. 24, 1806, m. James H. Brooks of Hancock, Oct. 11, 1825, res. in Greenfield.]

11. ELIZA, [b. Feb. 9, 1809, m. Louis M'Tune of Hillsboro', went to Peterboro', d. there, Jan. 20, 1840.]

SAMUEL, the second son of Henry, married Rachel Witherspoon of Fracestown, and settled upon the home place, which he afterward exchanged for the Witherspoon place. His wife died June 4, 1837, after which he moved to Shoreham, Vt. Children:—

1. SALLY, [married Edward Smith Carey of Ringe, and died in that town.]

2. PATTY, [married Stephen Hovey of Peterboro', Feb. 18, 1817, d. in Whitefield.]

3. LUCINDA M., [b. July 25, 1809, m. Ira Ferson of Shoreham, Vt., Feb. 5, 1829, res. in Manchester.]

MARD

4. ELVIRA, [b. March 20, 1814,
Manchester, d. in Goffstown,
5. JOHN, [married Nancy Allen.
6. SAMUEL, [married Laurinda W
six children, d. in Goshen, Vt
7. LUTHER, [was not married, d. i

MARDE

NATHAN RICHMOND MARDEN,
Vernon in 1841. His father, Nathan M
his mother being Susanna Stevens, who
He is the brother of Franklin Marden of
of Hon. Geo. A. Marden of Lowell, M
shoe-maker, is a respected citizen, and l
religious societies of the town, having b
of the Young Men's Christian Associati
good and critical taste in music and a tea
period chorister in the Congregational Cl
he was the captain of a company in the
married Abigail D. Fiske of Wilton, O
Mont Vernon, Oct. 17, 1812. Abigail
Maine, Jan. 3, 1814. Their children we

1. RICHMOND FISKE, [b. in Mont
Sarah J. Evans of Marblehead
merchant, res in Marblehead.]
2. SARA CAROLINE APPLETON BUR
July 17, 1839, m. Reed P. Or
9, 1862.]
3. EDWIN SHANNON, [born in Mo
Employed upon a farm in Na
13th N. H. Regt., and was sev
4. WILLIAM RICHARDLON, [b. in I
he was in Troop L, 1st R. I. C
at Annapolis, Md. of disease c
Bell Island.]
5. JANE MARIA, [b. in Francesto
bury P. Hopkins of Greenfield,
Greenfield.]
6. CHARLES NEWELL, [b. in Fran
Rebecca A. Bartlette of Marbl

served in Co. L, 1st N. H. Cavalry, is a carpenter, res. in Saugus, Mass.]

7. ABBIE ELIZABETH, [b. in Francestown, June 17, 1849, m. Sewell S. Brown of Francestown, Jan. 19, 1883, died in Francestown, June 26, 1889.]
8. HATTIE AUGUSTA, [b. in Francestown, June 16, 1853, d. in Francestown, Oct. 2, 1862.]
9. JESSIE BENTON FREMONT, [b. in Francestown, Sept. 1, 1857, m. Milton E. Osborn of Peterborough, Nov. 25, 1880, she res. in Peterborough.]

GEORGE WATERMAN MARDEN, son of Jonathan Marden of New Boston, was born Oct. 17, 1832. Jonathan, his father, was born July 6, 1788, and married Sally Foster, Dec. 31, 1815. The father of Jonathan was Lemuel, born Aug. 30, 1745, and went from Bradford, Mass. to New Boston about 1786. He married in Bradford, Hannah Greenough in 1769. She was born May 21, 1750, and died Oct. 20, 1843. Jonathan was the brother of Nathan, who was the father of Capt. Nathan R. Marden of this town. George Waterman Marden came here from New Boston about the year 1858, and purchased the farm now owned by Lyman H. Belcher. He married, first, Abby Sawyer, April 1, 1858. She died in this town, Aug. 26, 1861, and he soon after removed to Peterboro', where he married, second, Asenath B. Hovey, and where he has since resided.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MARDEN, a native of Bennington, and the son of John and Mary (Wilson) Marden of Bennington, came to Francestown about the year 1845, and occupied the place now owned by Capt. N. R. Marden. His wife was Clarissa, daughter of Levi and Betsey (Colby) Andrews of Weare. The former died in Weare in 1824, aged 55 years. George W., removed to Nashua, where his wife died. He died in West Deering.

MARTIN.

SAMUEL MARTIN, who cleared the Farrington place, was a native of Amesbury, Mass., where he was born Dec. 25, 1747. He must have been one of the first settlers of this town since his name appears upon the list of tax-payers of 1773. His wife was Mary Dickey, sister of John Dickey, who began on the place now occupied by Fred Hopkins. She was born in Londonderry, Oct. 27, 1746, and died in this town, Dec. 14, 1822. Samuel Martin died of asthma while sitting in his chair at his home in Francestown, Aug. 15, 1812. His children were all born in this town, they were:—

1. RACHEL, [b. April 11, 1774, n
Feb. 6, 1793, d. in Francestov
2. ANNA, [b. May 27, 1776, m. 7
Vt.]
3. BETSEY, [b. June 28, 1779, m.
June 7, 1803.]
4. MOLLY, [b. March 4, 1781, n
Boston, Dec. 25, 1800.]
5. ROBERT, [b. March 5, 1783, m.
and settled upon the home pl
house now occupied by Eber
were:—
Lewis, (b. March 4, 1808, m. Be
Lydia, (b. Jan. 16, 1810, m. Ca
Samuel, (b. in 1816, m. Lovilla
Mich.)
Rebecca, (b. July 10, 1819, m. Jo
Moses, (b. July 20, 1822, m. Do
6. SALLY, [b. Nov. 6, 1786, m. Cha
Sept. 1, 1807, removed to Ver
7. JENNIE, [died in this town, Jan
8. JAMES, [b. Sept. 22, 1791, m. Be
He was a soldier in the war o
captain of the military compa
upon the Phelps place, d. her
dren were born in this town:—
James, Jr., (b. in Francestown, l
S. Hospital, Honolulu, Sandwi
Mary, (married Edwin Hardy of
city, she removed to Mason Vi
Sophia Maria, (b. June, 1825, w
June 22, 1878.)
Samuel Hodge, (b. Oct. 13, 1830.
of Manchester, Nov. 23, 1853.
1875. He resided many yea
moved to Chicago in 1891, v
has two sons:—James A. and
9. SAMUEL, [married Rachel Tal
1814.]

JESSE MARTIN, a brother of Samuel Martin, married Mary Hopkins of this town and lived here a few years. Three of his children were buried here, the first in March, 1785, the second in Feb., 1789, the third in the early part of 1790. He removed to Plainfield, Vt.

McALLISTER.

ARCHIBALD McALLISTER lived some years in Francestown on the Mitchell place and perhaps other places. He was son of John McAllister of New Boston. John settled in the south part of that town in 1748; was of Scotch race; was b. in the Scotch part of Ireland; was a man of much courage and force of character; was member of the first Board of Selectmen in New Boston (1763); died with his son in Francestown about 1780. Archibald moved to Antrim soon after the death of his father (about 1790,) and d. there in ripe old age. His wife was Maria McKeen. He was b. in Ireland about 1743, and was nearly five years old when the family came over. Cannot give the date of his death. His wife d. in Antrim, 1825. They were both members of the Presbyterian church in that town, and were spoken of as "most worthy and devout people."

McALVIN.

DANIEL McILVAINE was the son of Robert McIlvaine, who with his wife emigrated from Scotland to Ireland, where both were murdered in their beds by the Catholic Irish. Daniel, then an infant, was not noticed by the murderers and lived to be brought up by friends and to come, when nineteen years of age, to America. He settled in Windham about the year 1740. Two older brothers are said to have emigrated with him, all three coming from the parish of Sisson, county of Donegal, Ireland, where Daniel was born. William, the eldest, settled in Portland, then Casco Bay, Maine. John, the second son, died in the South leaving no family. The name was written McIlvaine until 1806, when it was changed to McAlvin. Daniel, who settled in Windham, married Mary Smith, "an English girl." The first years of his married life were spent in Boston and Woburn, he subsequently purchased a farm in Windham, upon which he died July 25, 1785. His wife died in Francestown, Feb. 16, 1803. Three of the sons and one of the daughters of Daniel settled and died in Francestown. Mary, the daughter, was born in Windham, Aug. 4, 1757, and died unmarried in this town, it is said.

JOHN McALVIN settled in Antrim in 1782, where he was elected selectman in 1793. In the following year (1794) he came to Francestown and lived and died on the place now owned by John Shattuck. He was a soldier of the Revolution and a pensioner. His wife was

McALVIN

WILLIAM McALVIN, brother of Joel (Smith) McAlvin, also came here from Jane Quigley of this town, to whom home was the place now owned and occupied. He was born in Windham in 1753, and died in 1842. He was a sergeant in the Revolutionary War. His wife also died here May 12, 1842.

1. POLLY, [b. in Antrim, Dec. 24, 1796, d. at Lyndeboro', March 11, 1864.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. in Antrim, May 2, 1800, d. in Francestown, April 6, 1820, lived in Danforth place in Clark Village, town, April 11, 1864. His children: *Susan Jane*, (b. in Francestown, April 11, 1824, d. in Clark of Francestown, Feb. 14, 1864, Oct. 11, 1861.) *William Franklin*, (b. in Francestown, April 20, 1855, was unmarried.) *Mary Ann*, (b. in Francestown, May 11, 1828, d. H. Duncklee of this town, Dec. 11, 1864, town.)]
3. BETSEY, [b. Nov. 20, 1796, unmarried, April 29, 1870.]
4. SUSAN, [b. May 28, 1798, m. T. Lyndeboro', March 23, 1824, d. in Lyndeboro', March 23, 1824.]
5. JOHN, [b. Jan. 9, 1800, m. Achsah, March 12, 1830. He went to Lowell, Mass., city Feb. 5, 1866.]

JAMES McALVIN was a brother of William, born in Windham, Nov. 30, 1761, being the emigrant. He was a Revolutionary War soldier, died March 23, 1781. He married, (1st,) Jane Gregg, in Windham, March 28, 1761, and d. March 23, 1781. She was a widow Mary Gregg, June 30, 1810. She was a daughter, Nancy, who married Dea. C. was a tailor by trade. He came to this town and occupied the house in which Charles lived in this town, May 10, 1850. His second wife died in Francestown, Oct. 24, 1853.

1. DANIEL, [b. in Windham, July 16, 1788, m. Eleanor Follansbee of Frauncestown, Nov. 14, 1811. He lived while in this town with his uncle John, on the John Shattuck place. He moved to Lowell, Mass., where he died, July 19, 1847. His children were:—
Mary Jane, (m., (1st,) Gilman Davis, of this town, June 3, 1834, (2nd,) Jonathan Knight of Amherst in 1855, res. in Amherst.)
John Smith, (d. here, Aug. 17, 1829, aged 15 years.)
James, (died in childhood.)
Elbridge Gilman, (died in Worcester, Mass., aged 66 years.)
Eleanor Frances, (unmarried, died in Amherst.)]
2. WILLIAM, [b. in Windham, July 12, 1790, m. Lucia Johnson, removed to Charlestown, Mass., where he died, May 13, 1840.]
3. MARY, [b. in Windham, Aug. 20, 1792, d. here May 11, 1812.]
4. JAMES, [m. Eleanor Russell, d. at Farmersburg, Ia. in 1865.]
5. JOHN BILLINGS, [b. in Windham, Dec. 7, 1800, m. Mary Sisson of Charlestown, Mass., July 13, 1830, removed to Lowell, where he was a member of the common council, and also "school committee." He died in Lowell in 1880.]

McCAINE.

DAVID McCAINE was of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father, Barnet McCaine, was born in the county of Down, and his mother, Margaret (McGowan) McCain, was born in the county of Armagh, Ireland. They emigrated to this country immediately after their marriage, and settled at Bedford, N. H. Barnet McCaine was a Revolutionary soldier and a signer of the Association Test. He enlisted Sept., 1776, and was mustered in as a private in Capt. Samuel McConnel's company in Col. Nahum Baldwin's regiment, which marched to re-inforce the Continental Army in New York. He took part in the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776, and was discharged with his regiment in December following. He resided a few years in Londonderry, from which place he removed to Peterboro', where he died at the age of 87. His wife also died in Peterboro' at the age of 84. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were born in Bedford. David, their eighth child, was born Feb. 12, 1794. He was twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married June 2, 1821, was Mary Bickford. She was born in Antrim, Dec. 7, 1798, and died in Fraunce-

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4. BARNET, |

5. MARY, [b.

Bristol, |

6. WILLIAM,

Gray of

7. MARTHA,

H. Gran

Minn.]

8. SARAH W

Carr, of

Mass.]

9. JENNIE E

Bjorne P

land, Aug. 2, 1826, and is a missionary in the colony of Icelanders at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, where his wife also resides.]

McEWEN.

Mrs. HARRIET McEWEN was the widow of Rev. James McEwen, a preacher of much note at Brattleboro', Vt. She came to Francestown from Brattleboro', Vt. in November, 1852, and with her son-in-law, Dr. Martin N. Roote, and his family, occupied the house now owned by Mrs. Martin N. Roote. Mrs. McEwen's maiden name was Harriet Cook. Her parents were capable and sturdy people. Her father, who once resided in Cornish, held the office of sheriff during Shay's Rebellion in 1786-7, and frequently had his resolution and courage sorely tested in those exciting days. Mrs. McEwen doubtless inherited much from her parents, since she was a lady of great strength of purpose and mental vigor. Early in life she resided in Claremont, where she founded the first Sabbath school in that town; later she taught a school for young ladies in Woburn, Mass., and afterward had charge of a similar institution in Concord, N. H. She died at her home in Francestown, Oct. 15, 1872, aged 79 years. Her only (adopted) child is:—

1. ABBY KIMBALL, [b. in Topsfield, Mass., April 9, 1832, m. Martin N. Roote of Byfield, Mass., Nov. 22, 1852. The father of Mrs. Roote was Benjamin Kimball of Topsfield, Mass., and her mother was Abigail (Brock) Kimball, from Alfred, Maine. Her great uncle, Jacob Kimball, was a lawyer in Boston, and a composer of music. The fruits of his talent are found in many of the "singing books" of half a century ago. Her grandmother Kimball, a bright active and worthy woman, died in Topsfield, at the uncommon age of one hundred years and two months. Mrs. Roote is an accomplished musician, and was in the prosperous days of the academy, teacher of music in that institution.]

McKAY.

WILLIAM McKAY was born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1758. His name was pronounced as though spelled *McKai*, but subsequently, like the others of the clan, he wrote and pronounced it McCoy. There was a William McCoy, an older man in Peterboro' at the same time.

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John and Jenny (Carmichael) Livingston. Malcom's parents died in Scotland. He had a brother, Hugh McLane, who came to this town, and was partially insane, so that many were afraid of him. Hugh never married. He died in 1859, aged 96. Capt Obediah McLane of Goffstown, was a clansman, but not a near relative of Malcom. In the Revolution, Capt. Obediah was a prominent officer, and was detached to look after Tories and deserters, with whom he had many desperate and romantic encounters.

Malcom McLane d. in this town, Jan. 19, 1831. His wife d. November, 1809. Their children were:—

1. JOHN, [b. in New Boston, March 6, 1784; m. Elizabeth McCollom, of that town in 1815; settled in this town on the farm next east of his father's farm, where he resided until about 1822, when he moved to Newport, and thence after some years to Fairlee, Vt., where he died, Aug. 8, 1851. Was frequently a town officer in the last-named place; was representative of Fairlee in the state legislature; and held the office of associate judge of the court of Caledonia county. Was a clear-headed and capable man, greatly respected by all. He had a family of fourteen children, several of whom have come to honor. His wife, a most excellent woman, died in New Boston, Sept. 30, 1882, aged 91. Their children were:—

Niel, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 19, 1816, m. Sarah C. Kelso of New Boston, Aug. 14, 1849; resides in that town: door manufacturer, and a successful business man; many years Justice of the Peace; member of the Constitutional Convention of 1888; a helper of all good things; a great reader, and one of the most intelligent men in this vicinity; his clear and accurate memory has been of great value in the preparation of this book; their only child, Marion A., m. John H. Clark of Chelmsford, Mass., Oct. 9, 1890.)

Alexander, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 16, 1817; resided in Fairlee, Vt.; m. Betsey Church of Kirby, Vt., 1850; is a farmer; was many years Justice of the Peace and selectman; representative of Fairlee in the legislature; and had five children: Mary, Henry F., Emma, Abby and James.)

John, (b. in Francestown, April 14, 1818; resides in New

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- Helen*, (b. in Newport, July 31, 1828; resided in New Boston; unm.)
- Sarah*, (b. in Sunapee, June 22, 1830; resided in Fairlee, Vt.; unm.)
- Marion*, (b. in Sunapee, July 4, 1833; d. in Springfield, Mass., December, 1853.)
- Robert E.*, (b. in Grafton, Oct. 23, 1834; m. Emma Burton of Athol, Mass.; resides in Philipston, that state; farmer; children: Frederick, George and Archibald.)]
2. JANE, [b. in Francestown, May 1, 1786; d. in this town, Dec. 7, 1852; unm.]
 3. DANIEL, [b Oct. 10, 1787; m. Mary Starrett of New Boston in 1815; resided in that town; was captain of the New Boston military company; his wife was a daughter of David Starrett; he d. Dec. 12, 1859; children were nine in number, of whom only the three last named are living: John L., Roxann, Levi, Niel, David S., Augusta, Nancy, Abigail and Jane]
 4. NANCY, [b. April 2, 1789; d. in Francestown, June 26, 1879; unm.]
 5. NIEL, [b. Feb. 6, 1791; was student in the academy; became a lawyer and settled in Little Rock, Ark., and was judge of that territory at the time of his death, December, 1822, though but a young man; was lamented as one cut down in the midst of great promise; studied law with Judge Levi Woodbury, and afterward with the celebrated John J. Crittendon of Kentucky; was a clear and brilliant scholar,—an honor to his native town; unm.]
 6. MARY, [b. Oct. 9, 1792; d. in Francestown, March 9, 1873; unm.]
 7. ISABEL, [b. April 4, 1794; d. in Francestown, Jan. 21, 1881; unm.]
 8. ARCHIBALD, [b. May 26, 1796; farmer; resided in this town; d. Dec. 17, 1852; unm.]

McLAUGHLIN.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN and his wife, Mary, with five children, came from the Scotch colony in Ireland in 1735; came to Londonderry, and about 1738 settled in Bedford. It seems certain that his

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1. THOMAS
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4. ELIZABETH
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6. LAUGHLIN

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New Boston, died. Maj. John Burns, who was a roving, earnest, brave man, had lived a short time in Antrim, having begun to clear a farm there, which he sold to his brother, Robert. After the death of his father here, the whole family moved to New Boston, and thence in 1802 to Whitefield. In this last-named town he was a pioneer, and continued there till his death, May 6, 1852, at the age of nearly 97. At the age of 88 he represented Whitefield in the legislature (1843). He was a man held in the highest esteem. In 1848, at the age of 93, he made his last visit in this vicinity, driving from Whitefield here, 150 miles, in an open wagon alone !

Maj. John Burns participated in the battle of Bunker Hill, which place he visited sixty-eight years later, (1843); and was also out in the war of 1812. The children of Maj. John and Sarah (Smith McMaster) Burns, were: David, William, Hannah, Polly, Sally and Jane. David, the eldest, who was probably born in Francestown, was a man of prominence in the community where he lived; represented Whitefield in the legislature of the state several years; was held in the highest respect, and l. April 30, 1864.

It may be said here that Samuel Burns, reputed to be a younger brother of Maj. John Burns, lived in Francestown a few years. He had a child buried here in 1790, and was last taxed in town in 1795.

The first death *recorded* in Francestown was that of Jennett McMaster, Oct. 4, 1772. In the annals of that date, on a preceding page (p. 54), will be found a special reference to her. She was a fair and winsome girl; and her early death was felt as an affliction by all the new settlement. She was without doubt a sister to William, and his only daughter was named for her. The children of William and Sarah (Smith) McMaster were:—

1. JOHN, [b. in this town, Aug. 17, 1775, lived in New Boston with his mother and step-father, Maj. Burns, most of the time till 1802, when they all moved to Whitefield; m. Lydia Whittier (some wrote it *Whicher*) of Haverhill, Mass., who d. in 1866, aged 92.

John McMaster was the first Justice of the Peace in the town of Whitefield; was an excellent man; was largely interested in establishing the institutions of that town; and d. there March 19, 1848, aged 73. He was for a long time town clerk of Whitefield, and was a prominent member of the Free Will Baptist church in that place. He had five children: Sally, Jennett, Lydia, William B. and Mary B.; and his descendents are now living in Whitefield, and are of high standing in the community, Lydia,



Jan. 31, 1792; was taxed here 1793; but soon after moved. it is believed, to Newbury, Vt.]

3. ROBERT, [was taxed here 1793.]

4. POLLY, [m. Joseph Parker Paige of Goffstown, Nov. 28, 1793.]

MERRILL.

PHINEAS MERRILL from Lexington, Mass., settled on the Todd place about the year 1780. He was an excellent man and a Revolutionary patriot. He was twice married, his first wife, who was the mother of his children, died in this town. His second wife was a widow Hurd. He was by trade a shoemaker. He removed to Alexandria previous to 1800, and subsequently to Hebron, where he died. He was the father of six children, all of whom were born in Francesstown. They were :—

1. DOLLY, [married ——— Cox of Hebron, d. in Hebron.]

2. RHODA, [married ——— Simonds of Alexandria, d. in Alexandria.]

3. SALLY, [———]

4. A DAUGHTER, [married ——— Emmerton of Boston. d. in Boston, Mass.]

5. A DAUGHTER, [married ——— Starrett, died in this state.]

6. DEBORAH, [married Joshua B. Dodge of this town; died here July 25, 1865, aged 77 years.]

HART MERRILL, a brother of Phineas, came here probably from Charlestown, after the latter removed to Hebron, and lived in the Dunklee cottage in the village, which then stood further down the street. He was a man of some education, and was several times elected to serve on the school board. One of his children had a narrow escape from a mad dog that came rushing down the street and toward the house, while the child sat, all unconscious of danger, upon the door step, and was well nigh at the mercy of the rabid creature, when a brave dog owned in the neighborhood, rushed out to give battle to the stranger, and was thus instrumental in saving the child's life. The records give the names of the children of "Hart and Peggy Morrill," as follows :—

1. LEONARD KNIGHT, [b. Jan. 4, 1803.]

2. HASKEL BAILEY, [born in the town of Charlestown, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on the 4th day of August, A. D., 1807.]

3. HARRIET, [b. March 23, 1809.]

MITCHELL.

It has been difficult to get information concerning this family. The name John Mitchell is signed to a petition of parties in Londonderry under date of Sept. 26. 1758. This John was no doubt father of Francis Mitchell, who signed the Association Test in that town, April, 1776 ; and of John, Jr., who was a selectman in Londonderry in 1749 ; and also of Dea. Samuel Mitchell, who settled in Peterboro' in 1759.

Thomas Mitchell of Francestown was akin to these. His father, Thomas, with his wife Mary and four children: Jane, William, John and Thomas, Jr., came from the Scotch Settlements in the north of Ireland about 1750. A daughter, Mary, was born to them on the ocean, during the passage to this country. They settled in Londonderry or vicinity; and after the father's death the family was scattered. William settled in Acworth in 1777. Thomas, Jr. settled in Francestown; of the others we have no information. Thomas, Jr., or simply Thomas, as known in Francestown, often called "Lieut. Mitchell," settled near the schoolhouse in the north-west part of the town about 1775, and built the "Mitchell Mills" there. Was among the pioneers in that part of the town. Was a member of the Committee to "get provisions" for raising the Meeting house, April 3, 1775. Was on the committee "to Collect the Remander of the Rey that the Town Indetted to James Hawood," June 24, 1782 ; Hawood or Harwood—being a soldier in the army from Francestown. There were four voters by the name of Mitchell in this town in 1793, but all were gone from town soon after the beginning of the present century. We have not been able to trace them successfully. Thomas Mitchell was a man of considerable prominence in this community while here; was often on the Committee to procure preaching. His mother died here January, 1787. His wife was Jenny McGinnis, and she died in Acworth in 1826. He died in that town in 1825. The Mitchells were all Scotch, and many of them were mill-wrights and mechanics. Thomas was a soldier of the Revolution, and a "Lieut." in the field.

The children of Thomas and Jenny (McGinnis) Mitchell were as follows, though perhaps not in this order:—

1. BETSEY, [b. probably in Londonderry; m. a Mr. Armour, and went to Belfast, Maine.]
2. HUGH, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 17, 1775; some of the family seem to have called him *John*, and probably his name was John Hugh Mitchell; he went away from Francestown about 1800, and no trace can be found of him.]

3. JENNY, [b. Feb. 5, 1778; m. James Dickey, and lived in Acworth; They had ten children: Asenath, Thomas M. James, Levi, Mercy, Mary, John, Almond, Nancy and Stephen; she d. April 11, 1853.]
4. NANCY, [b. March 12, 1781; m. Jonathan Mitchell, and, they settled in Acworth; he d. about 1840; had four children: William L., who was father of Dea. A. J. Mitchell of Lempster, James L., who d. unm., Nancy, who m. William Clark, and is now living in Acworth, and Jonathan, lately deceased in that town.]
5. THOMAS, [b. July 24, 1783; m. Mercy Slader of Acworth; d. in Lempster in 1834; had ten children, as follows, the oldest being born in 1811: Thomas D., William E., Camilla, Zenas S., Johathan D. L., Lewis, Nancy L., Sylvester A., Mary L. and George C. Sylvester A. Mitchell, named above, was b. in 1828; m. Frances A. Carpenter of Walpole; and is a prominent man in the town of Alstead at the present time.]
6. WILLIAM, [His name appears on our tax list, but not in the list of births; and hence he was probably the oldest instead of the youngest child. It is believed that he and his brother, Hugh went to New Orleans. Nothing more is known of him.]

MONTGOMERY.

HUGH MONTGOMERY, a Revolutionary soldier, came here about the year 1780, and lived on the place on Bradford Hill, now owned by Dr. Bixby. He was born in November, 1750. He removed to Acworth about the year 1800. His wife was Mary Campbell. Their children were:—

1. JANE, [b. May 10, 1771, m. William Smith, and res. in Acworth.]
2. DAVID, [b. June 8, 1774, d. young.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. Oct. 19, 1775, m. Mary Dodge, removed to Walden, Vt.; d. there about 1853.]
4. POLLY, [b. Feb. 27, 1778, m. Nathaniel Silsby.]
5. HUGH, [b. Jan. 17, 1780.]
6. THOMAS, [b. in Francestown, Sept. 14, 1782, m. Martha Woodbury. He settled in Whitefield in 1812, where he

to New Boston in the spring
children were:—

1. EMMA R., [b. in Minn.
Sept. 20, 1864.]
2. GEORGE F., [b. in Minn.
agent, res. in Troy, N.
3. AUGUSTUS B., [b. at
Maine.]
4. EDWARD D., [b. in Minn.
E. Fisher of New Bo
Cook of Leominster, A
ter, Mass., is a piano-f
5. CHARLES A., [b. in Low
Dunklee of Lyndebo
salesman; res. in Stor
6. FRANK A., [b. in Lowe
May 5, 1867.]

JEREMIAH B. MOODY, s
here about the year 1858, and
outlet of Pleasant pond, near
brief notice in this work. He
son, and to have returned to th
proprietor of the saw-mill ne
Mack. His children, none
were:—Annie E., who marrie
uel E., who has resided at M
ried Daniel Wheeler; Mary,
Jan. 3, 1861, aged four years
dread disease, Feb. 2, 1861, ag

WILLIAM MOORE in 1793
west side of the road, a short
of Cyrus A. Barrett. William
was a man of courage and n
way to Boston in company wit
in advance of Moore's; a coar
gon to "turn out or fight." "
worthy church official, "but h
fight as not." The doughty s
ly's superior proportions and

awake man; was also a fine singer, and taught singing-schools in his best days. As all drank liquor at that date, he became addicted to the habit, and it proved too much for him in the end; and being partly deranged, he wandered away and took his own life. This occurred in the last of August, 1830. He rode on horse-back, as was his custom, and wandered in this way into the town of Windsor; went into a pasture and tied his horse on the Perkins farm, in the south part of that town; then walked across-lots in a south-west direction till he came to the Branch river, near the old Burns saw-mill in Antrim, and there hung himself to a tree. There was of course a great hunt for him; but he could not be found. The body hung two weeks in the hottest weather and was fearfully decayed, when it was found by some girls who were out blackberrying, and who were almost overcome with fright at the spectacle!

The horse nearly starved to death before it wore off its halter and was free. It gnawed a large beech tree nearly off in its hunger and distress!

Col. Moore lived on what is now known as the Gillis place, situated in the present limits of Bennington, it being a part of the tract taken from Franchestown in 1842, to form that town. He m.^d Polly Forsaith of Deering, who d. Oct. 22, 1852, aged 65. They had children:—

1. MARK, [b. Sept. 12, 1810; d. Jan. 29, 1880; unm.]
2. MARY A., [b. Jan. 15, 1814; m. William H. Hillburn, Aug. 29, 1859; now living near Pleasant pond; no children.]
3. ELIZA, [b. Jan. 28, 1822; m. Amos Whittemore, Oct. 21, 1856; d. July 24, 1888; no children. Her husband died Feb. 8, 1886, aged 67.]
4. HORACE, [b. Oct. 28, 1825; d. July 22, 1848.]

MORGAN.

EPHRAIM MORGAN was born in Beverly, Mass., July 3, 1793. His father was Ephraim Morgan, and his mother, Sally, daughter of Richard Stanley of this town. When eight years of age he came here to live in the family of John Stanley, with whom he remained several years, and was afterward employed among the farmers of the town, until his marriage in the year 1821, when he purchased the place now occupied by Henry C. Morrill, upon which he spent the remainder of his days. The maiden name of his wife was Atty Damon. She was born in Ashby, Mass., May 15, 1800, and died in this town, Feb. 5, 1868. He died here March 22, 1873. They were people of sterling worth, diligent, circumspect, true and Godly. Their children were:—

1. CHARLES, [b. in Franchestown, Oct. 8, 1825; m., (1st,) Mary Abbott of Beverly, Mass. She died in this town, Dec. 9,

1850, aged 20 years. He married, (2nd,) Lavina Monroe of Hillsboro', who survived him. Charles Morgan was by vocation a shoemaker. After a residence of one year in Beverly, he returned to this town, settled upon the homestead and died here Nov. 8, 1855. His children were:—

Mary Annis, (b. in Francestown, Dec. 20, 1848, m. James T. Bixby, Sept. 8, 1869, res. in this town, is a lady of skill and taste in music, of which she is a teacher widely known.)

Charles F., (b. in Francestown, m. Nellie Gay of Hillsboro', res. in Hillsboro'.)]

2. FRANCIS H., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 25, 1826, m. Martha E. LeBosquet of Nottingham, N. H., Nov. 29, 1866. His minority and much of his early manhood were spent in this town. He was superintendent of schools in 1861-62, and represented Francestown in the legislature of 1862-63. He was appointed by Secretary Chase to a clerkship in the Treasury Department at Washington, which position he held for more than twenty years, when he was compelled by ill health to resign. In 1871, he was sent to London, England, by the Secretary of the Treasury, as custodian of U. S. bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000 to be placed upon the market in England. He was thus given an opportunity to visit Paris and other European cities. It must also be mentioned that he was elected a delegate from New Hampshire, to the National Republican Convention, holden at Chicago, in 1860, and there supported Abraham Lincoln as candidate for the presidency. He was moreover a manager of the New Hampshire Soldier's Aid Society at Washington, during the war of the Rebellion. He died at Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1886. His children were:—

Francis P., (b. in Danbury, N. H., Dec. 25, 1867.)

Alice, (b. in Washington, D. C., Nov. 14, 1869, d. at Washington, D. C., March 14, 1875.)

Florence, (b. in Washington, Jan. 10, 1872, d. in Washington, D. C., March 14, 1875.)

Charles, (b. in Washington, D. C., June 29, 1874.)

Mary, (b. in Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1879.)]

3. GERRY, [b. in Frances Strong of Boston, M at home until he att 1849, he sailed for S arrived in June of t number of years enga California. In Septer and ex-officio auditor held until March, 186 way of the Isthmus. Francestown, occupyin H. Wood. He subseq where he was engaged ing his residence in A legislature. He was t for school children, and through the press and t by the legislatures of Hampshire. He has li in Fryeburg, Me., and Augustus. owned and at Bartlett, N. H., in children are: *Minnie L ta, William Gerry, Gr*
4. AUGUSTUS E., [b. in Fra niker, is in company wi He has a residence in
5. JOHN, [b. in Francestown of New Boston; was b a number of years at 26, 1891.]
6. THERESA, [b. in France Starrett of Francestown
7. AUGUSTA M., [b. in F dress-maker, and resid April 7, 1888.]

JOSIAH MORGAN, son of lived on the place now own father was, in 1814, when he



of Vermont. Josiah married, Feb. 14, 1837, Mary Thompson of Francestown. He removed from town about the year 1853, to Rockton, Ill., where he died, March 15, 1890. His wife died in Rockton, Ill., in 1885. Their children were:—

1. FRANCES A., [b. in Francestown, July 25, 1846, m. Henry H. Healy of Providence, R. I., March 29, 1865, res. in Providence, R. I.]
2. JULIA A., [b. in Francestown, d. in Rockton, Ill.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. in Francestown, "was killed" on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., in 1863.]
4. ELLA F., [b. in Rockton, Ill., married Emery F. Sharp, July 6, 1876, res. in Beloit, Wisconsin.]

ZACHARIAH MORGAN, a brother of Josiah, lived a short time in this town.

MORRILL.

HUGH MORRILL came here in 1771, and began on the McLane place,, where he remained fourteen years. His father, Robert Morrill, found a home with him during his residence here. In 1784, he removed to Connecticut, and two years later (1786) to New York.

HENRY CALVIN MORRILL, who now resides on the Morgan place, was born in Loudon, Oct. 11, 1827. His father, Oliver Wentworth Morrill of Loudon, was born Jan. 10, 1804, and married Mary Sargent, Nov. 23, 1826. She was born July 28, 1803. Henry C. Morrill married Mary Jane Morrison, Nov. 22, 1853. She was born in Dublin, N. H., Aug. 20, 1834. Her parents were Joseph and Mary (Burns) Morrison, the former of whom was born in Boston, Mass., April, 1810, the latter was born in Dublin, Aug. 11, 1811. Mr. Morrill came here in 1874, and purchased the place on which he now resides. He and his wife are industrious and worthy people. An adopted child:—

1. RALPH MILTON, [b. in New Boston, Dec. 20, 1877.]

JOHN MORRILL was born in Nottingham, July 14, 1846. His father, whose name was also John, was the son of John Morrill of Deering, and therefore the brother of Mrs. David Brown of this town. The mother of John, of Francestown, was Lydia (Hall) Morrill of Nottingham. Both John and his wife died at Fremont, N. H. John Morrill was married, Aug. 14, 1871, to Kate G. Johnson, daughter of George C. and Mary (Davis) Johnson of Hooksett, where she was born, Oct. 14, 1854. They came here from Manchester in 1879, and purchased the place upon which they now live. During the war of the Rebel-

lion, Mr. Morrill served in the navy, entering the service in February, 1864. He is by vocation a quarryman, also a farmer. His children are:—

1. CHARLES IRVING, [b. at Manchester May 23, 1872, res with his parents.]
2. PEARL MAY, [b. in Francestown, March 24, 1887.]

MORSE.

TIMOTHY MORSE, was a decendant of Samuel Morse, who emigrated from England in 1635, and settled first in Watertown, and afterward in Dedham, and when the town of Medfield was incorporated, became a resident of that place. In truth Samuel was foremost in the enterprise when Dedham was settled in 1636-7, and was a selectman of the town in 1640-42, and also town treasurer. The house built by him in Medfield was the first "fired" by the Indians when they burned Medfield, Feb. 21, 1675. His "wife Elizabeth," to whom he was married in Englnd, was forty-eight years of age at the time of their emigration. Beyond this, little is known of her, save that she survived him, and received by will, "that little estate of outward things which the good Lord had been pleased to bestow" upon Samuel. She died at Medfield, Mass., June 20, 1654, aged 67 years. Samuel¹ Morse was born in England in 1585 and died at Medfield, April 5, 1654. His son John², born in 1611, removed to Boston, and died in 1657. Ezra³, son of John², was born in Dedham in 1643, m. Joanna Hoare, and died in 1697; Ezra⁴, his son was born at Dedham, Jan. 28, 1671, and died Oct. 17, 1760; John⁵, son of Ezra, was born Nov. 10, 1703, and married Mary Guile, and died Nov. 22, 1750. John⁶, son of John⁵, and Mary was born, Sept. 12, 1727, married Bebecca Gay, May 21, 1752, and died Nov. 23, 1804. Timothy Morse was the son of John⁶ and Rebecca (Gay) Morse, and was born at Dedham, Sept. 3, 1759. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and also did military duty during Shay's Rebellion, and was captain in the militia. He married, Nabby Dean, daughter of Nathaniel Dean of Dedham, Mass., Oct. 25, 1786. She was born, Nov. 22, 1764. He came to Francestown from Dedham, Mass. in 1789, and settled upon the farm now held by his grandson, John G. Morse, in the eastern part of the town; here he died, Sept. 22, 1824; his wife survived him many years; her death, which occurred at her home in Francestown, was on May 9, 1853. Their children, (the first two born in Dedham, the other three in this town), were:—

1. ABIGAIL, [b. August 1, 1787, d. in Francestown, March 1, 1885.]
2. MARK, [b. June 29, 1789, m. Rebecca Campbell of Fran-

- line Haseltine of Fran
cestown, Jan. 20, 1867
Frances Adelaide, (b. in 1
Blanchard of Concord
3. JULIA, [b. Aug. 8, 1791,
4. ROXY, [b. July 15, 179
worth, d. in Concord,
5. MASON, [b. June 15, 179
1830.]

JACOB MORSE was of the
who was born in Marlborough
emigrated to America in 1635,
bury, Mass. We read in a bio
was called to public trusts of
and distinguished children, as
humble piety. The character
his piety." He was twice mar
Oct. 12, 1686. William and F
settled at Newbury. Samuel
Magnetic Telegraph, was a li
son of Rev. Jedidiah Morse.
been called the father of Ame
ond son of Anthony¹, was a
married Ruth Sawyer, and ha
ried Lydia Plummer, Jan. 4,
1745. Joseph⁴, his son was
Peacock, April 17, 1727, and
Joseph and Patience, was born
thuen, Mass. to Lyndeboro', w
his wife, Lydia (Myrick) Mor
they died. Jacob⁶, was the
Morse. He came here from
lived in the house which long
John Shattuck. He also lived
His wife was Lydia Senter of
Jan. 14, 1865, aged 84 years.
he died about the year 1828.

1. WILLARD, [b. in Frances
2. DANIEL, [b. in Frances
Francestown, d. here.
wife d. at Lyndeboro',
lived on several places

David, (b. in Francestown, m., (1st,) Lenora Kendall of Orange; (2nd,) Laura Garland of Alexandria, res. in Mansfield, Mass.]

Mary J., (b. in Francestown, m. Albert Tenney of Alexandria, d. in Alexandria.)

Olive, (b. in Whitefield, m. Hosea Jewett, of Francestown, d. in Deering, Feb. 1, 1854.)

Lydia, (b. in Francestown, m. Hiram Kendall, of Bristol, d. at Bristol.)

Maria A., (b. in Francestown, res. in Concord, unm.)

Hannah, (b. in Francestown, died in New Boston.)

Susan Elizabeth, (b. in Francestown, Dec. 9, 1841, m. D. N. Butterfield of New Boston, Oct. 22, 1862, d. at New Boston, Sept. 30, 1874.)

Mark E., (b. at Francestown, Oct. 22, 1843, m. Sarah E. Harris of Lyndeboro', Jan. 30, 1871, res. in Lyndeboro'.)]

3. *MARY*, [b. in Francestown, m. Hezekiah Colby of Hooksett, d. in Pembroke.]

4. *REBECCA*, [b. in Francestown, Nov. 14, 1806, m. Aug. 11, 1829, David Upton of Mont Vernon, res. in Mont Vernon.]

5. *DAVINIA*, [b. in Francestown, m. Solomon Avery of Francestown, d. Aug. 4, 1889.]

6. *SUSAN*, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 8, 1810, m. Samuel N. Tucker of Francestown, Jan. 22, 1835, res. in Francetown.]

7. *LEONARD*, [b. in Francestown, m., (1st,) Phœbe Smith of Francestown, (2nd,) Elizabeth Carlin of Lyndeboro', lived for a number of years in the south part of the town: was by vocation a farmer, d. at Stoddard. His first wife died at Manchester. He had by his first marriage three children; they are:—

Helen A., (b. at Francestown, Aug. 28, 1847, m. (1st,) Onslow Hoyt of Francestown, (2nd,) Charles H. Dodge of Francestown, res. at Hillsboro' Bridge.)

Henry B. P., (b. at Francestown, Oct. 22, 1849, m. Ida A. (Mills) Kimball of Deering, Aug. 19, 1871, is employed at the soapstone quarry; has one child, Cora E., b. at

- Deering, July 3, 18
 Dec, 12, 1891, res. at
Harriet F., (married W.
 in Waldeboro', Maine
 8. HANNAH, [b. in France
 ley, Dec. 17, 1840, re
 9. JULIA, [b. in Francest
 wich, res. in Lyndebo

TIMON M. MORSE came
 ten years on the Jonathan Pat
 He was born in South Newl
 Jeremiah Morse, was long a
 three times married, and had
 bury, March, 1895, aged 93 ye
 was the oldest Justice of the P
 married, (1st,) Hannah (Poor)
 22, 1884, aged 58; (2nd,) Min
 Medford, Mass., where he nov

1. WILL C., [b. in Manche
 Russell of Mancheste
 time with his parents
 ford, where he died J

Carrie Louise, (b. in Ma
Plumer Erving, (b. in Fra

2. CARRIE JOSEPHINE, [b.
 Manchester; aged 6 year

ND

The earliest representatives o
 tain knowledge, emigrated fr
 Bann, in Ireland, in the year 18
 and James¹ Nesmith, it is belie
 The first settled in Pennsylvani
 1730. The second also settled
 scendants are now living in Wa
 pears upon the memorial to Go
 1718, was one of the first sixteen
 cated, April 22, 1719, being one
 married in Ireland, Elizabeth M
 (Cochran) McKean. She died
 67 years. He was appointed

church in Londonderry at its formation in the year 1739, being considered a sturdy, capable and worthy man. He died May 9, 1767, aged 75 years. He was the father of nine children, two of whom were born in Ireland; Arthur, his eldest son died in infancy in Ireland, James², his second son was born in Ireland, Aug. 4, 1718. He married Mary Dinsmoor, dau. of Robert Dinsmoor of Windham, and settled in Londonderry. He was the father of James³, born in 1744, who was the father of Robert of Francestown; Benjamin, the youngest child of James¹, married Agnes Gilmore, daughter of James Gilmore of Londonderry.

ROBERT NESMITH was the son of James and Mary (McClure) Nesmith of Londonderry, who were the parents of eight children, Robert being the fourth. William M., the youngest of the family, was the father of Hon. James W. Nesmith, who was United States Senator from Oregon. Robert Nesmith began here about the year 1800, on the place now owned by Amasa Downs. He built the old house which stood very near where Mr. Downs' house now stands, and which was pulled down by Mr. Downs. He also had a blacksmith shop a few rods north of the house, for he was by trade a blacksmith. He was one of the earliest postmasters in this town; and remained in office fifteen years. He married Roxana King, who died here, Feb. 23, 1871, aged 90 years. He died here, Dec. 21, 1823, after an illness of three years, aged 43. His children were:—

1. GOWIN GILMORE, [was a blacksmith, lived with his mother on the place left by his father; d. here, Sept. 21, 1873.]
2. SYLVANUS, [died here Nov. 26, 1851, aged 45; was unmarried.]
3. HIRAM, [died in this town, Sept. 14, 1846; was unmarried.]

NEWTON.

MOSES NEWTON came here from Bennington in 1818. He married Olive Kemp, daughter of Asa Kemp of this town. His early home was in Hubbardston, Mass. He also resided in Alexandria, N. H. He lived several years on the Asa Kemp place, and on the Billings place on Bullard hill; he afterward re-crossed the line into Bennington, but returned and spent his last days in this town; his home being the present residence of Mrs. Almira Kemp. He died Jan. 31, 1877, aged 84 years. His wife also died in this town, May 11, 1869, aged 73 years. His first two children died very young; the others were:—

1. SAMUEL P., [b. in Francestown, June 29, 1819, m. Mary E. True of Francestown, Dec. 10, 1846. She died in this town, June 6, 1890. Mr. Newton has since his marriage

lived on the place now
law, Sewell Brown.
bor and a citizen, his
cellent memory and
residents have been
this work. His child
Harriet A., (b. in France
Fuller of Deering, J
Ella S., (b. May 19, 18
this town, Jan. 19, 18
cestown, June 17, 18
George A., (b. Sept. 9, 1
zona, Oct. 12, 1881;
Bennington, he went
of that section. He
came one of the first
lished himself in the j
a ranch in that vicini
Carrie M., (b. Nov. 12,
bridge, Mass., Dec. 15
Harry G., (b. Jan. 18, 18
2. HENRY, [b. in France
Blanchard of Greenfield
vocation a farmer.]
3. ASENATH, [b. in France
Belcher of Francestow
4. ALMIRA, [b. in France
nington, August, 1847
5. *Harvey H.*, [b. in France
Gould of Greenfield, Ju
field, Nov. 21, 1832, be
of that town. Mr. N
No. 1, now owned by
1873. His children w
Louisa F., (b. in Francesto
of Francestown, d. here
Lydia S., (b. at Francesto
town. Oct. 23, 1873.)

chase, N. Y. He married
 wife of his uncle, John
 great effort to learn
 child of the town, but

2. SAMUEL, JR., [His birth
 where; is said to have
 Feb. 9, 1809, and to
 York.]

3. JAMES, [of whom we ha

4. PEGGY, [m. Joel Dutton

5. JENNIE, [m. Andrew Dutton

6. SALLY, [of whom we ha

7. MARY ANN, [of whom m

8. SUSAN, [twin-sister of M

9. NANCY, [of whom no kn

SAMUEL NUTT, from De
 town, beginning as he did on
 tee, in 1767. He was by trade
 the earliest built frame houses.
 He also bore the honor of being
 and his plain and heavy penman
 well preserved. He moved to
 said to have been married twice
 teen children. His second wife
 was Elizabeth Dickey, sister of
 find recorded the names of the
 Elizabeth Nutt:—

1. WILLIAM, [b. March 14,
 Nutts of Nashua.]

2. ELIZABETH, [b. Sept. 3,
 of Antrim, d. at Antrim

3. ELEANOR, [b. July 3, 176
 town, and resided in th
 a ready narrator of inci
 ing experiences of the p
 must have lived here s
 noon the howling of a p
 was heard at her home, :

since the howling of another pack on the Bradford hill was soon heard, and it was ere long apparent that the two packs had joined forces, and were making toward the feeding grounds of the cattle that had not been driven up for the night. Accordingly Eleanor and her sister, who were accustomed to drive the stock from the pasture, bravely hurried forth and found the cattle awaiting the onset of the wolves, the larger and stronger members of the herd having, with a show of courage and generalship unlooked for in domestic animals, got the smaller and weaker ones together within a circle, made formidable by ready hoofs and brandished horns. The wolves were at this juncture alarmingly near, and what was done by the girls was doubtless done quickly, and with some nervousness; but they succeeded in securing the "bell cow," and in leading her from the pasture, and since the other cattle followed readily, all were brought safely to the barn. At another time the wolves surrounded the out-buildings at night, and their howling was frightful, Mr. Nutt being confined to his bed, could not take direct measures to disperse them; but he requested Eleanor to bring his gun and ammunition to his bedside, and loaded the weapon heavily, and Eleanor at once went out and discharged it among the wolves, whose howling and snarling increased ten-fold, ere they took to flight. It was not known that any of the savage creatures were killed; but on the following morning blood stains were found upon the ground from which they had been driven in the night. This brave woman died in this town, Sept. 23, 1843.]

4. SAMUEL, [b. June 4, 1766; was a preacher, and it is said was a man of great physical strength. He died at Upper Gilmanton, N. H.]
5. JOHN, [b. Feb. 29, 1768.]
6. JOSEPH, [b. Nov. 13, 1769.]
7. BENJAMIN, [b. July 10, 1771, was buried in this town in June, 1791.]
8. ADAM, [b. Dec. 13, 1772.]

N

JOHN¹ NUTTING, from the country not long before the ye
gleton, Aug. 28, 1650, in W
Chelmsford, Mass. a few yea
was killed by the Indians in
dren. John², the eldest was l
ried; both of his wives bore
whom he was married, Oct. 11
Eleazer³, the youngest, marri
zer⁴, their child was born, Ja
worth, March 22, 1749. and die
zer⁴, and hence of the fifth g
the name in Francestown.
that Joseph Farnsworth of D
man, Dec. 14, 1638, while anot
ted in 1639. The first to sett
proprietor. Both the Nutting
in the war of the Revolution.
Nuttings are said to have take
three times; he was discharge
Mass., Sept. 13, 1760, and was
tive of Groton, born Feb. 5, 17
was in Pepperell, where he ren
Society Land (the part now B
to Francestown, about the yea
built and lived, beside the Cou
White mill now stands. He
wife died, Aug. 26, 1824. He
1826. She was born, June 2,
zer Nutting died at Hardwick
were:—

1. **SALLY**, [b. in Pepperell
James Clement of Win
William Locke of Cab
2. **ELEAZER**, [b. in Society
Trask, resided at Bosto
3. **BETSEY**, [b. in Society La
ville, Vt., d. at Barnet,
4. **SAMUEL**, [b. in Frances
ance Morse of Deering
Vermont.]
5. **JONATHAN**, [b. in Franc

- Laura Root of Danville, Vt., (2nd,) Helen Somers of Barnet, Vt., (3rd,) Emily ———, d. at Hardwick, Vt.]
6. EUNICE, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 12, 1797, m. Stanley Paige of Danville, Vt., February, 1828, died in Danville, Vt.]
 7. JOHN, [b. in Francestown, June 4, 1799, m. Mary Short of Danville, Vt., June 8, 1824, was a shoemaker at Malden, Vt.]
 8. MARY, [b. Oct. 6, 1801, in Francestown, m. Andros Batchelder of Barnet, Vt., Jan. 22, 1828, d. in Iowa.]
 9. MOSES B., [b. in Francestown, Feb. 5, 1804, m. Laurretta Burpee of Jaffrey, d. at Barnet, Vt.]
 10. ASENATH, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 14, 1807, m. John Underwood of Lincoln, Mass., res. in Lincoln.]
 11. ALLIN, [b. at Francestown, Sept. 6, 1809, m. Mary Hopkins of Francestown, April 28, 1835. He resided for about twenty years in Danville, Vt., after which he came to Francestown. He owned and occupied the Nutting place on Oak hill, and also lived in other places in town. He died here, Feb. 16, 1888. His children were:—
- Rosamond*, (b. in Danville, March 27, 1837, res. in Francestown.)
- Eben Hopkins*, (b. in Danville, June 16, 1839, m. Perlina (Osgood) Perkins of Brownfield, Me., Aug. 18, 1867. He is a manufacturer, and a much respected citizen of Hooksett. He served three years in the 4th N. H. Regt., in the War of the Rebellion; has represented Hooksett in the legislature.)
- Maria Dole*, (b. in Danville, Vt., Oct. 25, 1844; m. Scott D. Hoyt of Hillsboro', May 8, 1865, res. in Hillsboro'.)
- George Deane*, (b. at Danville, Vt., March 9, 1846, m. Emma Buzzell of Nashua, March 9, 1869. He is a machinist and lives in Nashua, from which city he was sent to the legislature in 1890. He has also served upon the board of aldermen.)
- Charles Eleazer*, (b. at Danville, April 29, 1850, m. Nellie E. Hurd of Francestown, Nov. 25, 1875. He was for a time proprietor of the Francestown hotel; was town clerk several years, and was a member of the board of selectmen at the time of his death, which occurred June 9, 1890.)

Ella Floretta, (b. at Dan-
Wood of Boxboro', M
town.)]

Clara Belle, (b. at Franc
T. Wheelock of Franc
cestown.)]

C

DANIEL ORDWAY came
Pelham, April 5, 1813, and ma
She was born in Mont Vern
is what is generally known as
valuable accessories of a saw
very careful and industrious ma
are:—

1. NANCY, [b. at Mont V
J. Woodbury of New
home of her parents.]
2. FRANCES R., [b. at Mont
cestown, April 13, 189
3. ETTA P., [b. in Mont V
her parents.]

ELEAZER ORDWAY marri
years at West Deering. He ca
mained here nine years, occup
lins' place. He returned to We
last years were spent in Goffsto

1. LYDIA, [married William
2. HANNAH, [married Nath
that town.]
3. JUDITH, [married John P
resided and died.]
4. BETSEY, [married James
that town.]
5. BIAL, [was unmarried; ; 1
6. ABIGAIL, [married Steve
town, July 7, 1850.]
7. FRANKLIN, [b. at West
1839. She was born in

sided at Antrim and Deering previous to their coming to Francestown, which was in the year 1846. Mr. Ordway, after occupying several places in this town, purchased the Abner Fisher house, which he took down and re-erected on the place now owned by Thomas F. Foote; here he died, May 13, 1861, aged 57 years. Children were:—

Reed Page, (b. in Antrim, Feb. 14, 1840, m. Sara C. Marden of Francestown, Aug. 9, 1862; has resided a few years in Nashua. He is by vocation a pattern-maker and carpenter, and is one of the best mechanics in Francestown. His children:—Walter L., b. in Francestown, Aug. 9, 1863, d. in Francestown, July 12, 1864. Warren C., b. in Francestown, June 16, 1865, m. Carrie E. Dolliver of Lyndeboro'. April 13, 1887; is a carpenter; resides in Francestown. Will R., b. in Nashua, May 10, 1867, m. Grace Blake of Boston, res. in Medford, Mass. Maurice F., b. in Francestown, Jan. 25, 1883.)

Levi H., (b. in Deering, Oct. 20, 1843. He enlisted in the 1st R. I. Cavalry, and died in the service in Portsmouth, R. I., Oct. 21, 1862.)

Elizabeth Ann, (b. in Francestown, May 19, 1846, died here Aug. 19, 1849.)

Frances E., (b. at Francestown, July 20, 1850, m. William Butterfield of Manchester, res. in Lowell, Mass.)

Mary Jane, (b. in Francestown, Feb. 24, 1854, m. Charles H. Reed of Manchester, res. in Manchester.)]

8. SUSAN, [married, (1st,) William Fairbanks of Deering, m. (2nd,) Richard McAllister of Deering, d. at Hillsboro' Bridge.]

9. JONATHAN, [b. in Deering, Nov. 9, 1814, m. Mehitabel Gay of Deering, Oct. 4, 1835, res. in Hillsboro'.]

THOMAS ORDWAY, who came here from Manchester in 1851 and purchased the Jabez Holmes place, was born in Fitchburg, Mass. July 30, 1797. His father, Amos Ordway, was born in West Newbury, Mass., May 9, 1752, and died Jan. 10, 1832. The maiden name of his wife was Lydia Thurlow. She was born at Rowley, Mass., May 13, 1755; was married to Amos Ordway, Jan. 26, 1775, at Lunenburg, Mass., and died, April 4, 1830. Thomas Ordway was married to Jane M. Brown, daughter of Israel and Mary (Stevens) Brown, April

- 3, 1827. She was born at Ma
that city, Nov. 15, 1886. Mr. Orr
died in Francestown, March 26,
1. MARTHA B., [b. in Lowell
Huntton, of Francestown
2. T. WARREN, [b. in Litchfield
bins of Springfield, Mass.
Holyoke, Mass., where he d
3. LUCRETIA L., [b. in Litch
field, Dec. 24, 1832.]
4. LUCRETIA L., [b. at Goff
O. Burleigh, of Francesto
5. ORREN C., [b. at Goffstov
town, March 26, 1866.]
6. WILLIAM S., [b. at Goffsto
well of Lyndeboro'. He
Rebellion; is a farmer, r
7. SAMUEL A., [b. at New F
Elliott of Lyndeboro'; i
burg.]
8. MARY J., [b. at Manches
Dodge of Francestown, r
9. CLARA H., [b. at Manches
town, Aug. 21, 1856.]
10. ELLA F., [b. at Francest
Case, of Antrim, May 13,

ANN ORR, doubtless the most
this section in the first half of
George and Margaret (Wallace)
and Eleanor (Orr) Orr, and grea
grant, John Orr. She was a na
Eleanor Orr, who became the step
town. She taught not only here b
vicinity, and many a public functi
plomas and sonorous titles and de
when a mere morsel of humanit
alphabet under her vigorous tuto
town, or rather her terms of ser
The present brick schoolhouse i
house which once stood near it, be

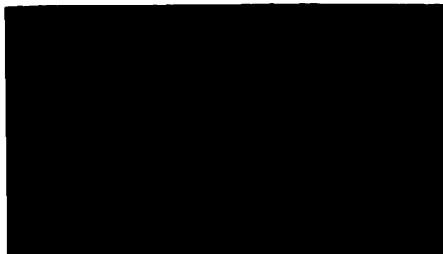
NORMAN⁶ K. PAIGE was born being the son of Edmund⁵ and was born at Groton, March 3, 1777; the latter was born, March 1, 1778; Edmund Paige was the son of Phoebe⁴ 1745, and married Hannah Stone 1747, and died, Sept. 21, 1839. Phoebe⁴ doubtless, the of John³ Paige of Groton, married Mary Parker, Sept. 12, 1733, born in 1669, who is believed to have married Faith Dunster, May 12, 1664 in 1665.

Norman K. Paige married Mary born at Portland, Me., Sept. 29, 1840, in 1877, and purchased the place Charles, now live. Norman K. Paige here, Nov. 7, 1879. His children

1. CHARLES N., [b. at Nashua, N. H. on the home place.]
2. JOHN D., [b. at Nashua, A.

WISNER PARK was born at Groton, father, Harrison Greenough Park, 1809, and died at Norwood, Mass., died at Dedham, in 1835, aged 25; was the son of Calvin and Julia native of Stockbridge, Mass., and died at Stoughton, Mass., the former Park married Maria A. Mansfield Canton, Mass., March 15, 1840. Phoebe (Tillson) Mansfield, of Canton, 40th Mass. infantry, participated in the Army of the Potomac, and was present. He is a man of extensive reading and of the living questions of the day. He is on the Luther Hardy place in the

1. WISNER I., [b. at Canton, Mass. grandson of Westford, Mass.]
2. RUTH, [b. Oct. 8, 1874.]
3. MABEL, [b. Feb. 26, 1879.]



PARKER.

WILLIAM PARKER was born in Wilton, Oct. 2, 1790. He came here in 1822, and kept hotel in the old hotel building that was destroyed in the fire of 1855. He was one of the most widely known and popular landlords in this section, having a large patronage, and keeping, for those times, a model public house. He was for a long period County Judge, and was known as Judge Parker, being thus officially designated. He married, (1st,) Hannah F. Hayward, Dec. 19, 1810. She was born at Dublin, July 23, 1790, and died at Wilton, Aug. 7, 1819. He married, (2nd,) Anna H. Hartshorn, April 11, 1820. She was born at Wilton, Feb. 6, 1796, and died at Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1887. He returned to Wilton in 1857, where he died, Oct. 18, 1859. Children were:—

1. HAYWARD P., [b. at Wilton, July 9, 1811, m. Catharine R. Eaton of Boston, d. in California, Dec. 9, 1890.]
2. REBECCA A., [b. at Wilton, Oct. 14, 1813, m. Thomas P. Wilson of Hillsboro', d. at Boston, Dec. 3, 1884.]
3. WILLIAM W., [b. at Wilton, Jan. 17, 1815, m. Nancy Andrews of Hillsboro', res. at Boston, Mass.]
4. CHARLES H., [b. at Wilton, Aug. 16, 1816, m. Rhoda A. Buxton of Milford, N. H., April 29, 1841, d. in California.]
5. JAMES S., [b. at Wilton, Dec. 25, 1820, m. Susan A. Darie of Plymouth, Mass., Nov. 1, 1849, d. at New Bedford, Mass.]
6. THOMAS B., [b. at Francestown, Feb. 8, 1823, m. Emily S. Owen of Boston, d. at Wilton, N. H., Aug. 25, 1859.]
7. MARION N., [b. at Francestown, June 4, 1825, m. Levi B. Morse of Boston, Nov. 29, 1847; res. at Boston.]
8. GEORGE F., [b. at Francestown, Oct. 19, 1827, m. Lizzie W. Nichols of Greenfield, Aug. 6, 1857, d. in California, Dec. 23, 1883.]
9. MARIA P., [b. at Francestown, Feb. 8, 1830, m. (1st,) Chas. F. Patch of Francestown, (2nd,) William H. Haskell of Boston, d. at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1883.]
10. JOANNA C., [b. at Francestown, April 2, 1832, m. John D. Butler of Bennington, Sept. 24, 1878, res. at Boston.]
11. JOSEPH M., [b. at Francestown, June 28, 1835, m. Carrie E. Streeter of California, July, 1890, res. in California.]
12. HARVEY D., [b. at Francestown, Sept. 19, 1837, res. in California.]

* CHARLES PARKER came to Chelmsford, Mass., in 1862. His father was of Chelmsford, and was a brother of a mortal wound at Bunker Hill. His mother was a daughter of Jonathan Parker settled in Norwell by George Barnes. Here Charles died in 1800. The latter graduated at Harvard, John C. Warren of Boston, and was a Surgeon, in Woodstock, Ohio, visiting Europe on travel and study. He at length lived more than forty years, held the office of one of the most eminent physicians in the country, removed a tumor from the neck of a young man, and received a million dollars to the removal. The degree of L. L. D., from Harvard College, and on the event of his death, on April 25, 1884, the pulpit and the office. When Willard Parker was five years old, his family moved to Chelmsford, where he was the son of Jonathan, and brother of George. He lived in his native county, until 1858, when he moved and settled in Guyandotte, Va. He was at the question of the secession of Virginia from the Union to Washington by President Lincoln, and to aid in devising measures to be taken. He pronounced as he in his opposition to the secession of Virginia sent officers to arrest him, his fate would have been, had not he been given him warning, which he had given him thirty minutes before the arrival of the officers at his house and library, and confiscated his house and library, and confiscated his property for him to do so, he returned and was given the commission that framed the new state of West Virginia. He raised a regiment, and through the war was active in the judgeship, and other official positions. He was the author of a book on the State of West Virginia, and other works, which was published in 1875. He died in 1881, in his seventy-third year.

* This branch of the Parker family consisted of five brothers, who came from England to Chelmsford.



seized and detained as a hostage and narrowly escaped with his life.

Charles Parker was born, Sept. 13, 1816. He married Rhoda B. Downes of Francestown, Oct. 28, 1856. His home in this town was the Downes place, now occupied by John Moses. He was possessed of ready intelligence, was a great reader, and like his distinguished brothers, was a man of strict uprightness and goodness of heart. He died in this town, May 3, 1888.

Thomas O. Parker of Pembroke, married Aurilia Dodge, daughter of Joshua B. Dodge of this town, Nov. 8, 1856. He lived a few years on the Joshua Dodge place, and has since resided at Chicopee Falls, Mass.

PARKINSON.

WILLIAM PARKINSON and his young wife, Esther Woods, emigrated from Scotland, and settled in Londonderry, Ireland, about 1739. In that city their eldest son, Henry, was born in 1741. In 1744, these three came to this country, and settled with their Scotch kindred in Londonderry, N. H., where five daughters and five more sons were added to them, all the names being: Henry, Aaron, Jonathan, Reuben, Esther, Elizabeth, Sylvanus, William, Katherine, Mary and Susan. Henry (b. Londonderry, Ire., 1741.) was graduated from Princeton College, 1765. After graduation he taught several years in some department of the college, and was called "Tutor Parkinson." Returning to his father's home in Londonderry, N. H., he was there at the time of the battle of Lexington, and at once enlisted as a private in Capt. Reid's company, and marched with them to the vicinity of Boston, and participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Under date of July 6, following, he received his commission as quarter-master in the First N. H. Regiment, commanded by Gen. Stark. In the spring of 1777, Gen. Stark indignantly threw up his commission, and in June following, his friend Parkinson received his discharge, and returned to New Hampshire. Some weeks before, in anticipation of this change, he determined to join the new settlement in Francestown, and arranged with certain parties to clear a portion of the land he had purchased in this town. It is recorded of him that "his constitution was broken while in the service."

Here he prepared his log house and barn as fast as possible, and his buildings, though very humble, being ready for occupation, he married Jennett McCurdy of Londonderry, Sept. 17, 1777, and came immediately to his new home. The following April (1778,) he seems to have been appointed town clerk by the selectmen, in place of William McMaster, and in this position he served through 1778, 1779 and 1780, to the great acceptance of all, the books being kept in a hand-writing remarkably distinct and beautiful—after more than a hundred years. March 23, 1780, an Article was in the town warrant "to choose a Man whom the

Town think fit for a Justice of the Peace"; for which purpose they chose Henry Parkinson, no one opposing. No doubt he was "fit" for the office. Justices of the Peace were then chosen by the legislature, on recommendation of the town. The removal of Mr. Parkinson to another locality soon after prevented his serving as such magistrate in this place. In 1779 he was chairman of the Committee of Safety, the other members being Nathaniel Boyd and Oliver Holmes. Very early in 1781, Mr. Parkinson went to Pembroke, N. H., where he lived three years, his family following him there in the course of the summer. He seems to have been engaged in teaching in Pembroke. Thence he went to Concord and "maintained a superior school" in that place for ten years, 1784-1794. From Concord he went to Canterbury, bought a farm, and built a house and mill. Here he established a "classical school," where he fitted young men for college, and was known for many years as the "Canterbury school-master." He helped a large number of both sexes to an education, and pursued his favorite calling till enfeebled by old age. He died in that place, May 8, 1820. He was a man of fine scholarship and great usefulness. He had three sons and five daughters; but as only one was born in Francestown, and that one lived here less than three months, we will confine our notice to him and his descendents. Robert Parkinson, oldest child of Henry, and Janett (McCurdy) Parkinson, was born in Francestown, May 18, 1781. He received a good education under his father. In 1808 he was employed by Col. Timothy Dix, who had purchased large tracts of land in Coos county, then largely an unbroken wilderness, to superintend the building of a road through Dixville Notch. Being pleased with the land and the prospects, he purchased a farm in East Columbia, where he built a house of "hewn logs," and lived alone most of the year 1809, clearing his land and sowing winter grain for harvest the following year. In February, 1810, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Kelso of New Boston, and they at once moved into their "wilderness home." This home then became a shelter for other settlers soon flocking to the vicinity. In it were the first private schools and the first religious services of that town. His barn was the "first building there, built of sawed timber," and in it was kept the first public school of the place. Subsequently he became embarrassed with debt on account of heavy investments in lumber, which the war embargo rendered unsaleable, and still later and further by being security for others; and hence moved to New Boston in 1821. He spent his last days in Nashua, and died there, May 12, 1849. He was a great reader, was in his early life a teacher, and was a very scholarly and capable man. The children of Robert and Elizabeth (Kelso) Parkinson were as follows, briefly noticed, though not born here:—

1. MARY JANE, [b. Dec. 28, 1810; unmarried; lives in Woburn, Mass.; was many years a teacher, and part of the

time in the School of Design, Cooper Institute, New York City.]

2. HON. HENRY, [b. Oct. 11, 1812; m. (1st,) Mary Alley, 1841, who died the following year; (2nd,) Lydia R. Wilson of Antrim, Nov. 2, 1843, who died Nov. 9, 1885. Henry Parkinson was a man of well-informed mind and upright character, of much enterprise in business, and standing high in the respect of his fellowmen. Was put in many places of trust; was county commissioner at the time of his death. Was killed by the cars in Nashua, June 19, 1880. Left no children. Had been merchant and builder in Nashua many years.]
3. ELIZA ANN, [b. March 11, 1814; m. Luke Nichols of Antrim in 1856, who died, Aug. 12, of the same year; m., (2nd,) Leonard McKean of Manchester; d. May 12, 1859; no children.]
4. REV. ROYAL, [b. Nov. 8, 1815; graduate Dartmouth College, 1842; graduate Andover Seminary, 1847, settled over Congregational church, Cape Elizabeth, Me., Oct. 18, 1848; m. Joanna Griffin of Brunswick, Me., Nov. 21, 1848; subsequently preached in West Falmouth, Me., Sandwich and Temple, this state, and Windham, Queechey and Randolph, Vt.; was chaplain in Union Army, 1864-5; then became connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, where he died, Dec. 21, 1882. Was a scholarly and devoted man. Left four children, all sons, and all lawyers, and all having degrees from Dartmouth College, their names being, Joseph G., Robert H., George B. and William D.; and the three oldest having an office together in Cincinnati, O.]
5. FRANCES C., [b. March 9, 1819; fine scholar and began to teach at the age of fifteen (1834) and taught most of the time for fourteen years, her last charge being the Girls' High School, Northampton, Mass.; m. Rev. Meloncthon G. Wheeler, May 4, 1848, who d. Feb. 9, 1870; now resides in North Woburn, Mass.; children were, Elizabeth P., (now Mrs. John R. Carter, Woburn, Mass.,) Prof. John H., a graduate of Harvard, and of the University of Bonn, professor of Greek in the University of Virginia, a most bril-

Jonathan^b of Francestown, the son of the said Thomas and Elizabeth, was born Sept. 28, 1744; he married in Beverly, Oct. 1, 1763, Annie Hull, daughter of Theophilous and Sara (Williams) Hull. Jonathan Patch settled about 1780, on the farm now owned by Mrs. William Patch, in the extreme eastern part of the town. He was preceded upon

4. OLIVE, [b. June 25, 1818
Mass., Aug. 23, 1847.]
5. JOHN HART, [b. March 21
a number of years in tr
where he died, June 8,
William H., (b. Oct. 8, 18;
S. Etta, (b. at Newport, Ne
Frank H., (b. at Francesto
Bailey of Bradford, in 1
Etta M., (b. at Francestow
ster, in 1875, resides at
6. REBECCA A., [b. Sept. 24
Francestown, d. at Nash
7. DANIEL FULLER, [b. at So
m. (1st,) May 7, 1850, ;
She died here, Feb. 17
Thompson of Francesto
in this town, July 5, 18
rette P. Buell, to whom
He was by vocation a s
in his boyhood; was di
dence here, with the Do
a man of good social qua
business, and was many t
from this town about 18
store at Newport, where
first marriage,) was:—
Willie Eugene, (b. at France
Worth of Barnet, Vt., Jun

THEOPHELUS PATCH, the
Beverly, Jan. 10, 1769. He mar
and settled on the Reubin Dutto
prudently and reared a large far
1829. His wife, Rebecca Stanley
1768, and died in Greenfield, Ma
1. Jonathan, born in Greenfield, M
of Greenfield. 2. Betsey, who ma
ly, who married Richard Stanley, :
who married David Pratt, of Read

William, who married and settled in Francestown. 8. Anna, who married Richard Stanley in Greenfield. 9. Uriah and 10. Ira, the former of whom settled in Wisconsin, the latter in Ohio.

⁶
JONATHAN PATCH, the oldest son of Theophilus, came from Greenfield in 1823, and lived for about ten years, occupying the Cressy, the William Patch and the Fairbanks' places; he then returned to Greenfield, where he remained until 1840, when he again crossed our borders and lived on the Driscoll, and afterward the Stanley place. While living in this town he was several times elected selectman. He died here, Aug. 25, 1864. His wife, Lucy Burnham, to whom he was married, March 25, 1823, was born in Greenfield, June 25, 1793, and died at Francestown, Oct. 4, 1880. Their children, all born at Francestown, were:—

1. HIRAM, [b. April 18, 1824, m. Sara J. Hardy of Greenfield, Dec. 6, 1857. He is a farmer and cattle dealer; has resided at Greenfield and at Sharon, Vermont, but has lived during the greater part of his life in this town, where he now resides. In Mr. Patch, we find an excellent type of the intelligence and respectability of our leading citizens. He has filled, with credit, many important offices; has been selectman for a number of years, and has been elected member of the legislature from this town, and is now president of the Savings Bank, and a director of the National Bank. His children:—

Nellie Jane, (b. at Sharon, Vt., Oct. 15, 1858, d. at Francestown, Nov. 25, 1877.)

Hiram Edson, (b. at Francestown, Feb. 5, 1860, m. Nell Eunice Fletcher of Greenfield, Jan. 13, 1892, resides at Francestown, is engaged chiefly in farming. He has been chairman of the board of selectmen, upon which he has served several years.)

Charles Albert, (b. at Francestown, Dec. 18, 1863, resides at Francestown, was selectman in 1891 and '93.)]

2. CHARLES FREDERIC, [b. at Francestown, Oct. 6, 1826, married Maria P. Parker of Francestown, June 16, 1855. He was a teacher in the public schools, and held the position of postmaster several years, and was considered a young man of much promise. He died in this town, Aug. 5, 1856.]
3. JULIA MARIA, [b. at Francestown, Jan. 16, 1831, m. Joseph F. Duncklee of Francestown, November, 1857.]

4. CAROLINE LUCY, [b. at
Francestown, March 3,
5. ALBERT HENRY, [b. at Fr
cestown, June 22, 1861.

7

WILLIAM PATCH, son of
June 27, 1804. In April, 1832,
long owned by his grandfather,
Stevens of this town, to whom
Patch was a man of genial dispo
ing. He died at his home in this
telligent and worthy Christian w
Their children, all born at Fra

1. WILLIAM H., [b. Aug. 17,
1834.]
2. HARVEY W., [b. Sept. 23,
Mass., Oct. 28, 1869. F
3. SARA M., [b. Feb. 18, 1836,
4. WARREN P., [b. March 1
Danvers, Mass., May 25,
of Salem, Mass., Jan. 1,
business at Peabody, Mas
5. HENRY F., [b. Dec. 7, 1839
N. Y., June 29, 1870. D
academic education in his
of medicine at Hanover,
prosperous in his professi
6. WILLIAM T., [b. Sept. 25, 18
7. ANN ELIZABETH, [b. March
burn of New Boston, Mar
cestown.]
8. EMILY JANE, [b. April 10,
cestown, Dec. 6, 1883, res
9. ABBY C., [b. March 21, 18
1854.]
10. CHARLES F., [b. Aug. 14, 1
1854.]

t

JOHN PATCH, the third son
place afterward owned by his son
the town. He married Hannah Sta
died in Francestown about the year

1. HANNAH, [b. in Francestown, March 5, 1799; unmarried; d. in Greenfield, Jan. 19, 1850.]
2. JOHN, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 3, 1801, m. Harriet Burnham of Greenfield, Jan. 29, 1845, and settled upon the home place, where he died, June 13, 1875. His wife resides in Greenfield. Children:—
Harriet Maria, (b. in Francestown, Dec. 3, 1846, d. here, July 22, 1851.)
Mary Frances, (b. at Francestown, May 7, 1852, d. here, Sept. 25, 1856.)
Ida Ella, (adopted daughter, b. Jan. 28, 1851, at Amherst, m. Merrill H. Kidder of Francestown, April 25, 1875, res. at Cambridge, Mass.)]
3. ASENATH, [b. in Francestown, Dec. 21, 1804, m. William Savage of Greenfield, June, 1824, d. in Greenfield, March 11, 1883.]
4. RODNEY, [b. in Francestown, June 16, 1807, m. Mary S. Sawyer of Greenfield, June 7, 1832, was a wheelwright, died in Greenfield, May 31, 1882.]

ISAAC PATCH was the son of Isaac, and the grandson of Benjamin Patch. He married, (1st,) Julia Ann Starrett of this town, Nov. 13, 1826, and bought and occupied the Joseph Manahan place, where his first wife died, Oct. 1, 1830. His second wife was Sabrina Starrett of New Boston, who survived him and married Daniel Taylor. He was a carpenter; with William Patch, he turned and remodeled the old meeting-house. He died in this town, Oct. 9, 1837, aged 37. His children were:—

1. JULIA A., [b. at Francestown, Aug. 8, 1834, m. Prof. Herman A. Dearborn of Weare, March 23, 1858, res. at College Hill, Mass.]
2. FRANKLIN I., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 11, 1838, m. Mary Osgood of Laconia, in 1862, was a merchant in Nashua. d. at Laconia, November, 1867.]

PATTERSON.

The Pattersons were of the vigorous Scotch-Irish race. The emigrant ancestor of David Patterson, who settled in Francestown, was William Patterson, who came to America in 1736; he was of the fourth generation from John Patterson, who was born in Scotland, where he lived and died, leaving a son, Robert, who was also born in Scotland. John, the son of Robert, was born in Dunluce, Ireland, in 1710, and

died 1781 ; his wife's name was the parents of William, who can son Hill, afterwards Smith's Hi of William, also settled in that donderry, has as an heirloom, a s rin)Patterson, which survived t in 1688-9.

DEA. DAVID PATTERSON field, June 17, 1755 ; he married Windham, Oct. 11, 1758, the dau Betton, and sister of Hon. Silas town, Oct. 30, 1842. David Pat of Londonderry, where he was collector of taxes. He removed in that town he was moderator was selectman and tithing-man, the legislature. He lived for se came to Francestown in 1824, at The house in which he lived s Lewis or-Israel Farnum place, bu tance to the southward, where it terson had no children born in Fr maturity at the time of his comir James B., born at Londonderry, Feb. 23, 1788. William, born in Francestown, May 18, 1832. Joh died in Windham, Jan. 30, 1807 at Francestown, March 2, 1836. donderry, married Ephraim B. S wick and in Boston, where her town to live in 1827, removed to 1879. Nancy, born in London Clark of New Ipswich, died in C in Temple, Aug. 6, 1799, m. Mar mington, Mass.; resided in Fra 1880. Mary Boyd, born in Tem Peavey of Greenfield, March 23, 1886. Dea. David Patterson died

WILLIAM PATTERSON, son 28, 1784), came here in 1824. He upon the homestead. His wife w ple, Oct. 12, 1785, was married t died at Nashua, Jan. 6, 1854. He Their children were:—

Francestown, Nov. 15, 1832, was a blacksmith, went to Mendon, Mich., where he died, March 11, 1851.]

2. MARY ANN, [b. in Temple, May 24, 1814, res. in Boston, Mass.]
3. SARAH BETTON, [b. in Greenfield, March 26, 1817, m. Joseph Sawyer of Greenfield, June 26, 1838, res. in Greenfield.]
4. WILLIAM MORRISON, [b. in Greenfield, Dec. 12, 1819, d. young.]
5. MARTHA WHITON, [b. in Greenfield, Oct. 25, 1821, m. Charles D. Paige, d. in Manchester, July 16, 1854.]
6. EMILY AUGUSTA, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 30, 1827, d. in

FRANCIS PEABODY came in 1635, from St. Albans, England. A certificate found in the Augmental Office, London, dated April 2, 1635, states that he was one year of age. The certificate lists ten names are to be transported to New England. Francis Peabody, Planter, Nicholas Tracie, master of the ship, bought certificates from the Massachusetts, and at testaments from the Lords order." Francis lived in New England as a freeman in 1640. He was chosen one of the three men to "endeavour to settle a part of New Hampshire, he remained one of the most prominent men of the colony. He died, Feb. 19, 1697-8. Peabody, the well-known London merchant, born in the sixth generation from Francis, died, Feb. 18, 1795. Other men, for patriotism, literature and science. Many of his descendants have settled in New England. Descent of David Peabody, who is as follows, viz.:

1. Francis Peabody had 1
2. John, born, 1842, had 1
3. David, b. July 12, 1678, had eleven children, the first was:
4. John, b. April 11, 1711, had 11 children, the first was:
5. David, b. June 27, 1736, had 11 children, among whom, Esther, Hannah, m. Joseph
6. David, b. March 2, 1761, had 11 children

DAVID PEABODY, born March 2, 1761, in Hudson, where he lived about thirty years, successively in Londonderry, Peabody, N. Y.; died in Otsego, July 18, 1842, in Albion, Mich., March 4, 1842, aged 81.

1. JOHN, [b. Feb. 2, 1787, in Peabody, Mass.; lived in Springfield, Mass., 1849, leaving children: 11



Charles Peabody, was principal of Francestown Academy, 1838(?), afterward graduating at Williams College and Andover Theo. Sem. He was settled in Biddeford, 1860, in Elliot, Me., 1866, and Ashburnham, Mass. He was living in Springfield, Mass., 1892.]

2. MOODY M., [b. May 13, 1789. d. in Kingston, L. C., February, 1866.]
3. PAUL TENNEY, [b. Dec. 28, 1792, d. July 13, 1856.]
4. ELIZABETH, [b. April 30, 1794, m., had children, d. Aug. 25, 1825, in New York state.]
5. SALLY, [b. April 29, 1796, m. Ebenezer Kinson of Mont Vernon, N. H.; removed to Otsego, N. Y.; had children.]
6. MEHITABLE, [b. June 23, 1798, m. Timothy Gay of Francestown, where she lived until 1840, d. in Boston, March 9, 1873. See record of the Gay family.]
7. LYDIA, [b. Feb. 13, 1801, m. — Mallard, d. July 11, 1832]
8. ROXIA, [b. July 6, 1803, d. Jan. 25, 1811.]
9. DAVID, [b. June 26, 1805, lived in Francestown a few years, was clerk for William Bixby about 1825; removed to Delhi, N. Y.; was a dentist; married, had children, d. in Elmira, N. Y., aged about 70.]
10. OLIVER, [b. Feb. 11, 1807, in Peterboro', N. H.; married. died in Utica, N. Y., July 11, 1832.]

PEARSONS.

JESSE PEARSONS lived about sixteen years in the Chandler house at Mill Village. During his not long residence in this town, he was generally popular, and was elected selectman. He was by trade a carpenter, and had a shop on or near the spot on which the barn of the Chandler place now stands. He died in this town, June 3, 1855, aged fifty-nine years. His wife was Betsey Boutwell of Lyndeboro', a relative of Mrs. Nehemiah Epps of this town. She went from town shortly after her husband's death, and died, Aug. 2, 1873, aged seventy-four years and six months. Her remains were brought here and buried beside those of her husband in the Mill Village cemetery. They had two children, both of whom were born previous to their coming to this town. They were:—

1. KIMBALL, [removed to Massachusetts.]
2. THURSTIN, [removed to Manchester.]

PE

PEL

HIRAM PERLEY was born in
father was Moody Perley of Boxfo
of Topsfield. Moody Perley was
Perley, and was born, March 16
Gould, Dec. 10, 1793. Hiram Per
ford, April 4, 1844. She was born
of Joseph and Kezia (Gould) Smi
marriage, Dec. 17, 1805. Joseph
Sarah (Burpee) Smith; he was born
to Francestown previous to the ye
known as the Perley place, west
childless and secluded, and here M
and Hiram Perley died Feb. 23, 18

PE

PETER PETERS was a native
Foote, daughter of Isaac and Bets
Jane Colby, Feb. 8, 1875. He re
being employed in the powder m
West Deering. He was by trade
Rebellion, he served in the 14th R
several places in this town, the las
widow. Here he died, May 30, 18

1. FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, [b. in
2. MARY LOUIE, [b. in Franc
West Deering, March 15,
3. JOHN ARTHUR, [b. in France
4. ELLA ESTELLE, [b. in Fran
Francestown, July 5, 1890.

PET

Our knowledge of the Pettee ge
Sarah (——) Pettee, who lived
1639, and are known to have had
Samuel² was born, Oct. 24, 1685.
settled in Walpole, Mass. Simon,
to have settled near the home of
Samuel³, Ebenezer³, Eleazer³ and
Deane of Dedham, where he settle
settled in Francestown, was born.

Perhaps this sketch should have b
origin of the name; but very little



rians that the name spelled Pitty, Pittee, Petit, Pettit, originated among the Hugunots of the sixteenth century, and that the Pettees are therefore of French extraction.

ABNER PETTEE was one of the many settlers who came from Dedham, Mass., about the year 1780. He was the son of Ebenezer and Mary (Deane) Pettee, who were married in Dedham, July 3, 1740, and had as children, born at Dedham, Ebenezer, born May 25, 1741, Simon, born Dec. 5, 1742, Abigail, born Oct. 2, 1744, Daniel, born Sept. 16, 1748, Abner, born April 3, 1751, Mary, born July 3, 1753, Rebecca, who married John Johnson, and came to Francestown. Abigail and Mary also found homes in this town, the former being the wife of Hezekiah Farrington, and the latter the wife of John Ruggles, Daniel married Hannah Bullard, Aug. 25, 1774, and remained in Dedham. Abner Pettee settled on Bradford Hill, westward of the George Kingsbury place, and near the old road which ran nearly east and west over the hill. He married (1st,) Catharine Holmes, May 11, 1779. She was a sister of Oliver, Jabez and Enoch Holmes, of whom mention has been made. She died in 1795, and he married (2nd,) Joanna Balch, Dec. 22, 1795. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and was a man of large frame, and of uncommon strength. It is said that a little girl in this town upon being asked by the minister, "Who was the strongest man?" Answered innocently, "Abner Pattee." He died in Francestown, Feb. 25, 1837. Children, (all by first marriage, and all born in Francestown,) were:—

1. CATHARINE, [b. March 1, 1780.]
2. REBECCA, [b. July 29, 1783, m. Joseph Huntington of Society Land, Nov. 23, 1809, d. in Francestown, Sept. 17, 1870.]
3. ABNER, [b. March 16, 1785, m. (1st,) Polly Deane of Francestown, April, 1815, (2nd,) Olive (Whiting) Boardman of Lydeboro', who survived him and died in the state of New York. Mr. Pettee lived during the latter years of his life where his son George now resides; he was for several years upon the board of selectman, and was an industrious and worthy man. He died Jan. 24, 1854, leaving an enviable reputation for staunch manhood and faithful living. His children, (all born at Francestown and all by first marriage), were:—

Mark, (b. Jan. 19, 1816, m. Jennette Gove of Henniker, Feb. 2, 1842; she was born at Henniker, Aug. 31, 1819. Mr. Pettee was for many years a farmer in this town. He now

resides at Boston. Child
 Helen J., b. Feb. 8, 184
 H., b. Feb. 16, 1847; is
 Amanda M. Remmick c
 Will E., b. April 15, 1852
 Mass., Oct. 12, 1873; is
 Mark, b. Aug. 30, 1853
 b. Aug. 2, 1856, m. Hen
 1876, res. in Newport. C
 O. Smith of Boston, Nov
 Arthur C., b. Feb. 21, 1
 Mass., Oct. 25, 1890, re
 milkman. Frank G., b. 1
 in Quincy, Mass.

Mary, (b. May 13, 1818, liv
 cellent Christian lady.)

Rebecca K., (b. Aug. 16, 18
 non, July, 1850, resides a

Dean H., (b. Sept. 9, 1824, d.

George F., (b. April 9, 182
 cestown, Feb. 14, 1861.

7, 1890. Mr. Pettee has
 town, and his recognized
 ties have won for him offi
 nence. He has represent
 ture; has served many ye
 and in the capacity of a
 committee, member of th
 the Academy, has had t
 town at heart from his
 at Francestown: Walter
 Burt of Laconia, Oct. 11
 1866, d. Jan. 11, 1873.

March 24, 1870. Emma

b. May 8, 1873. George

Oliver B., (b. Aug. 14, 1836

Boston, March 15, 1873.

20, 1889. Mr. Oliver Pa

WILLIAM AMES PHELPS, so was born in Deering, Feb. 5, 1826 Maria, daughter of James and Me she was born, Aug. 1, 1829. Mr from Manchester in 1865, having lives. He is by vocation a blacksr a good citizen. His children are:

1. ELLA MARIA, [b. in Deeri
D. Wilson of Sherburne,
trim.]
2. MARY FRANCES, [b. at De
Tenney of Peterboro', Ja
3. ANNIE LAURIE, [b. at Goff
Woodbridge of Benningt
nington.]
4. EDMUND HALE, [b. in Got
Reading, Mass., where h
nesss.]
5. ELIZABETH ADELIA, [b. in
Charles E. Robertson of I
Antrim.]

PIE

NATHAN PIERCE was one of just where he lived in town we ha Pierce presumed to be his wife, be previous to the year 1792. Childr

1. JOSEPH, [b. Oct. 10, 1769.
list of 1793, and he doub
since we find in an old m
"Joseph Parce, Jun. buri
1791, "and in the tow
Joseph, and Esther Parce,
Pears' wife, buried Febru
2. NATHAN, [b. May 5, 1771
family in the town, since
names of children of Nath
Sarah, (b. April 29, 1795.)
William, (b. April 3, 1798.)
Polly, (b. Aug. 7, 1801.)

3. SARAH, [b. June 25, 1775.]
4. LEMUEL, [b. Sept. 25, 1777.]
5. WILLIAM, [b. Dec. 1, 1779, m. Abigail Starrett of Frances-
town, July 15, 1802, removed to Vermont, and died in
that state. His children were:—
Abigail, (b. in Hebron, April 22, 1803, m. John H. ———
of Corinth, Vt., May 5, 1828, d. at Reading, Mass. Jan. 9,
1855.)
Susan, (d. in Reading, unmarried, Aug. 9, 1862.)
David, (lived in Montpelier, Vt.)
Simeon, (married Hannah Lewis of Reading, removed to Wis-
consin, and died at Oshkosh.)
William, (married Dorothy Rideout of Maine, died in Read-
ing, Mass.)
Elizabeth, (married George Winn of Reading, died at Read-
ing, in 1868.)
Joseph, (married Adeline Strong of Reading.)
Moses B., (died unmarried.)
George, (married Lucinda Richardson of Wilmington, Mass.,
died at Reading.)]
6. SUSANNA, [b. July 26, 1782.]
7. DEBORAH, [b. June 22, 1786, m. Timothy Osgood of this
town, Nov. 14, 1804.]

DR. LEVI J. PIERCE, practiced medicine here a few years occupy-
ing the Searle house in the villiage. His name appears in this work
among the names of physicians.

POTTER.

SAMUEL POTTER, purchased land here in 1784. He was previous
to this, a resident of Goffstown. His home here was the place now
occupied by Albert Whitfield. Samuel Potter was by trade, a nail-
maker and was by repute, a very eccentric man. The date of his de-
parture from town is not known, but he doubtless lived here at least
twelve years. To him and his wife, Mary, were born in Francesstown,
three children:—

1. SAMUEL, [b. May 17, 1790.]
2. HANNAH, [b. March 6, 1792.]
3. AARON, [b. Aug. 17, 1794.]

PRESBY

PRENTISS

ISAAC A. PRENTISS, when a boy, came to Mass. with Mr. Nahum Russell of the family of James Dennison, he afterwards and subsequently found a home at 1 the Taylor place in Mill Village and 1865, aged 54 years.

PRESBY

JOSEPH E. PRESBY, came here and purchased the place now occupied by his N. H., Aug. 16, 1820, and married (She was born in Bradford, June 6, 1811, Hayward of Nashua; (3rd,) Eliza J. daughter of Nathan and Mary (Bowdoin) received mention in this work. Joseph died Dec. 7, 1880. His children, by first wife, in this town, were:—

1. LOUISA H., [b. in Nashua, Aug. 18, 1821, d. in Nashua.]
2. LUCY M., [b. in Nashua, Nov. 1822, d. in Charlestown, Mass., res. in Nashua.]

By second marriage:—

3. ALICE H., [b. in Nashua, July 1823, d. in Hampstead, N. H.]

PRESTON

JEDEDIAH and SAMUEL PRESTON came to America from England in the ship *Charlotte*. It informs us that they were accompanied by a family who settled in Massachusetts.

* Jedediah Preston was born in York, England, 1750.

* Jedediah Preston was, by reputation, with more than a mite of the spirit carried by him while a subaltern officer in the possession of James H. Preston. Jedediah and Jedediah in times of unwonted charge charged it contrary to orders, but not to the future to the British. While he was a neighbor, who was engaged in rafting, he borrowed some "setting poles," or poles, and won't bring them back," said Jedediah.

acquaintance he made on board the *Constantine*, she also being a passenger on that vessel. He worked at farming in Andover, Mass., two years, after which he went to Hillsboro', where he settled and became prosperous, and where he died in 1823. Samuel Preston lived for many years in Burlington, Mass. His son Samuel, however, made a home for himself in the northern wilderness and became one of the first settlers of Campbell's Gore, (now Windsor,) where his son, Jacob Preston, of Francestown was born.

JAMES H. PRESTON, came here from Hillsboro' in 1892 and purchased the Steele place on which he now lives. He is of the fourth generation from Jedediah Preston, the emigrant, whose son, Jedediah was born in Hillsboro', Jan. 21, 1773, and married Hephzibah Hardy, a relative of Hermon Hardy of this town. Hammon, son of Jedediah and Hephzibah was born in Hillsboro', Nov. 8, 1799, and married Sophia Huse of Henniker in 1824, and died in Hillsboro', Sept. 5, 1875. Sophia Huse was born in Henniker, March 30, 1799, and died in Hillsboro', Feb. 25, 1850. James H. Preston, son of Hammon and Sophia (Huse) Preston, was born in Hillsboro', Sept. 14, 1829, and married Lucinda Mellon, Dec. 29, 1852, she was born in Walden, Vt., July 2, 1829, and is a descendant of the Mellons who went from New Boston to Walden, and who were doubtless related to the Mellons of Francestown, who also removed to Vermont. Mr. Preston is by vocation a wheelwright as well as a farmer. He has interested himself in the genealogy of the Prestons of this section and has rendered us valuable assistance in the preparation of this sketch. His children, none of whom have resided in Francestown, are:—

1. JOHN S. W., [b. Nov. 14, 1857, m. Sarah E. Martin of Weare, May 1, 1880, resided at Boston, Mass.]

Mr. Stewart. "No you wont," insisted the other, "you will be drowned," "I will bring them back even if I am drowned," replied Stewart, and taking the poles, he repaired to the river and singularly enough, *was* drowned. Sometime during the following night a son of Mr. Preston, heard a disturbance on the premises and springing from his bed, hurried out and found the cattle in the corn field. He drove out the intruders and proceeded to close the gap in the fence through which they had entered, with some hop poles which were near by. While thus employed, old Jedediah having been awakened repaired to the door of the house, where the sight of a moving figure arrayed in white and burdened with poles, chilled his very marrow, for Stewart's reckless promise came like a flash to his mind, and with an unsteady voice he called out "Don't bring them back, Stewart! Don't bring them back!" A few words from his son relieved him of his superstitious fears, but not of the burden of a joke which he had unwittingly brought upon himself.

PRES

2. SOPHIA, [b. March 28, 1866,
Feb. 28, 1884, res. at Hills
3. WILLIAM HAMMON, [b. June
Boston, Mass., Apr. 8, 188

JACOB PRESTON, was born in
to Francestown about the year 1810
Samuel Burge. He married Betsey C
He worked at his trade in several sh
long ago remodelled is the house of
were spent with his son, Luke W. F
died, Jan. 12, 1872. His only child

1. LUKE W., [b. in Windsor, I
banks of Francestown, Sept.
father's vocation in Mill Vil
shop long occupied by H
twice elected to the office
better in the community in
the town, as a neighbor and a
to Henniker where he now
George C., (b. in Manchester
Boynton of this town, Nov.
ful merchant and a leading
has held the office of town-cl
justice of the peace. He wa
in the Legislature in 1890, a
Senate.)

Walter H., (b. in Francestown
Rice of Henniker, Dec. 27,
mason's trade, but settled in
partnership with his brother
July 12, 1890.)

Arthur G., (b. in Francestown
Lovering of New Boston, De
years in the store of Solomon
removed to Henniker, where
brother.)]

PROC

SAMUEL PROCTOR, came here
1810. He married Edie Kemp of thi



here Feb. 20, 1856, aged 67 years. Samuel lived several years on the Ebenezer Pettee place in the north part of the town. He was afterward employed by John Gibson and occupied a small house to northward of the Gibson tavern. He died here Nov. 23, 1826. His children were all born in this town. They were:—

1. MARY, [married Levi McIntyre of Vermont, d. in the West.]
2. SARAH, [married Otis Dinsmore of this town, d. in Deering.]
3. ELIZA JANE, [married——Cram of Vermont, d. in Vermont.]
4. ALICE, [married Person Willard of Deering, (pub. Sept. 1. 1845), d. at Warner.]
5. JOHN GIBSON, [m. (1st,) Jane Dustin of Francestown, she died here Jan. 29, 1859, aged 50 years, (2nd,) Mary J. (Whitfield) Woods. He died on the place now owned by John Hastings, Nov. 30. 1884, aged 59 years. He was the father of four children, three of whom were by his first marriage.

Mary, (left home early in life.)

Samuel, (d. in Francestown, Nov. 18, 1859, aged 8 years.)

Sarah Jane, (d. in Francestown.)

John K., (b. in Francestown, res. in Lowell, Mass.)]

PUNCHARD.

JOSEPH PUNCHARD was a resident of this town as early as 1806. He built the house now occupied by Daniel S. Henderson, but lived several years in the Greenwood house. He was by trade a shoemaker. He married Polly Maxfield of this town Feb. 10, 1805. She died Sept. 4, 1815. The children of Joseph Punchard, after the death of their mother, went to Mississippi to live with an uncle who resided in that state. We have the names of four, they were:—Mary, Samuel, Sophronia, and William. Samuel lived for a time near Satartia, Miss. He married Mary F. Haseltine, daughter of James W. Haseltine of this town, Aug. 20, 1835. Betsey Punchard, doubtless a sister of Joseph, married Ira, son of Abner Fisher of this town, Sept. 25, 1806. From the Revolutionary Rolls, we learn that Joseph Punchard from Francestown, was a soldier in the Continental army.

PUTNAM.

LEVI PUTNAM, son of Townes and Polly (Shaw) Putnam of Lyndeboro' was born May 6, 1847. He married Louisa Colby of this town, May 15, 1871, and came here from Lyndeboro' to live on the Whitney or Colby place, which he has since occupied. He is by trade a painter. His children are:—

1. FRANK
- his p
2. EMMA
- Hoo
3. GEORGE
4. WILLIAM
5. SEWELL
6. WALTER

THOMAS
 in the Scot
 age of 21
 ed near the
 clothes enc
 around his
 shore! Ye
 went to wo
 for the nex
 Boston.
 Windham)
 of Windha
 man of fore
 Windham,
 Francestow
 the early se
 him have a
 came here
 is now the
 ball J. Wil
 his sons m
 house upon
 open from
 has been ge
 children for
 so that each
 this day.
 each of his
 in church a
 Boston (old
 man, he nat
 tory for son
 meeting to
 "at Thomas

Annan to settle in this town in 1781, Thomas Quigley was one of the committee chosen by the town "to Present the Petition to the Presbittery". He died Aug. 22, 1793, aged nearly 90 years. Was held in highest esteem by the whole community, was of mature years when he came here, bringing with him a family of three sons and six daughters, most of whom were grown up. They were all born in Windham, except, perhaps, the oldest, and were as follows:—

1. JOHN, [The Windham History states that he was "living in New Boston in 1765"—which means that he was in the "New Boston Addition"—afterwards Francestown. This was the location of his father with whom John, being unmarried, continued to reside. No doubt they had a house built as early as the above date, for shelter while working here in summer seasons. John was well-educated for the times, and one of the smartest men in this vicinity. Was a land-surveyor; was Deputy-Sheriff 1771, and 1772, and perhaps longer; was appointed by the State Legislature to call the first meeting in this town; was chosen by the town its first Moderator and chairman of its first Board of Selectmen, holding both offices by continued election for several years; was chosen by the town to build its first meeting-house (Aug. 31, 1772); was on almost every committee appointed for any purpose; and had every gift and honor that the town could confer.

But he held a Commission from the King as Deputy-Sheriff, and it has been said also and no doubt with truth a Commission from the King as Justice of the Peace; and he at least leaned strongly toward the royal cause. He was under suspicion on this account even before the war broke out; but for the most part he had the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, being elected chairman of the Board of Selectmen and also Moderator, so long as he stayed in town. But the opposition to him become intense outside of the town, and increased within and on account of it, he absconded in 1776, and nothing more was ever heard from him. An account of these affairs may be found in the body of this work covering the early years of the war. He was a tory in his preferences without doubt, but mild and friendly, and unwilling to break with the patriots, so long as it could be avoided. Careful study of the case leads the

- writer to a lenient view
for him as an able ar
science by his oft-rep
2. WILLIAM, [Settled and
Felch Place near De
cleared and occupied
William married Har
Fulton living near or
took the farm at Aike
years, as he died Sep
months. He left but
married John Gibson
James, (b. July 7, 1776;
1799, who died Jan.
pied the homestead c
1853. He left eight
who was a dress-maker
Greene, N. Y., Jan. 3
who was b. Aug. 10,
cock, 2nd., Noah Leo
James, was William,
Mary J. Rolfe of Hill
cestown, d. Nov. 27, 18
married Mary A. Bu
and died here May
were: James F., born
here, Feb. 23, 1872;
May 30, 1870, marrie
May 29, 1887. Chi
Turner, born at Man
at Francestown, Apr. 1
27, 1892: Nancy, four
1809, d. unm. Feb. 17
1811, m. Isaiah W.
Deering,) Oct. 28, 1
leaving one child, Na
sixth child of James,
bott of Reading, Mass
ing one child, B. F. A



child of James, b. Sept. 11, 1817, lived on the family homestead, died unm. May 27, 1861; and Oliva Jane, 8th child of James, b. June 16, 1819, d. unm. Nov. 5, 1863. It should be added here that Benjamin F. Abbott of Nashua—son of Harriet Quigley, named above, was brought up in Francestown. He was born in Reading, Mass., July, 1847; came to this town 1849; lived here till 1868, when at age of 21 he went to Nashua; m. Etta F. Palmer of that city, Oct. 20, 1875, and died there Sept. 14, 1877.)]

3. MARGARET, [m. Matthew Aiken, who was the first settler on the Quigley-Felch Place. He was killed by the fall of a tree when a young man, but the date is not known. She was taxed as "Widdow Akean" in 1772, and died here. Dec. 3, 1816.]
4. MARY A., [called "Molly" m. John McIlvaine; left no children, died in Francestown.]
5. SUSANNAH, [m. Wm. Lord; d. Nov. 1833; see Lord family.]
6. [m. Holmes]
7. BETSEY, [b. Jan. 23, 1797; m. Joshua Huntington; was mother of Mrs. David Cochran of New Boston, who died June 15, 1888, aged nearly 92; Mrs. Huntington died Aug. 14, 1818; was the first person buried in the Mill Village Cemetery, now crowded full.]
8. THOMAS JR., [promising young man; was appointed by the town June 10, 1775, when only 19 yrs. of age, to "assist" in collecting the "Land Tax from the proprietors that lives out of Francestown for building the meeting-house"; lived with his father; died greatly lamented July 17, 1782, in his 27th year.]
9. JANE, [b. 1757; m. William McIlvaine 1790; d. May 12, 1842, aged 85. See McIlvaine family. These nine children of Thomas Quigley may not be given in their exact order. Their mother Mary ——— died in Francestown, Apr. 15, 1793 in her 80th year.]

RAND.

NEHEMIAH RAND, the father of Nehemiah, who settled in Francestown, was born at Charlestown, Mass., in 1734. With Charlestown, he is also connected by historical bonds, peculiarly strong, since he was the owner of Bunker Hill, in the days of the Revolution.

He was by trade a hatter, and was thrice married. By the first marriage, he had two daughters; his second wife was Mary (Prentice) Frost, widow of Dr. James Frost, of Cambridge, Mass., and daughter of Rev. Thomas Prentice of Charlestown. When Charlestown was burned by the British, during the battle of Bunker Hill, his two dwelling houses and hatter's shop were destroyed, and he with his family compelled to flee for safety. With his wife and his two daughters, and a lad named Nehemiah Frost, who had lived with him from early childhood. He went to Lyndeboro', where his brother, John Rand, was pastor of the Congregational church for four years, and where he himself owned land which had been partially cleared, besides some sheep that had been left in charge of his brother. After settling in Lyndeboro', he had by his second wife three children: Irene, who married Nehemiah Frost, and removed to Temple, where she died. Nehemiah, born, Jan. 14, 1777, married Sarah Batten of Francestown, May 1, 1801. Margaret, who married Dr. John Clark of Lyndeborough. The second wife of Nehemiah Rand, died Oct. 20, 1787, and he married for his third wife, Margaret Prentice, sister of his second wife, Oct. 21, 1791. He died at Lyndeborough, July 10, 1794. Nehemiah Rand, Esq., as he was designated, was a man of considerable property for his day. He was also much trusted with public affairs; was long a Justice of the Peace, and had the honor of representing Lyndeborough in the legislature.

Nehemiah Rand came to Francestown about 1803. He lived upon what is now known as the Rand farm, in the south part of the town. This farm, as we have previously mentioned, was owned quite early by Richard Batten, his father-in-law. He was a farmer and school-teacher; he died at Francestown, July 13, 1850. Children were:—

1. NEHEMLAH, [b. at Lyndeborough, Feb. 18, 1802, m. Harriet O. Hutchinson of Lyndeborough, April 28, 1830, was by profession a physician, resided at Hancock and Nelson, d. at Nelson, March 1, 1869.]
2. RICHARD BATTEN, [b. at Francestown; April 11, 1804, m. (1st,) Mary J. Baldwin, Jan. 10, 1830, (2nd,) Ellen Bryant of Wayne, Maine, April 10, 1837, resided at Hancock, at Holliston, Mass., Winthrop, Maine, and at Wayne, Maine; was a clothier, died at Wayne, Me., Feb. 11, 1881.]
3. JOHN, [b. at Francestown, April 22, 1807, m. Fanny D. Symonds of Milford, Oct. 30, 1832, was a farmer, d. at Milford, March 10, 1884.]
- 4 AND 5. TWINS, unnamed, [b. April 24, 1811, d. April 24 and 25, 1811.]

6. THOMAS PRENTICE, [b. at Francestown, Sept. 21, 1814, m. (1st,) Lydia Wheeler of Lyndeborough, April 21, 1842. (2nd,) Sarah D. Clark of Lyndeboro', June 7, 1866. His first wife, who was the mother of his children, was born at Lyndeboro', June 8, 1818, and died at Francestown, Feb. 14, 1864. Deacon Rand was one of the prosperous and prominent citizens of the town, and one whose religious principles and many qualifications were recognized by his townsmen. He was for twenty-seven years deacon in the Congregational church. One of the fine memorial windows in the new church edifice, was placed there to his memory. He was also trustee of the Academy, and served upon the board of selectmen. In early life he was a successful school-teacher. He lived upon the farm long owned by his father; here he died, June 1, 1880. Children, all born in Francestown, were:—

Sarah Catharine, (b. Nov. 30, 1843, resides at Monson, Mass.)

Frances Dolly, (b. Nov. 10, 1846, d. at Francestown, March 14, 1873.)

Lydia Harriet, (b. Dec. 31, 1850, resides at Monson, Mass.)

Nehemiah Wheeler, (b. Sept. 14, 1853, m. Jenny Peck of Monson, Mass., July 20, 1883. She died at Monson, April, 1886, leaving two children, Frieda and Carl W. Nehemiah Wheeler graduated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1878, and has added to his professional lore, the fruits of a sojourn in Europe, during which he gave proof of possessing literary proclivities by writing highly creditable contributions to the press. He is at present in practice at Monson, Mass., where he is deservedly successful and popular.)

Abby Kimball, (b. July 31, 1855, m. William H. Clark of Lyndeborough, Dec. 15, 1875, res. at Lyndeborough.)

John Prentice, (b. Nov. 8, 1857, m. Harriet Anderson of Monson, Mass., Jan. 17, 1889; has a son, Frank Prentice. John, early proved himself the possessor of first-rate abilities, with a distinctive literary bent, but was borne by destiny into the field of medicine. He graduated at the New York Medical College in 1883, and now has a large practice in the city of Worcester, Mass.)]

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RICHARDS.

JOSEPH RICHARDS, was born (probably in Abington, Mass.) Dec. 27, 1727; married Sarah Whitmarsh; was a farmer, and died Nov. 11, 1785. His wife died Dec. 18, 1813, aged 84. Among their children was James Richards, b. in Abington, Mass., May 31, 1757; who married Lydia, daughter of Ebenezer Shaw of Abington; was a farmer, and many years Justice of the peace and Deacon in the church; and died March 1, 1842. His wife died Aug. 20, 1828, aged 71. They had ten children of whom the youngest, b. in Plainfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1800, was afterwards the Rev. Austin Richards of Francestown. An accident when he was eight years old nearly severed his left hand from the wrist; and helped to shape the course of his life. Being disabled from service on the farm, he was sent to school. His preparatory studies were with his pastor, Rev. Moses Hallock, and in Amherst Academy. He was graduated at Amherst College in the class of 1824. He went at once to Andover Seminary and was graduated there in 1827. He studied theology with the intention of being a missionary to the heathen, being influenced thereto by his brothers, James and William. James Richards was "with Gordon and Mills under the hay-stack at Williams-town on that memorable day often called the Birth-day of Foreign Missions." But while young Austin Richards was waiting for a foreign appointment and growing impatient of delay, the opportunity came to commence work for the Lord at once in Francestown, and he accepted it. Was ordained Nov. 7, 1827; and dismissed March 10, 1836. In this short pastorate a little more than eight years, 320 were added to the church. The occasion of his leaving Francestown was a call to become the first pastor of the Olive St. Church, Nashua, over which he was installed April 6, 1836. He remained in this pastorate till Nov. 10, 1866—more than thirty years; during which time 562 persons were added to his church. He then returned, almost at once, to his first charge in this town, and remained four years, when he retired to spend the rest of his days in the city of Boston. Thus he began and closed his ministry here. He was a good preacher, sound, able and ready. As a minister, he was in the truest sense a peace-maker. As a man, he was gentle, winsome and large-hearted. As a pastor, he was a model, judicious, affectionate, impartial, and full of sympathy. He was an "Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile." The degree of D. D., was conferred upon him by Dartmouth College, in 1860. He died May 9, 1883. His wife was Maria Creighton Odiorne, dau. of Hon. George Odiorne of Boston. They were married, Dec. 12, 1827; and she died in 1878. Their children were:—

1. GEORGE ODIORNE, [b. Dec. 27, 1828; d. Sept. 3, 1874; unm.]
2. WILLIAM AUSTIN, [b. Sept. 1, 1832; is merchant in Boston, unm.]

3. An infant child buried at Francestown.
4. EDWARD PORTER, [b. Sept. 19, 1834; d. in childhood, at Nashua.]
5. MARIA CHRISTIANA, [b. July 4, 1837; m. Thomas P. Smith of Boston Apr. 10, 1861. Children:—
Sidney Richards, (b. Feb. 9, 1862.)
Caroline Cecelia, (b. Oct. 29, 1863.)]
6. MARY ELLEN, [b. Apr. 19, 1840; d. June 26, 1874. Unm.]
7. EDWIN FERENO, [b. Sept. 23, 1842, m. Sarah F. Vaughn of Boston, Aug. 31, 1869; is a druggist. Children:—
Edwin Austin, (b. June 30, 1870.)
Amelia Gertrude, (b. Sept. 14, 1872; d. age of 8.)
Luther Creighton, (b. Nov. 4, 1874.)
William Ingals, (b. Nov. 29, 1877; d. July 7, 1880.)]
8. ELIZABETH MARSTEN, [b. Jan. 3 1847.]

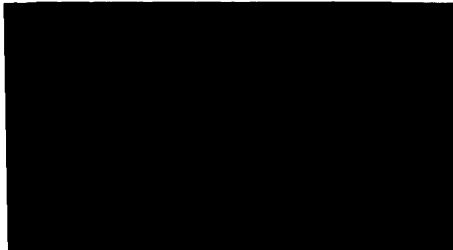
RICHARDSON.

The Richardson family in America can successfully claim Norman origin and English ancestry. The name is traced back to the years immediately following the Norman Conquest, when the son of Richard, the son of William Belward, Lord of the Moity of Malpasse, was called John Richard-son. The Richardsons were numerous, enterprising, and really eminent in the counties of Norfolk, Yorkshire and Durham, Eng., in the early part of the sixteenth century. Much can be learned concerning them in Banks' "Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland." The first to come to this country was Ezekiel Richardson, who came from England, with Winthrop, in 1630, and who was joined by his two brothers, Samuel and Thomas. About five years after, Ezekiel settled in Charlestown, and was made a freeman, May 18, 1631. He was one of the founders of Woburn, where he died, Oct. 21, 1647. Samuel and Thomas were each granted "a house plot" in Charlestown, in 1637. They as well as Ezekiel, were active in the settlement of the town of Woburn, which was begun within the original limits of Charlestown. In 1638, the three brothers had lots assigned them in Woburn, on the same street, in what is now Malden. Samuel paid the highest tax assessed in Woburn in 1645. He died in that town, March 23, 1658. Thomas¹ was the youngest of the brothers, all of whom were doubtless young. After the death of Thomas, which occurred at Woburn, Aug. 28, 1651, his widow, Mary, became the second wife of Michael Bacon, the emigrant ancestor of Dr. Leonard Bacon of New Haven, Ct. The children of Thomas, were: Mary, Sarah, Isaac, Thomas, Ruth Phoebe, and Nathaniel. Thomas², his second son, was born, Oct. 4, 1645. He married, first, Mary Stimpson, second, Sarah

Patten. He settled in Billerica, f
the General Court in 1703 and 17
1720. Nathaniel³, his third son, (Billerica, Jan. 25, 1679. He lived by his father, and died in that tow
Heacock, to whom he was marrie
rica. Hezekiah⁴, their son, was married, Sept. 30, 1740, Elizabeth of Billerica. They settled in Tow
Jacob⁵, the second son of Hezekia send, Mass., Dec. 13, 1742. He Josiah Brown of Billeriea, May 1 July 28, 1742, and died March 1, 18 smith and farmer. He removed f his marriage, to Lyndeboro', in 18 pany which marched from Billerie the defeat and capture of Burgoyne at Lyndeboro', Sept. 5, 1817. H rica. Oct. 1, 1773. His wife was J settled in Lyndeboro', where both John⁷ Richardson, who married Sa settled in Lyndeboro', where bo Henry⁸ and George⁸ Richardson, y

HENRY RICHARDSON, son o son, was born in Lyndeboro', Aug. Lavina D. Harding, born in Lyn James D. and Hannah N. (Dav Henry, with his brother, George, and came from Lyndeboro' to live He is a capable man, and has be having served upon the board of board of selectmen years in succe town in the legislature. His child town. They were:—

1. FRED, [b. in Lyndeboro, A Pleasant pond, Aug. 15, 1
2. ELMER F. [b. May 28, 1865 Jan., 1885. resided a few Wilton when he now lives A., Eva May, and Dora B this town, the last in Wilt
3. EDITH. M., [b. Apr. 15, 1867 June 6, 1888, res. in Wilt



4. JAMES H. [b. Oct. 29, 1869.]
5. EMMA F. [b. June 23, 1871.]
6. IRA A., [b. Jan. 16, 1879.]

GEORGE HOOPER RICHARDSON, brother of Henry, was born in Lyndeboro', June 11, 1838. He married Hannah Melissa Harding of Swampscott, April 9, 1863. She is the sister of the wife of Henry, and was born in Swampscott, Mass., Oct. 23, 1842. George Richardson came here with his brother, Henry, in 1860. He is a man favorably known in the town. Has many years filled the office of road agent. His children :—

1. LOUISE, [b. in Swampscott, Dec. 20, 1867.]
2. MARY ADELAIDE, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 18, 1870; d. in Francestown, May 18, 1889.]
3. GEORGE, [b. in Francestown, May 15, 1877.]
4. FRANK E., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 3, 1884; d. in Francestown, May 14, 1889.]

JOHN RICHARDSON was the son of Thomas Richardson, who resided in Hillsboro', and at a later date in West Deering, where he died, and where he is said to have been buried. John Richardson was born Aug. 8, 1788. He came to Francestown when ten years of age. He married Huldah Batchelder, of this town, Aug. 15, 1815, and built for himself a home, on what is now known as the Woods place, on the road to Pleasant pond. Here he lived ten years, after which, he removed to Antrim, from which town he returned to Francestown in 1835, and purchased the Moses Emerson farm, where he lived until 1850, when he built the house now occupied by his son, John Page Richardson. He died here, Jan. 20, 1864. His children were :—

1. AMOS, [b. in Francestown, June 3, 1816; d. June 4, 1816.]
2. EMELINE B., [b. in Francestown, Mar. 12, 1818; m. David Smiley of Francestown, June 24, 1841, res. in Stoughton, Mass.]
3. ANN H., [b. in Francestown, Feb. 15, 1821, m. (1st,) William Woodbury of Pelham, July 1, 1857, (2nd,) Philip R. Piper of Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 1870, res. in Newburyport.]
4. ROXANA, [b. in Francestown, May 28, 1825, d. June 11 1825.]

5. MARY D., [b. in Antrim, Mass., of Boston, Jan. 28, 1856,
6. DEA. JOHN PAIGE, [b. in
Mary A. Hardy of Greenfield
lia Cutter of Pelham, Mass.
good circumstances and in
He has held the office of
church since 1878. His
15, 1873. Children:—
Charles R., (b. in Francestown,
town, Apr. 3, 1864.)
Maria A., (b. in Francestown,
ful teacher.)]

ISAAC RICHARDSON, a young man
lived several years in a house that
of land belonging to S. D. Down
St. John, known later as the Eli

He removed to Hillsboro', where
he returned and occupied the place
several years; he then moved to
boro', where he died. His wife was
whom he married, Oct. 14, 1819.

1. CATHERINE, [b. in Francestown,
1820.]
2. JEROME P., [b. in Francestown,
is now employed on the railroad]
3. ISAAC F., [b. in Francestown]
4. LORENZO D., [b. in Francestown,
Ann Ordway of Hillsboro
resides in Bennington.]
5. MARY FRANCES, [b. in Francestown,
Sept. 27, 1834, aged seven]
6. ANN E., [b. in Hillsboro', re]
7. CHARLES, [b. in Francestown,
Mass., res. at Worcester, 1861]
8. HONORA, [b. in Francestown]

STEPHEN RICHARDSON, son of
Richardson of Sutton, came here first
first on the Driscoll, place afterward
moved to Greenfield in 1873, but

Mary Foote of this town. He was a soldier in the Mexican war and in the war of the Rebellion he served in the Mass., heavy artillery. His children are:—

1. LUCY A., [b. in Hudson, July 17, 1851, m. Asa Baldwin of Wilton, Dec. 5, 1870, now res. in Francestown.]
2. MARY JANE, [b. in Hudson, May 12, 1853, res. at Wilton.]
3. ELVENA L., [b. in Hudson, Oct. 5, 1855, res. at Wilton.]
4. LORD BYRON, [b. in Sutton, Apr. 4, 1857, m. 1st, Cora J. Newton of Francestown, 2nd, Nellie Bartlette of Bennington, res. at Bennington.]
5. HORACE F., [b. in Hudson, Sept. 5, 1858, m. Sophia McAdams of Hillsboro', is a carpenter, res. at Hillsboro'.]
6. GEORGE W., [b. in Nashua, Apr. 5, 1862, res. at Frances-town.]
7. CHARLES, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 6, 1867, m. Della Rockwell of Greenfield, is a farmer, lives at Greenfield.]
8. WILLIAM F., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 5, 1870, lives in Francestown.]
9. MARK, [b. in Greenfield, May 7, 1873, res. at Frances-town.]

ZACHARIAH RICHARDSON, was the first keeper of a public house in the village. He came from Litchfield before 1780, and began where the hotel now stands. He owned at one time nearly half of the land on which the village now stands. Dea. Jonathan Fiske and Dr. Samuel Lolly bought of him in 1787. He doubtless was one of the many hardly permanent residents of the town, who were soon lured from these rugged wilds by gilded accounts of the fairness of Nature's features beyond the Connecticut. The house built by him was small, and he was doubtless a farmer as well as a landlord. His wife's name was Sarah. Their children, a part of whom were doubtless born in this town, were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Jan. 23, 1778.]
2. LYDIA, [b. Dec. 8, 1775.]
3. ROBERT, [b. Oct. 17, 1778.]
4. THOMAS STODDARD, [b. Aug. 20, 1780.]
5. WILLIAM KENDALL, [b. Apr. 28, 1784.]
6. JACOB, [this name appears upon the records but the date of birth was for some reason omitted. We find in an old memorandum containing a record of the earliest burials

R

in the old cemetery,
Richardson's child.]

THOMAS RICHARDSON o
this town, Apr. 6, 1802.

RIC

SHEPHERD W. RICHMON
Francestown, and after a brief
this town, in 1837, and settled c
B. Foote. In 1854 he removed
1866. He was a cabinet maker
workman. He finally removed
wife died. Their children were

1. AUGUSTUS, [d. in Chicag
2. GEORGE, [has resided in f
3. EDWARD, [was a soldier
in Springfield, Ohio.]
4. ISAAC, [is a harnessmaker
5. HENRY, [is a R. R. eng
Ohio.]
6. JOHN, [was a soldier in tl
in the service.]
7. HORACE, [res. in the state

R

JAMES RILEY lived in the F
by trade. His wife was Susa
moved to Hillsboro', thence to
son:—

1. JAMES, [——]

RC

AUGUSTUS ROBBINS, a r
Hodgman, daughter of Abrah
1847, and lived several years in
built the house long occupied
here, a farmer and day laborer.
in progress he enlisted and bein
man was doubtless of service
Wilton where several of its m
tus died at the house of Rob



death was without doubt caused by an affection of the heart, since he died almost instantly while sitting at the supper table. His children, all of whom were born in Francestown, were:—

1. CYRUS AUGUSTUS, [enlisted in the war of the Rebellion and died in the service.]
2. ELBRIDGE DAVID, [died in this town Nov. 11, 1862, aged 12 years.]
3. GEOFFARD O., [removed to Wilton.]
4. CHARLES, [b. in Francestown, Nov. 16, 1858.]
5. ROSY, [removed to Wilton.]

ROGERS.

HORACE ROGERS is the son of Abner and Betsey (Maynard) Rogers of Greenfield. He was born in Greenfield, Aug. 3, 1818, and married Lucy T. Rogers of Litchfield, Dec. 2, 1845. She is the daughter of David and Rebecca (Pollard) Rogers, of Litchfield in which town she was born Jan. 14, 1823. Horace Rogers resided twenty-four years in Bennington, from which place he went to Greenfield, where he lived one year. He came here from Greenfield in Apr., 1882, and purchased the David Manahan farm, which he and his two sons have since carried on with constant and well directed labor. His children are:—

1. LOVELL A., [b. in Bennington, July 25, 1846, res. with his parents in this town.]
2. DAVID E., [b. in Bennington, Jan. 5, 1853, res. with his parents.]

ROOTE.

DR. MARTIN NELSON ROOTE is a descendant of Thomas Roote, who emigrated from Badby, Eng., in 1637. The family is said to have originated in Normandy. The name was originally spelled *Routes* and was pronounced with two syllables, the *s* being silent. Thomas Roote was one of the earliest settlers and selectmen of Hartford, Conn., and was afterward one of the eight founders of Northampton, Mass. It is said of the family that since the days of Thomas, "it has held an honorable position among the multitude of characteristic New England families, that have made the general New England country life and influence what it is. The physical characteristics of the Roote family are large frame, tall stature, spare flesh, dark hair and eyes. The members of the family have been usually reticent, undemonstrative not courting popularity or office, and of the Puritan type in thought and morals. Very few of them have had any

mechanical ability. The great majority have been farmers, physicians and clergymen. The greatest reputations made by any of the family have been gained in the legal profession." Dr. Martin Nelson Roote was born at Byfield, Mass., Dec. 14, 1829. He was the son of Dr. Martin Roote, a physician of considerable celebrity in Byfield, and its vicinity. Dr. Roote graduated at Amherst College. He studied medicine with his father at Byfield, Mass., at Castleton, Vt., and at Boston, where he completed his medical course. In the fall of 1852, he came to Francestown, where he occupied the house in the village once owned and occupied by Dr. James Crombie. Here he practiced several years, after which he was principal of the Academy, and was subsequently assisiant in that institution. His last labors in Francestown were in the service of the Congregational Church, whose pulpit he filled very acceptably for quite a period. He is at present a successful pharmacist and prescriber at Charleston, N. H. He married Nov. 22, 1852, Abby Kimball McEwen. Their only child is:—

1. CLARENCE BURGESS, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 3, 1853, m. Idelle M. Bothwell of Barre, Mass., Oct. 3, 1882. He prepared for college at Francestown Academy, and graduated at Williams in the class of '76. He studied law at Barre, and at the Boston University, where he graduated. He practiced law at Barre for a short time. Of late he has been engaged in teaching, for which profession he has a strong attachment, and is at present Master of the High School at Northampton, Mass. In scholarship and natural ability his rank is high among the sons of Francestown.]

ROPER.

MERRICK ROPER was born in Sterling, Mass., Mch. 15, 1792, and came to this town with Mr. Joseph Willard in 1807. He married Susan Fairbanks of Francestown, Nov. 18, 1817. The house long occupied by him is now the residence of Daniel S. Henderson. He was by trade a cabinet maker. The shop in which he industriously labored is now a part of the house occupied by Frank Crosby. He died in this town Feb. 19, 1861. His children were all born in Francestown. They are:—

1. CHARLES, [b. Feb. 7, 1819, m. Amelia Nesbaum of Zanesville, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1851. He served in an Ohio regiment in the war of the Rebellion and was in Gen. Lew Wallace's brigade at the battle of Shiloh, is a house-painter, res. in Zanesville, Ohio.]

2. SYLVESTER H., [b. Nov. 24, 1823, m. 1st, Almira D. Hill of Peterboro', Apr. 23, 1845, 2nd, Ellen F. Robinson of Lynn, Mass., Oct. 28, 1873. When a boy he displayed a remarkable degree of precocity in mechanics and his career as an inventor has proved him to be without a rival in mechanical genius among those who have gone out from Francestown. At twelve years of age, although he had not seen a steam engine, he constructed a small stationary engine which is now preserved in the laboratory of Francestown Academy. Two years later he made a locomotive engine and shortly afterward saw for the first time a locomotive in Nashua. He left home early in life and pursued his trade as a machinist in Nashua, Manchester, New York, and Worcester, and in 1854, became a resident of Boston, Mass. About this time he invented the Handstitch Sewing Machine which was in many respects superior to the sewing machines of earlier invention. In the year 1861, he invented a hot-air engine which was superceded by gas engines which were found to give better results. He also experimented with steam-carriages, and invented breech loading guns of different patterns. Among his later inventions may be mentioned a machine for manufacturing screws in the construction of which his son Charles participated, a furnace of superior design, and an automatic fire-escape. The last two he especially values as being of possible service in the preservation of human life. Indeed Mr. Roper's heart is with his inventions, and he, with reason, asserts that the inventor as well as the artist and the literary genius should find unselfish pleasure in the products of his hand and brain. He still resides in Boston, Mass.]
3. LUCY ANN, [b. Feb. 5, 1828, m. George C. Patten of Deering, Nov. 11, 1851, res. at Deering.]
4. EDWARD F., [b. Dec. 17, 1831, m. 1st, Henrietta M. Green of Revere, Mass., Sept. 16, 1857, 2nd, Eliza Beals of Cohasset, Mass., June 7, 1867, 3rd, Mary D. Bailey of Francestown, Dec. 14, 1893. He followed the machinist trade in early life and was for a time employed in the famous Singer Sewing Machine Manufactory at Boston,

Mass., his present vocation is that of a jeweller, res. in Francestown.]

5. SUSAN ELIZABETH, [b. Sept. 25, 1836, m. Ephraim W. Colburn of New Boston, June 4, 1857, res. in Francestown.]

ROSS.

GEORGE W. ROSS, who lived about twelve years on the Swington place was the great grandson of Hugh and Mary Ross of Woburn, Mass., where their son John was born in 1759. John was a Revolutionary patriot. He married Mary Barr of Bedford, and settled in Goffstown, but subsequently lived in Antrim and in Deering where he died Oct. 3, 1843. His wife died at Alexandria in 1839. James Barr Ross the son of John and the father of George W., was born in Goffstown, Sept. 1, 1797, and married Melinda Grimes of Greenfield, Jan. 1, 1824. She was born in Greenfield, Jan. 2, 1808, and died in Deering, July 30, 1844. James served through the war of 1812, and died at Deering, Oct. 4, 1854. George W. Ross was born in Deering, Sept. 1, 1827, and married Elmira Phelps at Bellows Falls, Vt., in 1850. She was born at Deering, Aug. 2, 1830. They came here from Deering in 1856, and removed to Greenfield in 1868, thence to Bennington, in 1869, where he died Mch. 6, 1888. Their children:—

1. JAMES L., [b. in Deering, May 1, 1852, res. at Bennington.]
2. GEORGETTE M., [b. in Deering, Dec. 22, 1853, m. Albert M. Jenks of Goffstown, res. at Goffstown.]
3. LIZZIE S., [b. in Deering, Nov. 25, 1857, m. Augustus H. Gutterson of East Pepperell, Mass., res. at South Gardner, Mass.]
4. ADA J., [b. in Francestown, July 9, 1862, m. Harry E. Carr of South Gardner, Mass., res. at South Gardner, Mass.]
5. LURA B., [b. in Francestown, Apr. 9, 1864, d. March 6, 1875.]
6. GEORGE A., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 12, 1864, res. in Bennington.]
7. FRED B., [b. in Francestown, Nov. 25, 1866, res. in Bennington.]
8. LULA B., [b. in Greenfield, Feb. 9, 1868, m. Elmer D. Weston of East Pepperell, Mass., res. at Pepperell, Mass.]
8. EFFIE F., [b. in Bennington, Dec. 20, 1870, res. in Bennington.]

ROWELL.

RICHARD S. ROWELL, was born in Weare, Dec. 19, 1833. His grandfather, David Rowell, was an early settler of Weare, where his grandmother, Mary (Brown) Rowell was killed by lightning. His father, Stephen Rowell, married, first, Irena Bartlett of Deering, second, Kerenhappuch Bartlett of Deering, third, Sarah R. Woodbury of Newport. The first named was the mother of Stephen, who came here in 1859. He was a very industrious man being employed as a farmer and stonelayer. He married Sarah S. Sterns of Weare, Sept. 16, 1856. The house in which he lived for several years is now the residence of Charles B. Gale, here he died Aug. 29, 1864. His widow removed to Nashua shortly after his death and died in that city in 1868. Their children were:—

1. CLARA M., [b. Jan. 20, 1858.]
2. ALMON B., [b. June 22, 1859, m. Mabel J. Sanborn of Manchester, Sept. 1, 1886.]
3. GEORGE A., [b. Feb. 9, 1863, died June 29, 1865.]

RUGGLES.

JOHN RUGGLES, a blacksmith, lived about the first of the century on the place south of the Flint place, on the opposite side of the road, afterward known as the Ruggles place. Previous to his coming to this town he lived in Dedham, Mass., where, as will be seen in our sketch of the Pettee family, he married Mary Pettee, Apr. 18, 1782. She died in this town, Jan. 3, 1816, and John not long afterward returned to Massachusetts. We have some knowledge of his children, all of whom were born in Dedham. They were:—

1. ABIJAH, [b. Dec. 24, 1784.]
2. JOHN, [b. July 6, 1785.]
3. SIMON, [b. Oct. 22, 1787, m. Sarah Petty Dustin of this town, removed to Cambridgeport, Mass., where he died.]
4. MARY, [b. Apr. 17, 1789, m. John Dustin of Francestown, May 29, 1810. She died in this town, Aug. 8, 1822. Her death was sudden, since she fell lifeless while kindling a fire in her kitchen.]

NAHUM RUSSELL, son of (now Arlington,) Mass., was b. 1791. He married Lucretia Johnson in the following year came to live with the Johnson's settled quite early. He descended from William Russell settled in Cambridge, west parish, 1645. Hannah (Russell) Hill, daughter of the New Hampshire most enterprising statesmen, was Governor Russell of Massachusetts town until 1825, when he removed by his son Nahum, on the following were :—

1. NAHUM, [b. in Arlington
A. Rogers of Otsego,
Greenfield.]
2. JOHN, [b. in Francestown
Nov. 29, 1834.]
3. GEORGE, [b. in Francestown
the plains to California,
and died in that state.]
4. WILLIAM, [b. in Greenfield
Jane Barker of Antwerp
Greenfield, res. in Chelmsford.]
5. LUCRETIA ANNA, [b. in
John C. Dodge of Bennington.]

AARON RUSSELL of Wilton town in 1792, and by this marriage occupied, as late as 1824, the Eastern rents, and two or more of the children. Aaron and his wife both died. Children

1. ELEANOR, [m. James McArthur]
2. PHOEBE, [m. John Russell]
3. BETSEY, [m. Elihu Chase]
4. SUSAN, [m. ——— Flint,
5. ISAAC, [m. in Grafton, res. in Springfield]
6. JACOB, [res. in Springfield]
7. ALVAH, [m. ——— Poore]

SANFORD.

DR. SAMUEL SANFORD settled here in the practice of medicine, in 1802. Have but little knowledge of him. Under date of Apr. 5, 1803, he advertised in the "Cabinet" to "inoculate for the Kine Pox at \$1.25, and afford what medical aid may be necessary through the course of the disease," and to "visit Amherst, Milford and Wilton. Fridays, and Hancock, Saturdays."

SARGENT.

DAVID M. SARGENT was the son of Daniel Sargent, who removed from Derry to Goffstown, where he died in 1856, aged 84 years. The wife of Daniel was a Richards of Goffstown. David M., was born at Goffstown, July 8, 1805, and married Nancy W. Gallishan, born at Newburyport, Mass., May 20, 1808. The Sargents are said to be of English and Scotch extraction, while the Gallishans are of English origin and are of comparatively recent emigration. David M. Sargent came here from Nashua to live on the Isaac Lewis place in 1877, here after a residence of eleven years, he died Mar. 31, 1889. His wife died in Boston, May 12, 1887.

GEORGE G. SARGENT, son of David M., and Nancy (Gallishan) Sargent was born at Goffstown, July 25, 1835. He married Araminta Clemant, Mar. 7, 1858. She was born in Hudson, Feb. 16, 1841. Her father, David Clemant, was born at Dracut, Mass., Jan. 19, 1777, and died at Hudson, Oct. 18, 1888. Her mother was Dorcas Wilson. She was born Sept. 7, 1799, in Hudson, and died in that town, Sept., 1867. Mr. Sargent enlisted Jan. 17, 1862, in the 74th Ohio Infantry and was discharged, Mar., 1865. He came here from Nashua, and purchased the Hiram Clark place, and the Lewis Mills, in 1874. Here, as in Nashua, he has the reputation of being a careful and successful man of business; both he and his wife are strenuous advocates of the cause of temperance. Their children are:—

1. GEORGE M., [b. in Merrimac, Nov. 23, 1858, m. Ada M. Blackwell at St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 2, 1885, res. at Kansas City, Mo.]
2. ALICE G., [b. at Waynesville, O., June 11, 1860, d. Sept. 2, 1860.]
3. STELLA N., [b. at Waynesville, O., Oct. 3, 1861, m. June 1, 1882, Will F. Duncklee of Frankestown, res. in Frankestown.]
4. DAVID C., [b. at Waynesville, O., Apr. 29, 1866, m. Rosa Polie of Dover, Apr. 25, 1887, res. in Keene.]

5. DORA M., [b. in Nashua, May 16, 1874. res. with her parents.]

SAVAGE.

DEA. NATHAN SAVAGE was, during the Revolution, engaged in an iron foundry, "making war stores" for the continental army. In 1785, he came from Sharon, Mass., to Francestown and built first a log house and afterward a frame dwelling on the Wheeler place northwest of the residence of George F. Pettee. He afterward lived on the Savage place on Oak hill, and later occupied the Perley place on which he died. His parents were William and Sarah (Hobbs) Savage. The former was born in Connecticut, in the year 1721, and died in Sharon, Mass., Mch. 1, 1806, the latter was born in Newton, Mass., in 1724, and died at Sharon, Nov. 5, 1797. The ancestors of William Savage are said to have come from England. The children of William and Mary, were Mary, born in 1746, William, born in 1748, Nathan, born at Sharon, Mass., Apr. 16, 1754, and Jesse, born in 1759. Nathan, married in 1776, Remember Tupper. She was born in Sharon, June 27, 1753, and died in Francestown, Dec. 11, 1848. He was for twenty-eight years a deacon of the church in this town, and was a pure hearted, and Godly man. Many of his papers and memoranda which bear evidence of his careful, methodical ways, and his hour-glass, said to be two hundred years old, and other quaint and interesting family relics are now in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Mark Morse of Lyndeboro'. His death occurred Feb. 25, 1845. Children were:—

1. JOHN, [b. in Sharon, Mass., July 9, 1777, m. Annie Caswell, Apr., 1811. She died at Easton, Mass., Feb., 1879. He was a merchant in Roxbury, and in Boston, where he died Apr. 21, 1850.]
2. JAMES, [b. at Sharon, June 29, 1781, m. Ruth Wood, was a ship carpenter, res. at Blue Hill, Maine, where he died June 3, 1847.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. at Sharon, Apr. 8, 1784, was lost at sea.]
4. NATHAN, JR., [b. at Francestown, June 28, 1787, graduated at Williams College, and studied Theology with Rev. Moses Bradford, died in Natchez, Miss., July 5, 1816.]
5. JESSE, [b. in Francestown, Mch. 15, 1791, m. Charlotte Harris, Jan. 5, 1816, d. at Stoughton, Mass., Mar. 28, 1828.]

tuck of Francestown, June 21, 1821. He was a life long resident of this town, and occupied for many years the house in which Daniel R. Henderson now lives. He died here Jan. 14, 1878. Children, all born in Francestown, were:—

Miranda S., (b. Apr. 17, 1822, m. Smith P. Davidson of Nashua, Apr. 30, 1840, d. in Windham, Mch. 3, 1858. Smith P. Davidson, was of the Davidson family of Windham.)

Albert L., (b. May 21, 1824, m. Margaret J. Dow, resides in Boston. Children:—Henry A., is not living. Charles A., b. in 1855, d. in 1857. Evelyn L., resides in Boston, Mass.)

Adaline M., (b. June 5, 1826, m. Epraim Dockham of Boston, Dec. 25, 1848, d. in Boston, June 1860.)

Harriet N., (b. Aug. 13, 1828, d. Sept. 22, 1844.)

Catharine E., (b. Nov. 13, 1833, died in Francestown, July 8, 1855.)

Infant, (b. Apr. 10, 1836, d. May 23, 1836.)]

7. SALLY, [b. at Francestown, Mch. 2, 1799, m. Oliver Harris of Abbingdon, Mass., Feb. 3, 1835, d. at Lyndeboro', Sept. 19, 1867.

SAWYER.

WILLIAM REED SAWYER'S ancestry, can be traced to Edmond Sawyer who was in 1758 a selectman of Hampstead, from which town he removed to Sutton, where he died about the year 1805 aged ninety-two years. The children of Edmond were: Joseph, Enoch and Abigail. Enoch² married Sarah Little and settled first in Goffstown, where he was doubtless, prominent since he was sent to the Legislature from that town. He left Goffstown in 1794, and settled in Antrim, where he was accounted "a vigorous and able man" and where he died in 1817, aged seventy-six. He was the father of four sons and four daughters, all of whom went with him from Goffstown to Antrim. Samuel³ his oldest son married, 1st, Susannah Reed of Antrim, Dec. 29, 1794, and made for himself a home on land adjoining his father's estate. Here his first wife died, Jan. 17, 1815, and he soon after removed to Bedford, where he married, 2nd, Eleanor Orr, daughter of George Orr of Bedford, May 16, 1816, Ann Orr, famous as a teacher, was her sister. Samuel Sawyer spent the last seven years of his life at the home of his son William Reed⁴ Sawyer of

Francestown where he died June 22, 1848, aged seventy-seven years. William Reed Sawyer was the son of Samuel by his first marriage. He was born in Antrim, Dec. 22, 1806, and married Abby Stevens of Francestown, June 22, 1835. He came from Nashua to Francestown in 1839, and purchased the farm now occupied by Alvin Avery. He removed to the place in the village now owned by him, in 1885. Mr. Sawyer is a good farmer and a very prudent and religious man. His children were:—

1. CHARLES FRANKLIN, [b. in Nashua, Mch. 17, 1836, d. in Francestown, June 22, 1858.]
2. SUSAN MARIA, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 10, 1842, m. Amasa Downs of Francestown, Feb. 1, 1866, res. in Francestown.]
3. WILLIAM REED, JR., [b. in Francestown, Jan. 29, 1846, m. 1st, Ella Frances Camp of Manchester, 2nd, Sara A. Camp of Manchester, Feb. 20, 1889. He is by trade a carpenter and is a stirring, energetic man. He has twice been elected councilman at Lawrence. Children by 1st marriage:—William Reed, Ella Frances, Charles Franklin, Abby May, by 2nd marriage:—Emily Maria, Samuel Stevens, Lewis Francis.]

REUBEN M. SAWYER was the son of Enoch Sawyer, who was the second son of Enoch and Sarah (Little) Sawyer, and hence the brother of Samuel Sawyer of Antrim, Bedford and Francestown. Enoch was born in 1777, and married Lucy Simonds in 1802. He lived upon several farms in Antrim, and died at the home of his son Rodney, in that town, Mch. 5, 1840. He was the father of six children, Rodney, his oldest son, was the author of many brief poems of unquestioned merit. Reuben M., was his second son. He was born at Antrim, Aug. 31, 1805, and married Mary Preston of Windsor, May 19, 1837. He came to Francestown from Antrim in 1845, and purchased the farm then known as the Everett place which has been occupied several years by John N. Moses. He was by trade a carpenter. He was a very capable and reliable man, and was many times elected to office in this town. He died here, July 9, 1878. His wife was born at Windsor, Mch. 14, 1805, and died in this town Feb. 1, 1870. Their children are:—

1. CLARA A., [b. in Windsor, Apr. 20, 1838, m. Garvin S. Sleeper of Francestown, Mch. 21, 1867, res. in Frances-town.]

Savage of Waterville, Me., Dec. 5, 1876. He was in his early manhood a successful teacher, is now a commission merchant in Boston, Mass.]

SCOBY.

DAVID SCOBY who settled on the Daniel Ordway place as early as 1778, was the son of Joseph Scoby whose father emigrated to America from Belfast, Ireland in 1837. The name of the father of Joseph is believed to have been David, and he is said to have brought with him, his daughter Mary, as well as his son Joseph, and to have left in Ireland, a daughter named Catharine, and a son whose name is not given. Mary died in America, unmarried. Joseph held public office in Bedford years in succession.

David Scoby was a man of some enterprise, being the first to utilize the water of Scoby pond by building a saw mill near its outlet. He died in this town, Apr. 28, 1829, aged eighty-six years. His wife died in Lowell, Mass. Their children were:—

1. MARY, [m. William Cochran of this town, d. here Nov. 17, 1851, aged 81 years.]
2. JOHN, [m. Maria Griffin of Weare, Aug. 1, 1799, died in Goffstown, July 22, 1851.]
3. ANN, [m. John Manahan of Francestown, d. here Dec. 20, 1854, aged 75 years.]
4. JOSEPH, [m. practiced medicine in Windham and died there.]
5. JAMES, [m. ——— Spurr of Boston, is not living. His death was caused by his falling from a flag pole to which he was adjusting a rope.]
6. WILLIAM, [m. Jane M. Dickey of Francestown, Dec. 22, 1812, died in Milford.]
7. JEAN, [m. Robert Smith of Windham, Mch. 6, 1821, resided in Windham.]
8. SUSANNAH, [m. Alpheus Gay of Francestown, Dec. 8, 1814, d. at Manchester.]
9. DAVID, [m. Rebecca (Allen) Whiting of Francestown, lived in a small house that once stood westward of the Ordway house. He removed to New York.]
10. MARTHA, [m. William McAlvin of Francestown, Apr. 6, 1820, died in Francestown, Jan. 30, 1874, aged 80 years.]

SEARLE.

MRS. BETSEY SEARLE came here from Boston in the year 1827, she was the daughter of Dea. David Patterson, and was born in Londonderry, Feb. 3, 1793. She married Ephraim B. Searle, Sept. 9, 1813. Mr. Searle was born July 19, 1789, he was the son of Daniel Searle of Temple, who was of the fifth generation from Andrew, born in England in 1616. Said Andrew emigrated quite early to Massachusetts, his son William was in Ipswich in 1667, and removed to Rowley in 1690. Ephraim B., was a merchant in Boston, where he died, Jan. 9, 1826. Mrs. Searle built and occupied the house in the village now owned by Mr. Amasa Downes known as the Searle house. She removed to Manchester in 1875, where she died, Feb. 8, 1879. Her children were:—

1. IRENE, [b. July 4, 1814, m. George Porter of Manchester, May 21, 1840. Children:—
John, (b. Mar. 13, 1853, at Manchester.)
Lizzie M., (b. at Manchester, Apr. 27, 1854.)
George, (b. at Manchester, Mar. 15, 1856.)]
2. EPHRAIM A., [b. in Boston, Jan. 3, 1818, m. Nancy Porter of Derry, Oct. 1, 1840, d. at Manchester, June 25, 1874.]
3. EDWARD DWIGHT, [b. in Boston, Jan. 1, 1820, d. Aug. 23, 1826.]
4. GEORGE ADDISON, [b. in Boston, July 10, 1824, m. Abby Hunton of Newport, Sept. 8, 1847, d. at Manchester, May 20, 1867, had two children:—Mary and Frank.]

SEARLES.

JOTHAM SEARLES was a native of Nashua; he married, 1st, Sally Hoyt of Goffstown. She was the daughter of Captain James Hoyt, a Revolutionary patriot, 2nd, Susan Bailey, daughter of Noah Bailey of Francestown. Mr. Searles was by vocation a farmer. He came to Francestown about the year 1806, and lived on the Woods place, which was on the Deering road nearly two miles north of the village. He lived in town about twenty years and returned to Lyndeborough, where he died. His first wife died in Francestown, Aug. 20, 1812. His children by 1st marriage, all but the last two of whom were born previous to his coming to Francestown, were:—

1. SALLY, [b. Aug. 28, 1794, m. James Nowell of Lowell, Mass.]

Vt.]

3. NANCY, [b. Jan. 18, 1800, d. at Henniker, Oct. 14, 1857.]
4. ANSTISS B., [b. Jan. 26, 1803, m. Stephen Kimball of Henniker, June 2, 1824, d. at Henniker, Aug. 25, 1882.]
5. EUNICE, [b. Mar. 26, 1805, m. Henry Carter of Peterboro', d. at Peterboro', May 1, 1883.]
6. WILLIAM D., [b. in Francestown, May 20, 1807, m. Lucinda Worthly, daughter of Jonathan Worthly of South Weare, Apr. 13, 1840. She was born at Weare, Oct. 30, 1805, her father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. William Searles resided for a time in Weare but returned to his native town where he died, Sept. 10, 1864. Only child:—]

Elizabeth Anna, (b. in Weare, May 13, 1842, d. in Frances-town, Nov. 22, 1891.)]

7. JAMES M., [b. in Francestown, Mar. 26, 1809, m. Hannah Harlow of Boston, Mass., d. in Boston.]

By 2nd marriage.

8. MARY L., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 4, 1821, m. Charles Blood of Amherst, d. at New York City.]
9. SILENCE K., [b. in Francestown, m. 1st, Ward Jackson of Nashua, 2nd, Charles Blood of Amherst.]
10. LUCINDA L., [m. William Gray of Wilton, d. at South Lyndeboro', Apr., 1888.]
11. STEPHEN B., [b. in Lyndeborough, d. in Temple, aged 16 years.]

SHATTUCK.

SAMUEL SHATTUCK who lived in Somersetshire, England, as early as 1525, was the first of the Shattuck family to receive biographical notice. Later in the sixteenth century lived John and George Shattuck whose names have been worthily perpetuated within our borders. The name also appears upon parish records in Berkshire, Eng., bearing date May 3, 1628, Sept. 14, 1632, and Apr. 29, 1635. There is evidence that very many of the early English Shattucks were respectable and wealthy people. The geneology of the Shattucks of Francestown can be traced with accuracy to William Shattuck whose name appears upon an old list of the proprietors of Watertown, Mass., in 1642. His name is written "William Chattuck," in the early records. He was born in England in 1622, and died in

Watertown, Mass., Aug. 14, 1672. His ancestors were evidently of Lancastershire, Somersetshire, or Berkshire, but nothing conclusive has yet been obtained concerning his parentage and place of birth. Previous to his coming to America, he learned the weaver's trade, but like most of the early settlers he soon became a land owner and a farmer. He was a shrewd, capable and influential man and by his industry and enterprise acquired considerable property. His residence was on Common Hill near "King's Common." He married when twenty years of age, Susanna ———, and was the father of two children, John² his oldest son born at Watertown, Feb. 11, 1647, was a sergeant in the military company raised by Captain Richard Beers of Watertown, in 1675, for the defence of the settlers who were then being sorely pressed by the Indians under King Philip. On the 4th of September of that year. Captain Beers' company, while marching to the relief of Squawkeaque, now Northfield, was utterly routed by a large body of Indians lying in ambush. Captain Beers was killed and of his command only sixteen men escaped death at the hands of the savages. John² Shattuck was one of the survivors of the fight, and he was immediately dispatched to the Governor of the Colony to make known to him its direful result. Ten days afterward, (Sept. 14th), John² was drowned while crossing the ferry between Charlestown and Boston, and what may seem singular in connection with this casualty is the fact, that though the boat, which foundered in consequence of a violent wind, was heavily loaded with horses and passengers, he who had survived the onslaught of the wily savages, alone was lost. He was by trade a carpenter, his residence was in the present village of Watertown. He married June 20, 1664, Ruth Whitney of Watertown. His son Samuel³ was born in Watertown, Mass., in 1676 and died in Groton, Mass., July 22, 1758. His wife was Elizabeth Blood of Groton. Their son Samuel⁴, born in Groton, Apr. 7, 1696, married, 1st, Anna Williams, 2nd, Sarah Pierce, and died in Pepperell, Mass., Mar. 4, 1775. Samuel⁵, the son of Samuel⁴ and Anna, was the first child born in Pepperell, the date of his birth was Sept. 25, 1726. He married Elizabeth Wesson who died of consumption, Nov. 10, 1806. He died Sept. 16, 1805. Of his five children, Stephen of Francestown, was the second.

STEPHEN SHATTUCK was born in Pepperell, Mass., Feb. 5, 1760. He was of the sixth generation from William Shattuck of Watertown. He served three years in the Continental army and was a pensioner. He married Lucy Richardson, Apr. 26, 1781, and settled in Pepperell, where he lived until 1798, when he came to Francestown, and settled upon the place lately occupied by Mrs. George Whitfield, near Shattuck pond in the northern part of the town, he died at Francestown, June 5, 1833, his wife died June 12, 1834. Their children were:—

1. LOUI, [b. in Pepperell, Aug. 20, 1782, m. Samuel M. Smith of Francestown, May 23, 1821, d. at Hartford, Conn.]
2. STEPHEN, [b. in Pepperell, Aug. 10, 1785, m. 1st, Hannah Carter of North Reading, Mass., Mar., 1816, 2nd, Dolly (Carter) Longley of Northborough, Mass., Jan., 1841. He resided at Francestown, also at Marlborough, and Boylston, Mass., d. at Berlin, Mass. Children were:—
Miranda N., (b. Jan. 25, 1818, m. at Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 11, 1841, Joseph W. Holt, formerly of Reading, Mass.)
Elijah C., (b. Aug. 27, 1820, m. at Berlin, Sept. 25, 1848, Olive Colburn Wheeler of Berlin, Mass.)
Hannah A., (b. May 18, 1822, d. at St. Louis, Mo., June 2, 1839.)
Stephen A., (b. June 12, 1824, was a merchant at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.)]
3. A child unnamed, [d. when but a few days old.]
4. JESSE, [b. at Pepperell, Nov. 14, 1788, resided at Francestown, Boston, Lowell, Worcester and Hartford, m. Harriet Williams. When in Francestown, he lived on the Driscoll place on Driscoll hill, he died in Hartford, Ct. His children were:—
Mary A. F., (b. Apr. 23, 1820, m. Epraim Wood of Bury, Quebec.)
William Henry, (b. Feb. 7, 1822, m. Sarah Loudon, May 1, 1843.)
Granville D., (b. Jan. 12, 1824, m. Caroline Gear, Feb. 18, 1845.)
Harriet W., (b. Mar. 19, 1826, d. July 19, 1826.)
Franklin W., (b. Sept. 1, 1827.)
Lyman P., (b. Aug. 23, 1829.)
Aaron Draper, (b. Mar. 9, 1832, is a portrait painter in New York.)
George Washington, (b. March 7, 1835.)
Joseph, (b. July 17, 1838.)]
5. BETSEY, [b. in Pepperell, Oct. 8, 1790, m. William R. Lord of Francestown, July 4, 1817, d. in Francestown, Mar. 5, 1872.]
6. ANNA, [d. in 1794, aged 2 years.]

7. POLLY, [b. in Pepperell, Mar. 14, 1794, m. Abner Savage of Francelstown, June 21, 1821, d. in Francelstown, Aug. 2, 1866.]
8. EDMUND, [b. in Pepperell, Sept. 5, 1797, m. 1st. Susan Lord of Francelstown, Feb. 5, 1824, 2nd, Polly Lord of Francelstown, Apr. 1827, 3rd, Olive Stevens of Francelstown, Feb. 19, 1828. Mr. Shattuck was one of the thrifty farmers of the town, and was long a member and supporter of the church. He lived for many years on the farm now owned by his son George A. Shattuck, here he died Dec. 22, 1872. His children, all born in Francelstown, were:—

Susan C., (d. July 16, 1826, in infancy, only child by 1st marriage.)

Child, unnamed, (b. May 27, 1829.)

Francis Edmund, (b. Mar. 3, 1830, m. Apr. 20, 1858, Caroline M. Hartney, who was born at Ogdensburg, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1832, now resides in Francelstown village. Mr. Shattuck is by vocation a farmer and quarryman. Children:—Abbie H., b. in Francelstown, Oct. 30, 1859, m. Jesse P. Woodbury of Francelstown, Feb. 21, 1883, res. in Francelstown. Fannie, b. in Francelstown, Nov. 4, 1861, d. in Francelstown, May 17, 1868, Jennie E., b. in Francelstown, Aug. 2, 1864, is by vocation a teacher. Annie F., b. in Francelstown, Sept. 12, 1866, d. in Francelstown, Feb. 8, 1867. Frank S., b. in Francelstown, July 1, 1868, is a clerk in a store in Malden, Mass. James E., b. in Francelstown, Dec. 23, 1870, is by trade a shoe maker.)

Adeline M., (b. Aug. 15, 1831, m. James C. Wing of Manchester, Sept. 2, 1856, d. in Lynn, Mass., Apr. 30, 1872.)

George, (b. July 4, 1833, d. Mar. 8, 1834.)

Hartwell, (b. Oct. 17, 1834, m. Mary E. Snow of Berlin, Mass., Aug. 18, 1863, d. in Berlin, Aug. 4, 1873.)

John Lewis, (b. Dec. 15, 1836, m. Aug. 31, 1869, Sarah Clark Hartney, born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1850. Mr. Shattuck was for a few years in California, res. at present in Francelstown, is by occupation a quarryman. Children all born in Francelstown:—Jessie H., b. Feb. 10,

1871. Annie B., b. Aug. 31, 1873. John Alfred, b. Aug. 1, 1876. Edith M., b. Feb. 27, 1878, d. in Francestown, Mar. 17, 1879. Child unnamed, b. June 9, 1880, d. June 28, 1880. Bernice Adeline, b. Apr. 17, 1892.)
Abby Epps, (b. Nov. 15, 1838, d. in Francestown, Jan. 29, 1857.)

Charlotte Ann, (b. Apr. 10, 1840, d. in Francestown, Oct. 1, 1858.)

George Andrew, (b. Nov. 29, 1842, m. Ellen M. Cochrane of Francestown, Jan. 28, 1891, is one of the prosperous farmers of the town.)

Sidney Milton, (b. Feb. 15, 1844, m. 1st. Lucy A. Alcott of Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20, 1870, 2nd, Kate A. Tebbets of Swampscott, Mass., May 6, 1886, is a merchant in Swampscott.)]

9. *MARTHA*, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 13, 1799, m. John Stanley of this town, Sept. 13, 1835, d. in Hartford, Conn.]

10. *WILLARD*, [b. in Francestown, June 20, 1801, m. Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of David and Sally (Gay) Fuller, Apr. 15, 1828. She was born in Dover, Mass., Apr. 27, 1804. Willard went to Dedham, Mass., in 1830, and removed to Bangor, Cal., where he died Oct., 1866. His death was caused by his being thrown from a wagon. All of his children, excepting one, were born in Dedham. They were:—

Francis Willard, (b. in Francestown, Dec. 29, 1828, m. Hattie I. Rimete of Dedham, Mass., Oct. 15, 1871, d. in Hyde Park, Mass, Feb. 14, 1892.)

Timothy Fuller, (b. Mar. 12, 1831, m. 1st, Louisa Leonard of Charlestown, Mass., is now residing with his second wife in California.)

Charles F., (b. Feb. 25, 1834, d. in Dedham, Nov. 8, 1836.)

Sarah E., (b. Feb. 25, 1836, d. in Dedham, May 5, 1852.)

Martha M., (b. Oct. 20, 1839, d. in Dedham.)

Edward, (b. Sept. 9, 1841, res. in California.)

Albert, (b. Jan. 13, 1845, d. in California.)]

11. FANNY, [b. in Francestown, July 16, 1806, m. Mark Deane of Francestown, June 15, 1830, d. in Francestown, Jan. 14, 1877.]

SHEDD.

GEORGE M. SHEDD came here from New Boston in 1836, and remained here twelve years, after which he returned to New Boston. He was born in Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 9, 1809, and married Hannah Emerson of Weare, May 14, 1835. She was born at Weare, Aug. 22, 1806. Mr. Shedd lived on the place long occupied by Mr. Parker Bartlette in the eastern part of the town. In New Boston he served upon the board of selectmen several years, and was twice sent to the State Legislature. He died in New Boston, May 1, 1885. Children, all except one, born in this town, were:—

1. CHILD, unnamed, [b. June 4, 1838, d. June 6, 1838.]
2. GEORGE FREDERICK, [b. May 2, 1839, m. Eliza A. Fogg of Salmon Falls, Sept. 8, 1859. He was a soldier in the War of the Rebellion, res. in Nashua.]
3. DANIEL FULLER, [b. Apr. 20, 1843, m. Clara E. Fogg of Salmon Falls, Nov. 22, 1864, res. in Lowell. He served in the War of the Rebellion.]
4. CHARLES HENRY, [b. in New Boston, June 26, 1850, m. Clara F. Poor of Goffstown, Dec. 28, 1871, by vocation a farmer, is one of the active citizens of New Boston, has served as moderator of town meeting many years, and upon the board of selectmen two years and upon the school board for the same period.]

SHEPERD.

HENRY SHEPERD, was born in Marseilles, France, Jan. 6, 1839. He came to America, in 1862. In the year 1870, he came to Francestown and remained about three years, and a half, after which he lived in Stoddard, Harrisville and other places. In 1881, he returned to Francestown and remained here a few years. He is at present employed here though his family is in Holyoke, Mass. He is by trade a blacksmith and is employed at the quarry. He once occupied the small brown house south of the No. 5, school-house. He married Lizzie (Boutelle) Wyman. She was born in Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 24, 1849. Their children:—

1. CHILD, unnamed, [b. in Antrim.]
2. WILLIE HENRY, [b. in Francestown, May 21, 1871, d. in Holyoke, June 5, 1881.]

Harrisville, Dec. 1, 1874.]

4. SUSAN REBECCA, [b. in Harrisville, June 3, 1876, lived six days.]
5. GRACIE BELLE, [b. in Nelson, Oct. 20, 1877.]
6. JAMES HERBERT, [b. in Holyoke, July 30, 1881.]
7. LIZZIE ETTA, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 15, 1884.]

SHORT.

ELIZABETH SHORT, perhaps remembered by many as "Marm Short," lived a number of years in a little cot which stood beside the turnpike near the northwest corner of the Batchelder field, on "the flat" to northward of the village. Of Widow Short, little that is strictly biographical seems to be known. Some say that she came from Deering, and we are led to believe that she at one time lived in that town, since her daughter Charlotte, when married to Luther Boutelle was "of Deering." That her husband departed this life long previous to her coming here, there can be but little doubt but in her years of health and activity she was seldom dejected because of her widowhood, since she was by nature selfreliant, and readily turned to account the natural resources of that quarter of the flat. Above the door of her "small dwelling" was displayed a sign, (said to have been the handiwork of a prominent practitioner in the town) which bore the somewhat commercial and convivial announcement:—"Spruce Beer, Sold Here." Then, as now, no water was softer and sweeter than that in the deep cool channel of Marm Short's brook, and hard by was every sort of root and herb that a maker of a domestic beverage could desire, and there was indeed a demand for Mrs. Short's beer in those days of much travel upon the turnpike, and the sunbrowned, heavy-voiced teamsters from beyond the Connecticut were for many a year her profitable patrons. She is also said to have disposed of her beer in hospitality; for she was often visited by the ladies of the village, who were prompted perhaps by good feeling, curiosity and thirst. The children too frequented her abode being entertained by her singular ways and quaint sociability. They would sometimes, however, in malice or mischief, annoy her and she, not being given to forbearance and long suffering, would order their immediate departure, and enforce the same with spirit, frequently giving them a speedy chase down the highway. In times of political excitement she was especially sensitive and explosive, for she was an unyielding partisan and like many very decent people would abuse her most worthy neighbors in the interest of unscrupulous, stranger politicians. During the first Harrison campaign, two young girls (now stately matrons) called at her home and soon, by piquant comments upon her political

faith, had her most amusingly out of humor; at length fairly enraged, she seized her broom and brandishing it threateningly she commanded "Out of my house you little Whigs!" Of course the young debators were nonplussed by an argument so sweeping and preceded her through the doorway with precipitation. She is described as a not tall but stoutly moulded woman, with large dark features. She was known to have two children Charlotte and Daniel. The former, a worthy lady married May 16, 1820, Luther Boutell, who was for some time a resident of this town. Charlotte died here May 3, 1858. Daniel was a blacksmith by trade, but we can not ascertain that he had a fixed place of abode, and he was doubtless a journeyman at heart. Mrs. Short died here Oct. 8, 1851, aged 96 years. No tombstone marks her grave, but verily her memory will be perpetuated in the little stream that meanders adown the flat.

SLEEPER.

BENJAMIN SLEEPER, SR., was the son of Samuel and Sarah Sleeper of Kingston, at which place he was born Apr. 18, 1746. His wife was Judith Clough, daughter of Obadiah and Sarah Clough. She was born at Kingston, Aug. 13, 1748. The date of their marriage was Nov. 22, 1770. Mr. Sleeper came here in the year 1769, and built a log house near where now stands the residence of Garvin S. Sleeper, which was built by Benjamin, Sr., at a later date. He was one of the most prosperous of the early settlers, and was prominently identified with the affairs of the town, serving upon the board of selectmen, besides holding minor offices. He also did good service as a captain in the Revolutionary army, he died at his home Oct. 15, 1820. his wife died here May 10, 1812. Children all born in Francestown, were:—

1. SARAH, [b. Dec. 16, 1772, d. Dec. 20, 1772.]
2. BENJAMIN, [b. Apr. 6, 1773, d. Apr. 8, 1773.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. Mch. 13, 1775, d. Mch. 26, 1775.]
4. OBADIAH, [b. Dec. 26, 1778, m. Polly Whiting of Francestown, Nov. 10, 1801, was a teacher and a farmer, the place on which he lived was about one-fourth of a mile south of the farm cleared and owned by his father. He died in Batavia, Mich., Sept., 1838. Children born in Francestown:—

Zachariah Whiting, (b. Jan. 21, 1803, was drowned in Pleasant pond, Dec. 5, 1818.)

Roxana, (b. Oct. 21, 1804, m. George Bird of New Boston, May 12, 1832, d. in Holliston, Mass., Oct., 1847, had one

Oct. 4, 1833, resides in West Deering.)

Gile, (b. Dec. 5, 1806, d. in Francestown, Sept. 23, 1832.)

Eaton, (b. Aug. 24, 1809, m. Eliza Simons of Deering, Feb. 2, 1831, was a farmer and lived upon the place now occupied by his son Garvin S. Sleeper, where he died Mch. 14, 1873, his wife died here, Mch. 4, 1892. Children born in this town were:—(First), Garvin Simons, b. Nov. 18, 1833, m. Clara A. Sawyer of Francestown, Mch. 21, 1867. He is a man of much ability and of very extensive reading, has represented the town in the Legislature, served upon the board of supervisors and been moderator of town meeting many years, he was also a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1876, and is a Past Master of the Pacific Lodge of Free Masons. His only child is Perley Mason, b. in Francestown, Sept. 22, 1869, res. in Boston, Mass. (Second), Huldah Maria, b. Jan. 24, 1835, m. Enoch H. Bartlett of Deering, Dec. 30, 1855, lives in Deering.)

Nathaniel, (b. June 22, 1811, d. in Francestown, Aug. 22, 1813.)

Julia, (b. Apr. 25, 1813, m. Otis Royden of Walpole, Apr., 1833, d. in Walpole, July 2, 1877.)

Rebecca, (b. May 7, 1815, m. Daniel Knowlton of Framingham, Mass., June, 1834, d. in Francestown, July 30, 1838.)

Harvey, (b. Jan. 6, 1817, m. Mary Newcombe, d. in Brattleboro', Vt., Dec., 1886.)

Moses Whiting, (b. Feb. 15, 1819, m. 1st, Mary C. Torrey of Quincy, Mass., Jan. 24, 1843, 2nd, Julia Ann Reed of Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1858. He was by vocation a mason. He died at Woburn, Mass., Mar. 1, 1890. His children by first marriage were:—(First), Charles Francis, b. at Quincy, Mass., Mch. 1844, m. Anna F. Gale of Francestown, is by vocation a farmer and a mason. He was a soldier in the 9th Regt. N. H. Vol., in the War of the Rebellion, and was severely wounded at Petersburg, Vir-

town, Nov. 10, 1869. (Second), Ebin Woodward, b. Aug. 15, 1846 in Quincy, Mass., he married Mattie S. Woodson of Austin, Minn., Aug. 16, 1874, now resides in Minneapolis, Minn. Children are:—Florence Torrey, b. at Minneapolis, Sept. 5, 1875, d. May 9, 1879, in Hinckley, Minn. Ruby Reed, b. in Hinckley, Dec. 28, 1877. Jean Allen, b. in Minneapolis, Sept. 13, 1881. Stella Whiting, b. in Minneapolis, Aug. 25, 1883. (Third), Maria Cevilla, b. at Quincy, July 3, 1848, m. Daniel B. Tobie, Mch. 28, 1865, resides in Francestown. (Fourth), Almon T., b. in Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1851, d. Sept. 13, 1851. Mary Alice, b. in Quincy, Apr. 11, 1852, m. Charles L. Batchelder of Francestown, Nov. 28, 1873, d. in Nashua, Jan. 5, 1879.

The only child of Moses by 2nd marriage was, Theodore Eaton, b. in Quincy, Oct. 5, 1859, m. Evelyn P. Flint of Charlestown, Mass., Jan. 28, 1885.)

Levi Almon, (b. Mar. 6, 1821, m. Hannah Alexander of Quincy in 1859, d. in Holebrook, Mass.)]

5. SARAH, [b. Mch. 25, 1780, d. Sept. 1, 1864 in Francestown.]

6. BENJAMIN, JR., [b. Aug. 27, 1783, m. Jane Huntington of Francestown, Nov. 5, 1805, lived on the place now owned by William Terrin, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of York, (now Toronto), where General Zebulon Pike was killed by the explosion of a magazine, d. at Concord, Mass., Aug. 18, 1829. Children born in Francestown:—

Sara, (b. May 10, 1807, m. William Terren of Francestown, Apr. 4, 1828, d. in Francestown, Apr. 15, 1830.)

Mary, (m. James Cram of Weare, and died in that town.)

Abigail, (b. Feb. 21, 1811, m. John Prince of Amherst, June 2, 1835, d. in Amherst. May 1, 1850.)

Zebulon Montgomery Pike, (m. Roxana Lufkin of Weare, where he died Feb., 1860.)]

7. ANNA, [b. Jan. 9, 1786, d. Apr. 20, 1786.]

8. JUDITH, [b. Jan. 16, 1790, d. Apr. 4, 1790.]

NATHANIEL SLEEPER, SR., a younger brother of Benjamin, came here in the year 1773, and settled on the place which was long used as the *poor farm*. His wife was Betsey Clough of Kingston. Mr. Sleeper died in this town, Feb. 5, 1821. The circumstances of his death were thus given in the Amherst Cabinet. "He took supper at half past 6 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, apparently well, an hour after which, he was taken with a violent pain in his wrist, which so increased that by 9 o'clock the pain was almost unbearable, medical aid was immediately summoned but to no effect. The pain subsided at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time a mortification took place and he expired on Monday at 2 o'clock," aged seventy. His children were:—

1. ANNA, [b. Dec. 24, 1772, d. in Francestown, June 12, 1773.]
2. ANNA, [b. in Francestown, Apr. 10, 1774, d. Sept. 1, 1774 in Francestown.]
3. SAMUEL, [b. in Francestown, May 23, 1775, m. Patty Stevens of Salisbury, went to Chelsea, Mass., when twenty-one years of age.]
4. SARAH, [b. in Francestown, June 17, 1777, unmarried d. in Francestown, Jan 4, 1861.]
5. NATHANIEL, [b. in Francestown, Mch. 10, 1779, d. July 5, 1779.]
6. NATHANIEL JR., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 26, 1780, m. Jenny Eastman of Weare, Nov. 12, 1812, d. in Nashua.]
7. HANNAH, [b. in Francestown, May 10, 1782, unmarried, d. in Francestown, Feb. 5, 1840.]
8. AMOS, [b. in Francestown, Nov. 21, 1785, m. Nancy Everett, of Francestown, Nov. 9, 1820. He lived on the old Starrett place, (now no more), in Dist. No. 5, removed to Nashua in 1836, went to Summit, Wis., twenty years later, afterward removed to Waunatosa, Wis., where he died Sept. 13, 1861. Children, all born in this town:—
Laurilla, (b. Nov. 4, 1821, m. 1st, Joseph Wood of Nashua, May 22, 1845, 2nd, Henry Booth of Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 14, 1864, res. in Magomanie, Wis.)
Evander, (b. Jan. 31, 1822, d, in Nashua, Nov. 12, 1838.)
Euphemia, (b. June 12, 1824, m. George L. King of Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 9, 1855, res. at Merrimack, Florida.)
Maria, (b. Dec. 1, 1825, m. Dea. Norman Dutton of Metemora, Ill., June 6, 1869, res. at Metemora. Ill.)
Electa, (b. Jan. 20, 1828, d. Sept. 9, 1842, in Nashua.)

Cornelia B., (b. June 21, 1830, m. Clinton K. Daniels of Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 19, 1858, res. in Monee, Ill.)]

9. NATHAN, [m. Nancy Hadley of Deering, Nov. 11, 1813, removed to Franklin.]

10. DAVID, [m. Betsey Hadley of Deering, published Nov. 1, 1815, removed to Cambridge, Vt. Children born in Francestown were:—

Lydia, (b. May 12, 1817.)

Mason, (b. Sept. 12, 1819.)

11. ELIZABETH, [unm. died at Francestown, Nov. 3, 1873.]

MOSES SLEEPER, doubtless a relative of Benjamin and Nathaniel, settled quite early upon the John Sleeper place near the road leading to Garvin Sleeper's. His name appears upon the list of tax-payers of 1793, but there is reason to believe that he did not live long in this town. It is known that he had three children:—

1. EDWARD, [was living here in 1806, but finally settled in Whitefield, Vt.]

2. A daughter, [who married ——— White, and lived and had a family in Whitefield.]

3. JOHN, [m. Lydia Dodge, daughter of Simeon Dodge of this town July 20, 1809. He lived upon the place first owned by his father, where he died, Mch. 25, 1853, aged 66. His children were all born in this town, they were:—

Annie, (d. in Francestown. Mch. 11, 1812, aged three years.)

Clarissa, (d. in Francestown, Sept., 1819, aged seven years.)

Almira, (b. Mch. 8, 1813, m. 1st, James O. Pratt of Antrim, (pub. Feb. 23, 1837,) 2nd, Emerson Favor of Bennington, June 13, 1844, res. in Bennington.)

Orissa, (m. Cyrus Jaquith of Milford, Nov. 6, 1839, d. in Wilton.)

Harriet, (m. Dr. Norman Smith of Groton, Mass., (pub. May 2, 1838,) d. in Groton.)

Lydia Adeline, (m. Hosea Jewett of Bradford, (pub. Aug. 12, 1850,) d. in Francestown, Apr. 6, 1852.)

Marietta, (m. Dr. Norman Smith of Groton, Mass., Nov. 6, 1843, d. in Groton.)

Clarisa Ann, (was unm. d. Nov. 13, 1841, in Reading, Mass., and was buried in this town.)

An Infant, (d. Nov. 1829.)

George Franklin, (b. Sept. 18, 1831, m. Ellen M. Lincoln of Hillsboro', Apr. 18, 1852, lived on the place now owned by Dr. Geo. Bixby. by vocation a brick mason, removed to Hillsboro' with his family. His children:—
Hattie F., b. in Francestown, Sept. 23, 1853, is a tailor-ess, res. in Hillsboro'. *Henry J.*, b. in Francestown. Aug. 31, 1855, m. *Fannie O. Wilson*, Dec. 10, 1881. *Frank P.*, b. in Francestown, Apr. 5, 1857, m. *Jennie Booth* of Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1884. *Fred A.*, b. in Francestown, Sept. 1, 1859, m. *Margaret Monahan* of Stoddard, Sept. 2, 1886. *Dexter O.*, b. in Francestown, July 21, 1862, m. *Julia Wright* of Washington, Jan. 23, 1889. *Daniel L.*, b. Dec. 28, 1864, in Francestown, d. in Hillsboro', Nov. 13, 1883. *George Freeman*, b. in Hillsboro', Oct. 6, 1868, m. *Mary H. Smith* of North Weare, Aug. 31, 1890. *Susie Ellen*, b. in Hillsboro', June 30, 1872. *Charles Howard*, b. in Hillsboro', Aug. 21, 1875.)]

SMILEY.

JOHN SMILEY was doubtless a descendant of Francis Smiley, who was one of four brothers of Scotch origin who are said to have come to America together and to have settled at Haverhill, Mass. A sister Margaret, accompanied them. She afterward married Francis Smith of Salem. Francis Smiley purchased a farm in Windham, Nov. 3, 1743, where he died, Mch. 16, 1763. John Smiley was born in Windham, he was the son of David Smiley who died in Francestown, Sept. 4, 1813, in his eighty-first year. The Smileys succeeded the Campbells upon the Tobie place, John being here as early as 1806. He married Dorcas Austin of this town, Mch. 28, 1809. She was born in Methuen, Mass., Feb. 18, 1779, and died in Mont Vernon, Feb. 8, 1879, being one hundred years of age lacking ten days. John Smiley died in this town Feb. 18, 1848, aged seventy-seven years. Children, all born in Francestown, were:—

1. **ELIZABETH**, [b. Mch. 29, 1810, m. Cephias Parker of Reading, Mass., June, 1831, d. at Reading, Mass.]
2. **JOHN**. [b. Nov. 17, 1811, m. Charlotte Anderson of New York City, was a clergyman, d. at Union Church, Miss., in 1862, from disease contracted in the service of his country in the War of the Rebellion.]

3. DORCAS A., [b. Nov
Vernon, Dec. 16, 184
4. DAVID, [b. Aug. 3,
this town, June 24,
Mass.]
5. HANNAH, [b. Dec. 23,
6. RHODA, [b. Feb. 21, 1
7. MOSES, [b. Mar. 31,
Cambridge, Mass., 21
was a machinist. d. i

DEA. JOHN SMITH was
father, Lieut. Thomas Smith
siege of Londonderry, in Ire
in 1719, and was a grantee
lectman of that town in 17
but of her history little see
carried into captivity by the
ing account of his severe e
Historical Society. He ren
the first settler of the tow
date of his death cannot be
the father of Dea. John Smi
Neil, second, Ann Brown of
dren, five by the first marri
of his children died of dysc
Presbyterian church in New
1800, aged seventy-three yea
was the son of Deacon Joh
riage. He must have settle
early as 1784. His first wife
She was born in 1763, and
second wife was Lucretia C
1827, aged fifty-six years. De
army of the Revolution. He
ton by a bullet which enter
was chosen deacon of the ch
June 9, 1759, and died in Fr
were:—

1. DAVID CAMPBELL, [b.
graduated at Dartmo
law, and was admitte



he emigrated to Ohio and was the first attorney to settle permanently in Columbus. In 1816, David Smith with Ezra Griswold, Jr., established and commenced the publication of the *Ohio Monitor*, "a weekly protective tariff anti-slavery, Democratic newspaper, and the first to commence its publication from the start in Columbus." Mr. Griswold soon sold out his interest to David Smith who remained sole proprietor and editor for more than twenty years. During this period he was three times elected State Printer. Jan. 18, 1817, David Smith was elected by the Legislature Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Franklin county, which office he resigned in 1822 to accept a seat as Representative for Franklin county, in the Twenty-first General Assembly. He was also elected to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly, in 1826. It was at this time that the passage of the odious "block laws" was agitated in the state of Ohio, but Judge Smith although elected as a Jackson Democrat, true to his anti-slavery convictions, opposed all such measures. Salmon P. Chase, while Governor of Ohio, on one occasion publicly referred to him in a very complimentary manner. "Judge Smith," said Mr. Chase, "was a pioneer of freedom and equality in Ohio, and deserves much praise for it." In the fall of 1836, he was appointed to a clerkship in the Dead Letter Office in Washington and continued in the Government service for a number of years. He was twice married, 1st in 1814 to Rhoda S. Mitchell, 2nd in 1820 at Columbus, Ohio, to Harriet B. Mitchell. His wives were sisters, and were born in Haverhill, Mass. Judge Smith died in Columbus, Feb. 3, 1865.

2. JOHN, [b. Aug. 28, 1787, was a farmer, m. Olive Wilson, resided in Ohio, and died in that state in 1865.
3. BETSEY, [b. Feb. 7, 1789, married, d. in Ohio, Apr. 22, 1855.]
4. JENNY MCNEIL, [b. Dec. 23, 1790, m. Daniel Wheeler of Lyndeboro', resided in New York, where she died.]
5. MARY, [b. Aug. 19, 1793, m. Benjamin Dodge of New Boston, d. in New Boston, June 16, 1876.]

6. WILLIAM, [b. Mch. 25, 1799]
7. SARAH, [b. Mch. 23, 1799]
8. SALLY, [b. Sept. 14, 1799]
9. EBENEZER, [b. Nov. 16, 1799]
H., d. in New Boston, [1800]
10. NANCY, [b. Apr. 27, 1800]
York, d. in New York, [1800]
11. IRA, [b. June 3, 1807, c. 1808]
12. JAMES, [b. June 6, 1812]
teacher in New Jersey, [1812]

URIAH SMITH was a son of [1800] Princeton, Mass., and became a [1800] tial settlers of West Wilton. [1800] Nov. 27, 1803, and came to this [1800] trade, the parsonage occupied being in which "he kept store," and [1800] was his residence ere the present [1800] and occupied by him. Mr. Smith [1800] residents of this town as a [1800] methods in business. He died [1800] was "town meeting day," and [1800] office of town clerk, and received [1800] ere his election was declared [1800] proached him and said: "You [1800] confusion and grief of those [1800] seat, and died almost instantly, [1800] died here July 14, 1857. His [1800] children [1800]

1. OLIVA, [b. May 27, 1805]
town, May 1, 1828, d. here [1805]
2. SAMUEL, [b. Aug. 12, 1805]
College, also at the Law [1805]
tled and practical law [1805]
18, 1837, was unmarried [1805]
3. URIAH, JR., [b. Feb. 3, 1805]
taste for mercantile [1805]
partnership with his [1805]
which was however of [1805]
Jan. 31, 1830.] [1805]

WALTER SMITH, who purchased [1805]
the son of Lorenzo Dow Smith [1805]



and married Martha W. Straw of Sandwich, N. H. Lorenzo Smith followed the seas for many years and was during much of this time a ship's officer. He was the son of Simeon Dana Smith who married Olive Ann Harriman, and became one of the pioneers of Moultonborough, and afterward of Campton, in this state. Walter Smith was born at Campton, Feb. 17, 1846. He married Aug. 6, 1865, Louisa Mills, daughter of Isaac and Hephzibah S. (Webber) Mills of Deering, where she was born May 25, 1841. Mr. Smith's early manhood was spent in his native town. He however resided in Deering a few years previous to his coming to Francestown. His children are:—

1. GEORGE R., [b. at Campton, Mar. 3, 1867, is a member of the board of selectmen and of the school board.]
2. BERT W., [b. at Campton, Jan. 14, 1870.]
3. EVA W., [b. at Deering, Nov. 27, 1875.]

DEXTER D. SMITH is the son of Ezra and Anna (Brewster) Smith. The former was born in Gardner, Maine and the latter was of the Brewster family of this town. Dexter Smith was born in Francestown, Jan. 12, 1825. His early life was spent at the home of his uncle, Isaac Brewster, in Francestown. He enlisted in Co. G., 9th Regt. N. H., Vols. and served two years in the war of the Rebellion. He married, Sept. 19, 1848, Helen M. Houghton, daughter of Euclid Houghton of Andover, Mass., and Eunice (Wakefield) Houghton, a native of Gardner, Me. Helen M. Houghton was born at Gardner, Me., March 1, 1825. Dexter Smith is by trade a shoemaker. He has of late lived in Hillsboro'. Children:—

1. LIZZIE BREWSTER, [b. in Francestown, Nov. 16, 1851, m. David M. Rollins of Greensboro', Vt., Sept. 3, 1872, has since resided in Nashua.]
2. HELEN MARIA, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 13, 1853, d. in Francestown, Mar. 20, 1854.]

SAMUEL MILES SMITH married Lucy, daughter of Stephen Shattuck of this town, May 23, 1822. He lived a short time on the Jonathan Patch place. By a former marriage he had two children, David and Maria. He died in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 15, 1843.

SPAULDING.

EDWARD SPAULDING, from whom by widely diverging family lines the Spauldings of this town and vicinity descended, came to America about 1630. His name first appears in the records of Braintree, Mass., where his first wife Margaret, and daughter, Grace, died. He was made a freeman May 13, 1640. In 1653, he removed to Chelmsford which has from that time been the stronghold of the New

10. ORINZA, twin sister of Orrissa, [m. Charles Pullen.]
11. EMILY CLARK, [b. Mar. 2, 1819, m. Leonard Townsend.]
12. TIMOTHY CLARK, [b. Mar. 27, 1821.]
13. ABEL WARREN, [b. Apr. 29, 1823.]
14. HORACE MOORE, [b. July 9, 1825, removed to Embden, Me.]

LEONARD SPAULDING became a resident of this town about the year 1831. He was of the seventh generation from Edward of Braintree and Chelmsford, his ancestry being as follows:—Edward¹, who died in Chelmsford, Feb. 26, 1670. Andrew², born Nov. 19, 1652. d. May 5, 1713. Henry³, born in Chelmsford, Nov. 2, 1680. died Apr. 4, 1720. Henry⁴, born in Chelmsford, Nov. 22, 1704. d. Apr. 29. 1792. Samuel⁵, born Jan. 31, 1726. d. Sept. 11, 1797. Henry⁶, born in Merrimac, Nov. 3, 1760, whose last years were spent in Francestown: he married Joanna Russell of Dunbarton, Feb. 11, 1787, and was the father of many children, his wife died Nov. 1, 1853, he died in Lyndeboro', May 31, 1857. Leonard⁷ Spaulding was born in Lyndeboro'. Oct. 3, 1802, he married, 1st, Ede Farrington of Greenfield, Sept. 15. 1831. She was born Aug. 4, 1800. and died Jan. 26, 1856, married 2nd, Elizabeth Anna Fairbanks of Francestown, Dec. 8, 1856. Leonard Spaulding purchased the farm now known as the Gerrish or Hadley place southwest of the village, here he farmed prosperously until well advanced in years, when he removed to his late residence in the village where he died Jan. 3, 1890, leaving a reputation as a staunch supporter of the church to which he left a liberal bequest. His children were all born in this town:—

1. LEONARD VILA, [b. Aug. 26, 1832, m. Mary Morrison of Loudon, N. H., Oct. 5, 1853. He is in the Insurance business in Haverhill, Mass.]
2. EBENEZER FARRINGTON, [b. Apr. 28, 1835, fitted for college at Francestown Academy, but did not enter, he graduated at the Massachusetts State Normal School at Bridgewater, in 1856, was for three years master of the Grammar School in Janesville, Wisconsin. In the summer of 1860, he began the study of medicine, and in the following winter, took a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College at Chicago, Ill., Apr. 29, 1862, he was tendered a commission as assistant surgeon in the army. he reported to the commander of the 7th Wisconsin Volunteers, and was with that regiment during some of the most terrific battles of the war. His health becom-

ing impaired he was obliged to resign his commission, but was at once appointed special assistant surgeon in which capacity he continued in the service until March 1865, when he rejoined his regiment "near the scenes of the last battles of the Rebellion." He spent the fall of '55 and the winter of '65-6 at the Harvard Medical School where he took his degree. After three years of country practice he entered the office of Dr. Hiram Gove of Boston, and rapidly won a large practice. He is active in public interests, especially in work for the poor, he has been a member of the Boston school board, and filled offices of trust in the church. He married Ada H. Pearsons of Janesville, Wis., Apr. 28, 1864. Mrs. Spaulding is a lady of culture and is connected with various reform movements of the times. Their son Holton Curtis Spaulding, graduated with distinction at the Massachusetts Institute of technology.]

3. HENRY BREED, [b. Jan. 2, 1838, d. in Francestown, Sept. 30, 1867.]
4. ISAAC NEWTON, [b. Aug. 29, 1839, d. in Francestown, Dec. 19, 1841.]
5. AUGUSTA CAROLINE, [b. Mch. 30, 1843, m. Granville M. Duncan of Antrim, Oct. 3, 1872, and resides in Antrim.]
6. SARAH MARIA, [b. Jan. 5, 1845, d. in Francestown, Jan. 27, 1857.]

HENRY WHITNEY SPAULDING is of the eighth generation from Edward. His American ancestors of the name of Spaulding were Edward¹, Andrew², John³, born in Chelmsford, Aug. 20, 1682, Sampson⁴, born in Chelmsford, June 7, 1711, graduated at Harvard in 1732, was a clergyman, preached in Tewksbury, sixty years, Jonathan⁵, born Sept. 15, 1747, Abel⁶, born in Tewksbury, Mass., Nov. 7, 1773, Abel⁷, the father of Henry, born in Hollis, Apr. 23, 1800, married Hannah Dunclee King of Washington, N. H., removed to Milford, where he died Oct. 15, 1877. Henry Whitney Spaulding was born in Milford, Sept. 3, 1833, he married Charlotte Farmer, Aug. 16, 1856, she was born in Nashua, Feb. 23, 1839. He came to Francestown in 1872, and lived several years in the Ordway house above the village (since destroyed by fire) and followed his vocation as a blacksmith in the brick shop owned by Pacific L. Clark, ere he

removed to his present home in Mill Village. Mr. Spaulding is an excellent blacksmith, a man of information and is active in politics. Children:—

1. OTIS S., [b. in Milford, Oct. 21, 1857, m. Cora A. Scribner, Dec. 24, 1883, res. in Rochester, N. Y.]
2. CARRIE L., [b. in Milford, June 7, 1860, res. in Francestown.]
3. ARTHUR H., [b. in Milford, Mch. 19, 1864, m. Mary B. Morrison of Peterboro', Mch. 2, 1892, is the proprietor of the Francestown hotel.]
4. MARY J., [b. in Milford, Mch. 18, 1868, d. in Milford, May 27, 1868.]
5. WALTER H., [b. in Milford, Apr. 16, 1870, res. in Francestown.]
6. JOHN W., [b. in Milford, Apr. 12, 1872, res. in Francestown.]
7. ALLEN W., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 6, 1873.]
8. KATIE P., [b. in Francestown, July 26, 1875.]
9. WALLIS M., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 26, 1881.]

SPEAR.

ABRAHAM SPEAR came here to live with the Whitneys some time after they settled in this town, his wife being a member of that family. She died in this town, Mar. 30, 1830. A child of Abraham Spear died here July 27, 1831, aged five years. "Mr. Spear," perhaps the father of Abraham died here June 15, 1817.

*STANLEY.

RICHARD STANLEY one of the first settlers in the extreme southeastern part of the town, was of Beverly, Mass., which has been the home of many generations of Stanleys. The ancestry of Richard has not been definitely traced, and little is known of his career previous to the year 1775, when he brought his family in an ox wagon from Beverly to the Stanley or Adoniram Dodge farm in this town. His children, all of whom were born in Beverly, were Rebecca, who married Theophilus Patch, and died in Greenfield, Hannah, who married John Patch, and died in this town Sept. 29, 1845, aged seventy years, Keziah, who married first Isaac Patch, second Levi Dodge of Greenfield, June 11, 1811, and died in Greenfield, Sally, who married Ephraim Morgan, and died in Springfield, John, who married Betsey

*The name is spelled *Standley* upon the family tombstones in the old burying ground.

Dane, and died in this town.
1814, aged seventy-seven years
eighty-six years.

JOHN STANLEY succeeded
Dodge place. He married Be
1803. Mr. Stanley was long a
ber Christian man. He died i
one years. His children were t

1. JOHN, [b. in 1805, m. A
lived on the Jonathan
1845. His children we
Olive E., (b. Aug. 15, 188
Lucy M., (b. June 26, 1
young and died in Conn
2. WILLIAM, [m. Sarah H.
Lake, Wisconsin, Nov.,
3. IRENE, [m. William Lori
souri.]
4. OLIVE, [unm. died in F
twenty-four years.
5. JOSEPH, [m. Mary Sheldo
d. in Natick, Mass., Apr
6. DAVIS, [m. Nancy Veasy
res. in Lyons, Iowa.]
7. ELIZABETH, [b. in 1814, d
Francestown.]
8. BENJAMIN, [b. in Frances
Andrews of New Bostc
died in New Boston, Mai
9. REED P., [b. in 1818, mar
10. MARK, [b. in 1820, was
unm. Nov. 3, 1862.

RICHARD STANLEY a nati
of Richard Stanley who began
chased in 1840, the Dutton plac
til about the year 1864, when
Burnham place in Francestown.
mainder of his life. He was ma
of Greenfield, second, to Annie F

His children were born in Beverly, they were:—

1. SARAH, [m. Levi Dodge of Greenfield, and resides in Greenfield.]
2. JOANNA, [m. Reuben Dutton of Greenfield, resides in Greenfield.]
3. RICHARD CALVIN, [was professor of chemistry and geology in Bates College, and was one of the most efficient and popular members of the faculty of that institution. He was also a very effective pulpit orator. He was twice married. He died in Lewiston, Me.]
4. EZRA PATCH, [resides in Manchester, Mass., is unmarried.]

STARRETT.

WILLIAM STARRETT was born in the Highlands of Scotland, Apr. 15, 1694. When he was two years of age, his parents fled from the country and took refuge in the north of Ireland to escape persecution because of their religious belief. He, with his parents, is said to have been concealed in a cave three months, previous to their going to Ireland. He married Mary Gamble, who was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in 1699. The Gambles were among the earliest of the Scotch, who emigrated from Scotland to Ireland. William and his wife came to this country in 1728, and settled first at Pemaquid and in 1735, at upper St. Georges, now Warren, Me. He removed to Woburn on the breaking out of King George's war, and finally removed to Dedham, Mass., where he died Mar. 8, 1769. His widow returned to St. Georges, Me., and died there Apr. 12, 1786. The children of William and Mary (Gamble) Starrett, were:—Margaret, who was three times married and died childless. Hugh, who was lost at sea. David, born Dec. 27, 1736, in Warren, Me., and married quite early in life, and settled in Derryfield, Thomas, also born in Warren, Me., where he left many descendants, and William whose prime and old age were spent in Francestown, David also, as will be seen, finally settled in Francestown, though he was long a much esteemed citizen of Derryfield, where he held the office of town clerk from 1767 to 1775 and from 1777 to 1779. His departure from Derryfield was much regretted.

WILLIAM STARRETT, the first of the name to come to Francestown, was the son of William and Abigail Gamble Starrett, as previously mentioned. He was born in Warren, Me., May 4, 1743. He married Abigail Fisher of Dedham, Mass., Dec. 10, 1767. She was the daughter of David and Deborah Fisher of Dedham, and sister of Nathan Fisher who settled on the Samuel Stevens place. She was born in

Dedham, June 15, 1749, and died in Francestown, Sept. 21, 1821. William Starrett and his wife left Dedham on Wednesday, May 9, 1770, and arrived at New Boston, Saturday the 12th day. Here they hired the "Carson place three years." This place was a short distance southwest of the school-house, in Dist. No. 5, being on the road leading to the Lewis or McCain place, and a few rods to southward of the corner, at the top of the hill. The L of the house, which stood there within the memory of many who have hardly reached middle life, was the old Starrett tavern of the New Boston Addition. On Monday, the 21st day of Feb. 1773, William and his capable consort, moved onto the farm now owned by their grandson, James Howard Starrett, in the south part of the town. William Starrett served in the Revolutionary war. He was one of the founders of the Congregational church, and was for forty-eight years a deacon of the same, while the number of town offices held by him were not few. He died in Francestown, Aug. 3, 1829. His death was caused by his being terribly gored by a ferocious bull. His children, all but one, born in Francestown, were:—

1. MARY, [b. in Dedham, May 12, 1769, d. Nov. 30. 1769.]
2. WILLIAM, [b. Nov. 4, 1770, m. Lucy Baldwin, Sept., 1797, resided in Antrim and in Putnam, (now Washington,) Me., d. in Putnam, Aug. 25, 1817, had nine children, none of whom were born in Francestown. His son Charles Hammond, was born in Antrim, July 6, 1800, and m. Betsey Hopkins of Francestown. He lived here a short time occupying the house long owned by Caroline Draper, was by trade a blacksmith, d. in Gray, Me., in 1869. William's son, William, b. in Warren, Me., Sept. 26, 1806, also resided here a short time, he died in Douglas, Mass., in 1848.]
3. HUGH, [b. Aug. 12, 1772, d. in Francestown, June 14, 1773.]
4. DAVID, [b. Apr. 21, 1774, m. Nabby E. Appleton, Sept., 1803, d. in Arkansas, June 1819.]
5. Abner, [b. Sept. 28, 1776, m. Elizabeth Dane of New Boston, Sept., 1800, resided a few years in Francestown on the Frank Starrett place, d. in Harlem, Me., Aug. 14, 1819. Two of his children were born in Francestown.]
Abner, (b. Aug. 14, 1801,)
Daniel, (b. Nov. 25, 1802.)]
6. NABBY, [b. Oct. 22, 1778, m. Gerry Whiting, Sept. 9, 1798, d. in New Boston, Apr. 1, 1831.]

1830.]

8. DEBORAH, [b. Dec. 26, 1782, m. Samuel Burge of Francetown, Feb. 5, 1822, d. in Francetown, Oct. 8, 1869.]
9. POLLY, [b. Jan. 29, 1785, d. in Francetown, Sept. 29, 1862.]
10. LUTHER, [b. Jan. 6, 1787, d. in Francetown, May 24, 1815.]
11. SEVELLE, [b. June 12, 1789, m. Cynthia Gay of Francetown, Feb. 13, 1816, and lived on the farm formerly owned by his father. He served on the board of selectmen and was for twenty-four years a deacon of the church, d. in Francetown, Apr. 14, 1875. Children were:—

Milton G., (b. in Francetown, Dec. 8, 1816, m. Amy A. Billings of South Deerfield, Mass., (Pub.) May 29, 1843. She died in Francetown, May 14, 1883. Milton G. Starrett had much musical talent, and taught singing school, was also a thrifty man of business. He was for many years engaged in trade in this town being in the firm of Starrett, Downes & Co. He died in Francetown, Jan. 18, 1861. Only child, Nellie Augusta, born in this town and died here, Aug. 16, 1876, aged twenty-three.)

Emily Caroline, (b. in Francetown, May 29, 1820, d. in Concord, July 14, 1891.)

William A., (b. in Francetown, Dec. 13, 1823, m. Emily Bruce of Mont Vernon, Nov. 15, 1849, was a tanner and currier, d. in Francetown, Oct. 10, 1854.)

Franklin Burge, (b. in Francetown, Feb. 28, 1827, m. 1st, Roxie C. Hardy of Francetown, Nov. 12, 1857. 2nd, Sarah J. (Blanchard) Holt, Dec. 18, 1884. Mr. Starrett is by vocation a farmer, but has shown ability and enterprise in mechanical pursuits, resides in Francetown. Children:—Charles F., b. in Francetown, Mar. 30, 1860, d. in Francetown, May 25, 1876. Willie C., b. in Francetown, July 16, 1861, is an engineer, res. in Bennington, Herman E., b. in Francetown, Nov. 23, 1867. Ed-

· · · · · 1870 · · · · ·

James Howard, (b. in Francestown, Sept. 10, 1834, m. Theresa A. Morgan of Francestown, Nov. 11, 1858, lives on the farm owned by his father and grandfather. Children:—*Milton Gerry*, b. Jan. 24, 1861, graduated at Tufts College in the class of '86, he afterward filled the position of tutor in that institution, is by profession an electrical and civil engineer, resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., is one of our many young men of fine abilities both native and acquired. *Frederic Charles*, b. May 21, 1863, res. in Bennington. *Annie Augusta*, b. July 20, 1865, d. Feb. 5, 1880, in Francestown, *Arthur Edward*, b. Apr. 3, 1868.)]

12. *LOE*, [b. June 12, 1789, m. *Isaac Heaton* of Putnam, Me., Jan. 23, 1815, removed to Putnam, (now Washington,) Maine, where she died, May 24, 1822.]
13. *CALVIN*, [b. July 28, 1791, m. *Betsey Clark*, Oct. 7, 1817, removed to Putnam, (now Washington), Maine, was by occupation a farmer. He died in Washington, Me., Mar. 17, 1876.]

DAVID STARRETT came to Francestown from Derryfield, (now Manchester,) in 1779, and settled on the Pettee place, east of the village, now occupied by *George F. Pettee*. Here, as in Derryfield, Mr. Starrett was an appreciated and respected citizen. He married, 1st, *Mary McClinto*, Oct. 28, 1760. She died in Francestown, Dec. 9, 1785. He married, 2nd, *Elizabeth (Thorndike) Langdell*, Feb. 8, 1787. She died in Charlestown, Sept. 27, 1836. He died in Francestown, Mar. 19, 1813. Children by 1st marriage, all born in Derryfield, were:—

1. *WILLIAM*, [b. Aug. 27, 1761, m. *Mary Dickey* of Francestown, Nov. 21, 1786, and lived on the Carson place previously occupied by his uncle William, here he died Oct. 8, 1810. His wife died Nov. 30, 1832. Children were:—*Thomas*, (b. Feb. 23, 1788, m. ——— Dodge of New Boston.)
Sophia, (b. July 7, 1789.)
Patty, (b. Mar. 16, 1791.)
Isaac, (b. Apr. 20, 1793.)
David, (b. Feb. 17, 1795, d. in Francestown, Nov. 9, 1813.)
Mary, (b. Dec. 25, 1796, in Francestown, d. Mar. 29, 1816.)

Rebecca, (b. Jan. 25, 1799, d. in Francestown, Apr. 4, 1818.)

Julia, (b. Jan. 2, 1801.)

William, (b. Feb. 5, 1803, d. in Francestown, July, 1804.)

John, (b. May 8, 1804, m. Rebecca Woods of Francestown, Jan. 22, 1828, d. July 11, 1849, children:—*Mary Lucretia*, b. Nov. 20, 1828, m. Geo. E. Curtis, June 11, 1843, *Frances Maria*, b. Dec. 12, 1830, m. Dr. James E. Reeves, Oct. 4, 1872. *John Franklin*, b. Dec. 21, 1832, d. Sept. 23, 1848. *William Parker*, b. Feb. 26, 1835, m. Hattie S. Bass, Apr. 11, 1856. *Eliza Antoniette*, b. Mar. 12, 1837, d. Sept. 30, 1837. *Josiah Graves*, b. Nov. 1, 1838, d. Sept. 16, 1839. *Charles Henry*, b. June 1, 1841, m. Lizzie Lucas, Jan. 22, 1865. *Theodore Agnew*, b. June 2, 1845, m. *Ophelia Young*, Oct. 11, 1864. *Jacob Wood*, b. Nov. 10, 1848, d. Oct. 23, 1849.)]

2. **DAVID**, [b. May 9, 1763, m. 1st, Mary Langdell of New Boston, Aug. 27, 1788, 2nd, Abigail Langdell, Dec. 1, 1818, d. in New Boston, Nov. 29, 1839.]

3. **MARGARET**, [b. Feb. 16, 1765, m. James MacPherson of Francestown, Dec. 14, 1786, d. in Peterboro', Dec. 1, 1840.]

4. **MARY**, [b. Aug. 26, 1767, m. James MacPherson of Francestown, Nov. 27, 1786, d. at Peterboro', May 21, 1835.]

5. **JENETTE**, [b. Dec. 14, 1769, m. Alexander Witherspoon of Antrim, Mar. 20, 1788, d. in Antrim, Mar. 28, 1810.]

6. **NANNY**, [b. Jan. 9, 1772, d. Jan. 10, 1787.]

7. **ABIGAIL**, [b. Feb. 20, 1774, m. William Pierce of Francestown, July 15, 1802, d. in Reading, Mass., in 1843.]

8. **REBECCA**, [b. Mar. 7, 1776, d. Dec. 19, 1787.]

9. **SARAH**, [b. Aug. 30, 1778, m. ——— Wise, d. June 15, 1809.]

Children by 2nd marriage all born in Francestown, were:—

10. **JOHN**, [b. Jan. 29, 1788, d. Feb. 4, 1788.]

11. **JOHN**, [b. Jan. 31, 1789, m. Ann Love, daughter of William and Margaret Love of Hillsboro', Mar. 10, 1810, d. in Windsor, Vt., Dec. 23, 1863. He was an able man. He held the office of High Sheriff of the county for several years. His children, born in Francestown, were:—

Maria A., (b. Jan. 13, 1811, d. Oct. 12, 1829.)

Emeline L., (b. May 14, 1812, m. James Gibson of Reading, Mass., Dec. 3, 1859, was long a popular school teacher, resided in Reading, Mass.)

Margaret, (b. Oct. 31, 1813, d. Sept. 19, 1839.)

John Stark, (b. Oct. 8, 1815, died unmarried.)

David, (b. July 31, 1817, m. Sarah A. Bixby of Hillsborough, Sept. 28, 1848. He resided in Hillsboro', for several years, where he held the office of tax collector, he also held commissions from a 2nd Lieutenant's to a Colonel's in the state militia. He came to Francestown with his family in 1866, removed to Greenfield, from which town he was a member of the State Legislature and of the Constitutional Convention of 1889. He d. in Greenfield, Apr. 28, 1891. Children all born in Hillsboro':—
David A., b. Sept. 27, 1851, m. Abbie Kidder of Francestown, Aug. 31, 1873, res. in Nashua, Ransom B., b. Apr. 21, 1853, m. Belle Joslin of Francestown, Feb. 3, 1883, res. in Greenfield, Belle, b. Dec. 23, 1861, m. Edward R. Gould of Greenfield, Oct. 10, 1882, res. in Hillsboro'.)

Caroline, (b. July 12, 1819, d. Apr. 16, 1826.)

Lenora B., (b. May 25, 1821, res. in Hancock, is unm.)

Eliza J., (b. Oct. 9, 1822, d. Apr. 27, 1826.)

Frances C., (b. Mar. 30, 1825, m. Sibley Forbush of Royals-ton, Mass., June 15, 1851.)

Eliza J., (b. Sept. 10, 1827, was unm. d. Dec. 26, 1863, in Windsor, Vt.)

Ann M., (b. June 5, 1831, unm. res. in Lowell, Mass.)

12. JOSEPH, [b. Sept. 18, 1790, d. July 30, 1794.]

13. BENJAMIN, [b. Oct. 12, 1792, d. Aug. 18, 1795.]

STEVENS.

SAMUEL STEVENS, the grandfather of Samuel who now lives in Francestown, was born in Exeter, England. When a lad he came to America in a British man-of-war from which he escaped at night and swam ashore near the old Charlestown bridge, barely eluding a boat's company sent in pursuit of him, whose oars he could distinctly hear in the darkness. He married Rebecca Stiles and settled in Boxford, Mass. His home in this section was near the Philip Fletcher farm in Greenfield. Late in life he went to Chester, Vt., where he died about the year 1806. His wife died at the same place in 1825. Samuel

their son was born in Buxford, Mass., Mar. 3, 1769, came to Francetown in 1800.

SAMUEL STEVENS married, 1st. May 28, 1793, Sally Epps. She was born in Lyndeboro', and died in Francetown, Aug. 8, 1796, 2nd. Abigail Epps, Dec. 26, 1799. She was born in Lyndeboro'. June. 1775, and died in Francetown, May 17, 1825, 3rd, Perlina Lolly of Francetown, Nov., 1827. He lived on several places in town, the small place at what was once known as the Stevens corner, west of the present Balch farm-house, and the place once owned by Samuel Lolly, west of the residence of Patrick Foote, being of the number. res. in Francetown until his death, May 28, 1851. Children by 1st marriage were:—

1. **FRANCIS**, [d. in infancy, Sept. 8, 1794.]
2. **SALLY**, [d. June 9, 1809, aged thirteen years.]
By 2nd marriage.
3. **JOHN FROST**, [d. in infancy.]
4. **OLIVE**, [b. in Francetown, May 9, 1802, m. Edmund Shattuck of Francetown, Feb. 19, 1828, res. in Francetown.]
5. **SAMUEL**, [b. in Francetown, Sept. 24, 1804, m. Mary Lolly, Feb. 14, 1832, now lives with his son Samuel E. Stevens. He was once captain of the independent infantry company of Francetown, is a member of the Congregational church and a very worthy citizen. His remarkably retentive memory has been of value to us. Children all born in Francetown:—

George Henry, (b. Aug. 13, 1834, m. 1st, Harriet Burnham of New Boston, Dec. 25, 1862, 2nd, Mary P. Goodrich of Lyndeboro', Sept. 24, 1872, has had three children, is a mechanic, resides in Lowell.)

Charles Franklin, (b. Sept. 17, 1835, was in the 7th N. H. Regt., and died in the service in Beaufort, S. C., Aug. 30, 1862.)

Maria Ann, (b. June 19, 1837, m. Harlan P. Downes of Francetown, Aug. 9, 1862, res. in Francetown.)

Mark Farley, (b. Feb. 20, 1839, d. May 23, 1858.)

Samuel Epps, (b. Mar. 20, 1843, m. 1st, Mary Ann Benson of Francetown, Nov. 21, 1868, 2nd, Sarah Maria Henderson, Jan. 6, 1879. He has served upon the board of selectmen. Children all born in Francetown, by 1st

marriage:—Etta May, b. Aug. 11, 1868, d. Oct. 27, 1868, Minnie Louisa, b. Aug. 24, 1870, m. Fred A. Fuller of New Boston, Apr. 25, 1888, res. in New Boston, Charles Frank, b. Dec. 27, 1871, Hattie Emma, b. Dec. 31, 1874, by 2nd m. Mark Monroe, b. Dec. 4, 1879, d. Oct. 22, 1880, Sarah Viola, b. Feb. 3, 1880, Annie Augusta, b. Jan. 7, 1885, Mabel Alice, b. Nov. 16, 1886.)

Minerva Lolly, (b. Feb. 14, 1845, m. Levi P. Hadley of Lyndeborough, Feb. 7, 1867, res. in Lyndeborough.)]

6. FRANCIS EPPS, [b. in Francestown, Sept. 23, 1806, m. Hannah Colby of Society Land, Dec., 1831, was a brick-layer, resided in Bennington, d. in Manchester, Oct. 9, 1840.]
7. SALLY, [b. in Francestown, Nov. 4, 1810, m. William Patch of Francestown, Apr. 17, 1832, d. in Francestown, July 10, 1892.]
8. ABIGAIL, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 26, 1813, m. William R. Sawyer of Manchester, June 22, 1835, res. in Francestown.]
9. JOHN LOUIS, [b. June 28, 1818 in Francestown, m. Sara Emerson of Francestown, Apr., 1841, was a farmer in Francestown and in Cavendish, Vt., where he died May 10, 1847.]

Only child by 3rd marriage:—

10. WILLIAM, [b. July 9, 1829, is a farmer, res. in Frances-town village.]

STILES.

JACOB STILES, probably from Middleton, Mass., married Polly Butler of Bennington, an aunt of the late John D. Butler of that town, June 25, 1799, being then of Greenfield, since he lived on the Russell farm near the Francestown line. He became a citizen of Francestown about the year 1812, when he came to live on what has since been known as the Stiles place near the foot of the Russell hill, the buildings of which were at a much later day removed by James W. Haseltine, Esq. The family remained in town but a few years. He died Oct. 10, 1836. His widow died Dec. 30, 1840. Their children were:—

1. FANNY, [m. Kendall Gray of Hancock, d. Sept. 28, 1883.]
2. MARIA L., [m. ——— Woodward of Warner,]

of Manchester, where she died.]

4. ARMINDA, [d. young.]
5. SARAH ANN, [———]
6. AMBROSE, [d. Mch. 30, 1845.]
7. SABRA, [d. Nov. 16, 1833.]
8. CLARISSA, [d. Dec. 20, 1834.]
9. MOODY B., [d. in Cornish, unmarried.]

OLIVER STILES, was here from 1805 till 1812. He married Rhoda Sawyer of Dracut, May 13, 1805.

ST. JOHN.

OLIVER ST. JOHN, son of Louis and Adeline (Lapland) St. John, was born in St. Julian, Canada, Sept. 19, 1860. He married, (1st.) in Champion, Mich., Pauline Auge. She died in Champion, May, 1885, and he married, (2nd.) Maria Louise Chantal, July 1, 1888. She was born in St. Boswell, Canada, June 20, 1863. They came here from Lowell, Mass., in the spring of 1889, and lived a short time on John Henderson's place. Their present home was purchased in 1893. It will be seen that two of the children of Oliver were by his first marriage. Children: -

1. DELINA, [b. in Champion, Mich., Sept. 20, 1881.]
2. JOSEPH P., [b. in Champion, Mich., Apr. 16, 1883.]
3. MARY ANN, [b. in Francestown, Mu. 9, 1889.]
4. OLIVER A., [b. in Francestown, Feb. 13, 1891.]
5. JOSEPH WILLIE, [b. in Francestown, Dec. 29, 1893.]

SWININGTON.

MILES B. SWININGTON came to this town from Greenfield, in 1871. He is the son of Job and Elizabeth (Clark) Swinington of Lyndeboro' where he was born Mch. 13, 1832. He married, Mch. 3, 1858, Harriet M. Butler, daughter of Thomas and Abigail (Keyes) Butler of Antrim. She was born in Antrim, May 29, 1841. Her grandfather, Tobias Butler, is said to have been "one of the noted characters in the early settlement of the town." In the history of Antrim he has been kindly noticed in a sketch of considerable length and no little interest. Her father, Thomas Butler, was born in Antrim, in 1799, being the youngest of a family of nine children. Mr. Swinington has during his residence in town occupied his present home, the Boyd place. His children are:—

1. JOHN BUTLER, [b. in Greenfield, Oct. 1, 1863, m. Virmanolia Abbott, daughter of Rev. A. J. Abbott of Francestown, Oct. 25, 1892, res. in Francestown.]
2. WILLEY CLARK, [b. in Greenfield, Aug. 29, 1870, res. with his parents.]

TALBOT.

PETER TALBOT, the emigrant ancestor of Ebenezer Talbot who settled in Francestown, about the year 1807, was a native of Lancashire, England. He came to New England about the year 1675, and lived in Dorchester, Chelmsford and Milton, Mass. George², his only son, who left descendants, was born in Chelmsford, Dec. 28, 1688, and married, while a resident of Milton, Mass., Feb. 18, 1706, Mary Turel formerly of Boston, Mass. By this marriage he had nine children, four sons and five daughters, all of whom married and had families. Ebenezer³, the father of Ebenezer of Francestown, was born Dec. 4, 1723, in "modern Stoughton." He was the eighth child, and the youngest son. His residence was in Stoughton. He married, Mch. 6, 1747, Elizabeth Withington of Dorchester, Mass., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Blake) Withington. He died June 26, 1764. She died July 2, 1802. They had nine children, of whom four sons and three daughters lived to be heads of families, Ebenezer⁴, was born at Dedham, Mass., Nov. 3, 1751. He was the third child, and second son. He first married Dec. 7, 1779, Elizabeth Fuller. At the time of his marriage he was a resident of Stoughton, Mass., where he continued to reside for several years, buying a part of the original Talbot homestead. In 1784, he removed to Norwood, thence to Francestown. The original Talbot place in this town was on Bul-lard hill, being the first to northward of the road leading from the Campbell place, over that spur of the mountain. The spot is now marked by a cellar hole. Ebenezer is said to have served in the Revolutionary war. He died in the year 1812. His first wife was born Sept. 25, 1752, being the daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (——) Fuller of Norwood, Mass. She died Mch. 13, 1805. His second wife to whom he was married, Feb. 2, 1809, was Lydia Smith of this town. From old deeds we learn that Ebenezer was a "cordwainer," or shoemaker, as well as a farmer. His children were:—

1. JEDEDIAH, [b. in Dedham, Dec. 28, 1780, was a farmer, died in Michigan.]
2. BETSEY, [b. in Dedham, Feb. 21, 1783, m. John Dinsmore of Bennington, June 16, 1808, d. in Bennington.]
3. RACHEL, [b. in Dedham, July 31, 1785, m. Samuel Martin of Francestown, d. in Winhall, Vt.]

4. EBENEZER, [b. in Dedham, July 7, 1787, m. 1st, Mary Boyd of Francestown, in 1817, 2nd, Dec. 29, 1846, Lucy (Fuller) Kemp, of this town. He lived in the first house to northward of his father's, also in the Abner Fisher house on Oak Hill. His last years were spent with his son William in Billerica, where he died, Nov. 5, 1869. His children were:—

Fuller R., (b. in Francestown, July 25, 1819, m. Elizabeth McNeil of New Boston, Nov. 26, 1846, res. in Williamsburg, Iowa. He lived several years in the Nutting house on Oak Hill.)

William L., (b. in Francestown, Dec. 15, 1820, m. Hannah H. Maxfield of Manchester, lived in the Nutting house, had no children, removed to Dracut, Mass., d. Sept. 1, 1880.)

Curtis A., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 16, 1822, m. 1st, Mary A. Dolloff of Wentworth, Dec. 25, 1845, 2nd, Emily J. Sully of London, England, Oct. 15, 1877, also lived in the Nutting house, now resides in New Boston. His children:—Charles Curtis, b. in Newburyport, May 1, 1847, is married, res. in Salem, Mass., Mary E., b. Dec. 28, 1849, m. Oliver Gordon of New Hampton, N. H., res. in Waltham, Mass., William F., b. May, 1851, in Manchester, d. in California, Emma Jane, b. in Manchester, May, 1853, m. Stephen Chapman of Lowell, Mass., where she now resides.)

Alvah B., (b. in Francestown, June 22, 1824, was unm. res. in Iowa, d. Aug. 28, 1890.)

Martha Jane, (b. in Francestown, Nov. 7, 1829. m. Albert G. Swan of Lowell, Mass., Sept. 3, 1851, res. at Lowell.)]

5. JOEL, [b. in Dedham, Sept. 5, 1791, was a farmer, died in Dedham, Mass.]

TARBELL.

WILLIAM F. TARBELL was born in Mason, now Greenville, Nov. 25, 1825. He was the son of Asher Tarbell, born in Mason and died in Hartford, Vt. Mr. Tarbell came to Francestown in 1856 and lived upon several places during his residence here. He removed to Nashua and thence to Vermont, where he died in the spring of 1885. His wife was Lydia Rogers, born in Thetford, Vermont, June 6, 1830.

She was married to Mr. Tarbell
ton of Wilton, Aug. 27, 1870. S
then returned to Francestown
dren of William Tarbell, were:—

1. EDWARD PAYSON, [b. in
at Fordland, Mo.]
2. CHARLES FREDERICK, [b.
Hicks of Perkinsville, V
at Cavendish, Vt.]
3. WILLIAM BARBOUR, [b. a
lie Adams of Paw Paw
at Paw Paw, Ill.]
4. GEORGE WALTER, [b. in 1
dry goods clerk in Boston
5. CLARENCE CUTTER, [b. in
Lizzie Lane of Rosevill
res. at Paw Paw, Ill.]
6. MARY JANE, [b. at Franc
Northampton, Mass.]
Only child of John A. Burt
1. ALICE EUNICE, [b. in Wil
in a hospital in Northam]

REV. LATHI

LATHROP TAYLOR was bo
He was son of Barnabas and F
age of eighteen he commenced s
ler of Heath, Mass., which he co
ter, Mass. He then entered colle
graduated in the class of 1839.
Seminary in 1842, and was settle
Taunton, Mass., in 1843. After a
there, he went to a strong chur
place he came to Francestown.
and was pastor until Aug. 18, 1
Bloomington, Ill., and subsequent
in that state. Was pastor a whi
state University. Was in contin
a preacher, sound and strong an
of the first Board of Directors of
ety, and was its second president.
town church" in the history of

He was greatly respected in this town, and the church under him was one of the strongest in the State. Mr. Taylor died in Wheaton, Ill., Jan. 28, 1895. He married, 1st, Hannah Hall of Revere, Mass., Oct., 1844, who died in Francestown, Dec. 5, 1855, and 2nd, Lucinda Brickett of New Ipswich, 1857. His children were:—

1. WILLIAM LATHROP, [b. Taunton, Mass., Aug., 1845, m. Florence Montgomery of Farmington, Ill.; served through the War of the Rebellion; lives in Canton, Ill.]
2. HANNAH MARIA, [b. Springfield, Vt., Jan. 17, 1847; m. Henry P. Heald; lives in Ravenswood Park, Chicago, Ill.]
3. FRANCIS BILLINGTON, [b. Springfield, Vt., July 5, 1849; although but a boy, he served through the civil war on a gunboat; d. in Farmington, Ill., Jan., 1867.]
4. HALL, [b. Springfield, Vt., Aug., 1851; m. Fannie Bellows of Rock Island, Ill.; d. in Chicago, Aug., 1889.]
5. SARAH JANE, [b. Francestown, 1853; m. William Hensch of Rockford, Ill.; d. Fountainvale, Ill., 1879.]
6. HARRIET ANNETTA JOSEPHINE, [b. Francestown, Feb., 1855; m. Thomas Threlkeld and resides in Lexington, Ky.]
7. LUCY ELLEN, [b. 1859; m. Lewis P. Harvey of Chicago; now a widow with two sons, in Wheaton, Ill.]
8. KATE WOODS, [b. Bloomington, Ill., 1861; m. George Wood of Rutland, Ill.; resides in Peru, Ill.]

WILLIAM TAYLOR was born, Dec. 9, 1797. He married Mary L. Balch, of Francestown, Dec. 30, 1821, and resided in Lyndeboro' a short time previous to his coming to this town, which was about the year 1823. His home here was the place now occupied by John A. Burnham. He was an honest and respected farmer. Late in life he removed to Troy, where he died, Nov. 6, 1876. Two of his children, twin boys, unnamed, were born in Lyndeboro', Oct. 9, 1822, and died there, Oct. 10, 1822. His other children were born in Francestown. They were:—

1. MARY, E., [b. July 9, 1824, m. Milton C. Dickey of this town, Sept. 30, 1847, res. at Cadet, Mo.]
2. NANCY A., [b. May 17, 1826, m. Calvin Lord of Francestown, Nov. 10, 1847, d. in Francestown, Dec. 17, 1873.]
3. S. FRANCES, [b. Oct. 23, 1829, m. Charles W. Whitney of Troy, Sept. 2, 1850, res. in Troy.]

DANIEL TAYLOR succeeded
han place. He married Sabrina(Si
March 12, 1838. He removed t
1865. Only child:—

1. MILTON A., [b. in France
French of Nashua, Oct. 1

THOMAS EDWARD TAYLOE
of Haverhill, Mass., came here from
and occupied the Prentiss place in
drawing the soapstone from the
He was a stirring, vigorous man, w
He served one year upon the boar
ter a long illness, Dec. 3, 1884. S
moved to Malden, Mass., where sh
MAMIE E., [———]

TEM

JABEZ TEMPLE located on the
as 1811. He was a brother of Jo
who settled in Antrim, and is said t
ing, Mass. He was twice marrie
Temple's wife died here, Oct. 3, 1
where he died. His children were

1. HEPZIBAH, [unmarried.]
2. PERSIS, [m. Joseph Butter
1817, d. in this town, 0
years.]
3. SAMUEL, [m. Polly Fairban
Derry, Vt., and died there.
4. JABEZ, [m. —— Boardm
Henniker.]
5. A daughter, [m. —— W
6. MARY, [removed to Vermon

TEMPL

THOMAS TEMPLETON was li
place, which is now included in the
ward of the home of Garvin S. S
member of the church in this tow
were of Scotch lineage, were once
trim. Thomas was highway survey



TERREN.

WILLIAM TERREN, JR. was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 8, 1801. His father, William Terren, Sr., was by trade a rope-maker, and resided in Boston. William Terren, Jr., when seven years of age, went to live with a relative in New Boston, and after a few years came to Francestown, where he was employed first upon the Emerson farm, and afterward upon other farms in the town. He married (1st.) Sarah Sleeper of Francestown, Apr. 4, 1828. She died, Apr. 15, 1830. and he married (2nd,) Eliza Abbott, March 15, 1831. She was born in Chelmsford, Mass., May 12, 1808, and died at her home in this town, June 22, 1890. Mr. Terren's residence in this town was the place now owned by his son William. Here he died, May 6, 1883. His children:—

1. SARA J., [b. in Francestown, Nov. 5, 1829, m. William Wilson of New Boston, res. in New Boston.]
2. WILLIAM P., [b. in Francestown, Sept. 25, 1833, m. Lydia J. Palmer of Deering, Feb. 4, 1862. She was born in Deering, July 7, 1835. Mr. Terren is a very energetic and industrious man. His children are:—
Edwin A., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 27, 1864, is a carpenter.)
Anna M., (b. in Francestown, Mch. 14, 1873, res. with her parents.)]
3. MARY E., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 15, 1836, m. 1st. Bartlette Clough of Deering, 2nd, Hiram Clough of Deering, Nov. 26, 1872, res. in Deering.]

THOMPSON.

SAMUEL THOMPSON, from Dedham, built and occupied a log house on the Bryant farm quite early. The present house was built for Mr. Thompson by Benjamin Deane. A year was spent by the former * clearing the land and putting up the log house before he brought his family from Dedham, which was about the year 1785. His wife was Olive Felch, to whom he was married, Apr. 3, 1777. She was a daughter of Stephen and Hannah (Fisher) Felch. The former was born Sept. 10, 1731, the latter Sept. 20, 1734, she was born Nov. 9, 1756, and died in this town, Feb. 18, 1844. Samuel Thompson was born May 26, 1749, and died in Francestown, Jan. 30, 1825. He had two children both of whom were born in Dedham. They were:—

* The first land cleared by Mr. Thompson was the burying ground on the Bryant farm.

1. OLIVE. [b. Aug. 7, 1778, m. John Felch of Weare, Dec. 22, 1796, d. Nov. 24, 1860, in Franeestown.]
2. MARY, [b. Dec. 27, 1779, m. Benjamin Felch of Weare, Apr. 14, 1799, d. in Weare in 1837.]

LUTHER THOMPSON came with his brother from Dedham. Mass., and began on the Phelps place. He ere long removed to Vermont, and probably had no children born in this town.

DANIEL THOMPSON was the son of Alexander Thompson, an emigrant from Perth, Scotland, where the family, it is said, owned large landed estates. Alexander was born in 1761. He descended from a daughter of the Scottish king, Robert Bruce. He served several years in the British army, since his father had six sons, some of whom must enter the service, and the lot to go fell upon him. His wife was Elizabeth Nutt, daughter of Samuel Nutt of Frances-town. She died May 27, 1840. He lived a short time in Londonderry and in 1793, was a tax-payer in Franeestown, his home being the house which once stood a short distance to westward of the residence of Joseph Manahan. He removed to Antrim in 1796, where he died in 1827. Daniel Thompson was born in Antrim, Feb. 29, 1796, and married Persis M. Ladd of Haverhill, Sept. 3, 1818. He came here from Vermont in 1837. He was by trade a blacksmith. The house now occupied by Pacific L. Clark, was built by his son Alexander; in this he lived many years, and worked in the brick shop on the opposite side of the street. Daniel Thompson and Moses Bradford were chosen tithingmen in 1843, being the last incumbents of that office in this town. After residing here about twenty years, he removed to West Newbury, Mass., thence to Lancaster where he died, Jan. 2, 1879. His wife was the daughter of Joseph Ladd. She was born Jan. 11, 1794 and died Apr. 1, 1879. Their children were:—

1. ALEXANDER, [b. in Corinth, Vt., July 11, 1819, and died in Lancaster, Sept. 3, 1882. His brother William says of him, "His opportunities were small, but he made the most of them, was a great reader and turned to practical advantage all he read, and unlike many machinists he knew the tools of his trade and the composition of the wood, steel and other material he worked. I think he was inspirited to diligence and perseverance by what he knew of Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith." He married Dec. 25, 1866, Alice C. Twitchell.]
2. MARY CHARLOTTE, [b. at Corinth, Vt., May 21, 1821, m. John Bigelow of Ryegate, Vt., Dec. 26, 1836, where she now resides.]

3. WILLIAM L., [b. in Newbury, Vt., June 6, 1823, graduated in medicine in Mar., 1857, practiced in Dover, until Dec., 1865, when he removed to Augusta, Me., where he still continues his professional labors. He was one of the corporate members of the State Home Medical Society, and has been twice elected to its presidency. He has five children, four sons and one daughter.]
4. JOHN B., [b. at Newbury, Vt., Dec. 14, 1824, is practicing medicine in Boston, Mass.]
5. SARAH ARABELLA, [b. at Newbury, Vt., Dec. 19, 1826, m. George J. L. Colby of Newbury, Mass., Feb. 21, 1847, d. Sept. 12, 1871, at West Newbury, Mass.]
6. DANIEL, JR., [b. in Topsham, Vt., Oct. 25, 1823, m. Olive A. Armington, May 16, 1859, is a machinist, res. at St. Johnsbury, Vt.]
7. WARREN IVES, [b. in Topsham, Vt., May 3, 1830, d. Oct. 1, 1831.]
8. WARREN, [b. in Topsham, Jan. 5, 1832, d. in Augusta, Me., Sept. 28, 1867, from exposure and hardships incident to army life during the War of the Rebellion.]
9. LAVINIA AUGUSTA, [b. in Topsham, Vt., Apr. 24, 1834, m. Francis Jones of Stoughton, Mass., Jan. 25, 1854, res. in Haverhill, Mass.]
10. SERENA PERSIS, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 16, 1838, m. Daniel F. Patch of Francestown, Nov. 2, 1867, d. in Francestown, July 5, 1871.]

THORNDIKE.

WILLARD THORNDIKE came here from Acworth in 1816 and built the mill on the spot long occupied by the late Issachar Dodge. He was a "clothier" by trade, and his mill was a "clothing and fulling mill." After a few years he built (1820) the house known as the Issachar Dodge house, now owned by Rodney Wilder. He seems to have left town about 1827, and moved to Claremont. He died there Mar. 21, 1864, aged eighty-one. His wife Lucy Mayo, died Jan. 22, 1858, aged sixty-nine. Children:—

1. ASA J., [b. Lempster, Sept., 22, 1811; m. Olive Hodgman of Kennebunk, Me., June, 1840; d. Vineland, N. J., June, 1867.]

2. SARAH S., [b. Lempster, Mar. 31, 1813; m. Edward Tuxbury of Windsor, Vt., Dec. 24, 1840, and lives in the last named place.]
3. HARRIET N., [b. Acworth, Feb. 22, 1815; d. Northfield, Vt., May 10, 1882; unm.]
4. ORRISIA W., [b. in Francestown, Feb. 8, 1817; m. Philo Kenyon of Plainfield, Apr., 1845; lives in Orford.]
5. JOHN M., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 11, 1819; m. Lucy Belnap of Windsor, Vt., Sept. 17, 1849; lives in "Beachville, Oxford, Ontario county."]
6. LUCY A., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 4, 1821; m. William Henry of Claremont, June, 1846; d. in that place June, 1848.]
7. LUCRETIA G., [b. in Francestown, Aug. 8, 1824; d. in Windsor, Vt., Aug. 27, 1867; unm.]
8. EMELINE, [b. in Claremont, Dec. 19, 1828; m. Joshua Avery of Orford, Dec., 1853; lives in that town.]
9. JANE A., [b. Sept. 13, 1834; m. Edward Ingalls of Windsor, Vt., Sept., 1861; lives in Northfield, Vt.]

TOBIE.

DANIEL TOBIE was born in Deering, Oct. 8, 1815. His father, whose Christian name was Daniel, was adopted by Samuel Brooks Tobie, whose family name was thus given him while his paternal name was successfully concealed. Samuel Brooks Tobie was a shrewd and enterprising settler of Weare. He was son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Brooks) Tobie, and was born Oct. 16, 1749. In 1767 he bound himself to Jonathan and Kezia Dow, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. He is said to have lived at Hampton Falls, previous to his going to Weare. Daniel, the adopted, married Lydia Bartlett, of Deering, and settled in Springfield. After his death which occurred in that town, his widow returned to the home of her parents, where Daniel of Francestown was born. He married Feb. 20, 1839, Celenda Downing, born in Deering, July 9, 1815, who now resides with her son. Daniel removed to Springfield soon after his marriage, but returned to this section and remained a short time in Deering, from which town he came in 1852 to live on the farm now owned by John F. Blood. Being prudent and industrious he prospered upon his farm where he died Apr. 22, 1877. Only son is:—

1. DANIEL BROOKS, [b. in Springfield, Apr. 8, 1840, m. Maria C. Sleeper of Francestown, Mch. 28, 1865, and lived

upon the home place until 1889, when he removed to his present residence in the village. In 1892 he was elected to serve upon the board of selectmen. His children are:—

Minnie Mabel, (b. in Francestown, Nov. 28, 1866, is an experienced public school teacher, resides with her parents.)

Althea Sleeper, (b. in Francestown, Feb. 12, 1873, is a successful teacher, res. with her parents.)]

TODD.

COL. ANDREW TODD, the emigrant ancestors of the Todds of Peterboro', Antrim, Francestown and New Boston, was the son of James and Rachel (Nelson) Todd, both of whom were natives of Scotland. He was born in 1697 in Ireland, where he married Beatrix Moore, whose father John Moore, was murdered in the massacre of Glencoe, Scotland, in 1692. Andrew Todd came to Londonderry in 1720 and ere long became a leading man in that town. He was often chosen moderator of public meetings, and was a selectman fourteen years, and was a representative of the town in the provincial legislature. He was an officer in the French war of 1744, and in the war of 1755, during which he was promoted to the rank of colonel. The last year of his life was spent with his daughter Jane, in Peterboro', where he died Sept. 15, 1777. He was the father of eight children. James the eldest was born in Londonderry, Aug. 1, 1720. He died unmarried upon the homestead in Londonderry, Samuel, the second child, was born June 3, 1726. He married, 1st, Hannah Morrison, 2nd, Ann Cochran. He settled in Peterboro' where he was killed by the fall of a tree, Mch. 30, 1765, Mary, the third child, was born July 31, 1728, Alexander, the fourth child of Andrew, was born June 2, 1730. He, like his father, earned a good military reputation; was a captain in the French war and was once taken prisoner by the Indians who intended to burn him to death. But while they were taking off his clothes, he watched his opportunity and just as they were drawing his shirt over his head, he by a sudden spring, regained his liberty, and though hotly persued, reached the camp in safety, not however until he had spent three days and three nights in the forest. His wife was Letitia Duncan. The best years of his life were spent upon a fine farm in Hooksett. He died in Londonderry at the age of seventy. The remaining children of Col. Andrew, were: Rachel, who was born Apr. 14, 1733, and married Moses Morrison, and lived in Hancock. John, born Apr. 18, 1735, who was drowned at the Amoskeag Falls, when twenty-four years of age, Jean, born Mch. 9, 1736, married William Miller of Peterboro', Andrew, born Jan. 11, 1738, never married.

JAMES TODD, who began upon the Todd place about the year 1785, was the son of Samuel and Ann (Cochran) Todd, mentioned above. Samuel went from Londonderry to Peterboro' in 1749, built a camp in the forest and commenced to clear the land around about for a farm. He carried his grain to Townsend, Mass. to be ground. On one occasion when he was there "to mill," some Indians came to his camp and stole all the provisions they could find. He had however taken the precaution to bury the greater part of his stores, in a secure place in the wood. He was a hardy, fearless young man and endured much while striving to secure a competence, and when that was even within his reach, he was killed by a falling tree, Mar. 30, 1765. It was a terrible stroke to the family and the neighborhood, but the hard-working, much-enduring one was gone. He married, 1st, Hannah, daughter of John and Margaret (Wallace) Morrison, who died Nov., 1760, leaving two children, Betty and John. He married, 2nd, Ann Cochran in 1762, by whom he had also two children: Jane and James. Betty, the oldest child of Samuel, died at Peterboro', unmarried, Aug. 24, 1826, aged seventy-two years. John, the second child, born Apr. 9, 1757, was a soldier throughout the war of the Revolution. He returned to the homestead in Peterboro', in 1783, and married, 1st, Rachel, daughter of Dea. George Duncan, 2nd, Sarah (Smith) Annan, widow of Rev. David Annan. He died Oct. 27, 1846, Jane, the third child, born in 1763, married John Morrison, and lived in Hancock, where she died about the year 1820, James, who was the youngest child, was born in Peterboro' probably about the close of the year 1764. He married, 1st, Unity Paige of Goffstown, 2nd, Sarah (Miller) Duncan, cousin of Gen. James Miller of Peterboro'. He died in this town Dec. 8, 1841. His second wife died here Oct. 3, 1849. All of his children, save the last two, were by the first marriage, and all except the oldest were born in this town. They were:—

1. NABBY, [m. Nathaniel Cochran of Weathersfield, Vermont, Oct. 9, 1806, and died in Vermont.]
2. SAMUEL, [b. Nov. 14, 1787, m. Betsey Starrett of New Boston, June 7, 1814, and settled in New Boston upon the farm now owned by his son, Dea. James P. Todd, where he had a large family, and where he died, Oct. 6, 1880.]
3. WILLIAM, [b. Mch. 12, 1789, m. Mary Center of Goffstown, Feb. 3, 1813, was a farmer, went to New London where he died May 21, 1880.]
4. ANNA, [b. July 13, 1791, m. John Sargent of Marshfield, Vt., and long resided in Marshfield.]

June 20, 1839. She was born July 22, 1809, and died in New London, Aug. 30, 1877. Elijah Towle resided here for many years on the place purchased and occupied by his father, he removed to New London where he died March 28, 1869. His children were:—

Sarah J., (b. in Francestown, Aug. 11, 1840, was a tailoress in Manchester, where she died Oct. 6, 1880.)

Isaac J., (b. in Francestown, Mch. 31, 1848, was a farmer, resided in New London, where he died Mch. 19, 1881.)

Samuel P., (b. in Francestown, Oct. 4, 1851, is a teamster, resides in New London.)

Laura A., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 6, 1854, resides in New London.)]

TOWNSEND.

AARON TOWNSEND a merchant and cabinet-maker settled on or near the Vose place in the village as early as 1788. He sold to Josiah Vose in 1800 and doubtless left town soon afterward. He is said to have built the house now occupied by Charles B. Bailey. The Christian name of his wife was Phoebe. He doubtless had three children born in this town:—

1. JOSEPH KIMBALL, [b. June 5, 1789.]
2. BETSEY STICKNEY, [b. Mar. 2, 1791.]
3. AARON TAPPIN, [b. Jan. 12, 1793.]

DENNIS TOWNSEND occupied the Black place several years, and pursued the trade of a blacksmith in the small shop which stood near by. He was a taxpayer here in 1810. He died of lock-jaw caused by cutting his foot, Nov. 10, 1813. Nancy, his wife, returned to Massachusetts, (whence the family came to this town) and died in Boston. We have the names of two children:—

1. RAMON, [b. Mch. 18, 1812, when a boy lived with Rev. Moses Bradford.]

DR. ARTHUR JAMES TODD is the son of Dea. James Paige Todd of New Boston, and hence the grandson of Samuel of New Boston, and the great grandson of James and Unity of Francestown. His mother was Abigail Desire Loring, daughter of John and Desire (Fuller) Loring of New Boston and the grand-daughter of Daniel Fuller of this town. Dr. Todd was born in New Boston, Dec. 6, 1856. He married May 7, 1885, Susan C. P. Whittle, daughter of Dr. James P., and Harriet A. (Hayward) Whittle of Weare. She was born in Manchester, Sept. 14, 1863. He graduated at Francestown Academy in 1880, and at the Boston University School of Medicine, June 4, 1884. He came to this town May 1, 1885, and has become popular as a citizen and as a physician and is now favored with an extensive practice. He was superintendent of schools in his native town previous to his coming to Francestown. His children are:—

1. LAURA ELIZABETH, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 7, 1887.]
2. GEORGE WHITTLE, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 23, 1892.]

TOWLE.

This family was in Hampton, N. H., quite early from which place, at least one of the name, removed to Chester, N. H. Isaac Towle, the father of Isaac Towle who died here in 1856 was baptized Apr. 6, 1735. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathan and Doreas (Johnson) Philbrick and had four children:—Simon, Abraham, Isaac and Elizabeth. He died Aug. 24, 1791. Little is known of his ancestry, save that he was the son of Zachariah and Anna Towle.

ISAAC TOWLE came here from Chester in 1821, and lived on the place, on the turnpike, long owned by Frank Deane. He married, 1st, Nancy Pillsbury, in 1792. She was born Apr. 19, 1772 and died June 6, 1816. He married, 2nd, Sally (Kimball) Butterfield, widow of William Butterfield, May 9, 1817. She was born May 27, 1771 and died here Sept. 2, 1846. He married, 3rd, Hannah Shackford, Sept. 11, 1848. She was born May 5, 1774. Isaac Towle was a farmer and a quiet unpretentious man, he was born Feb. 15, 1771, and died in this town, June 14, 1856. His children:—

1. BETSEY, [b. Aug. 27, 1798 d. Feb. 12, 1853.]
2. ANNA, [b. Sept. 4, 1795, m. Richard G. Cross, Mch. 25, 1824, d. in New London, N. H., Apr. 14, 1864.]
3. DAVID, [b. Mch. 4, 1797, d. in New London, Apr. 13, 1872.]
4. ESTHER, [b. Apr. 24, 1800.]
5. HANNAH, [b. Feb. 10, 1803, married and lived in Atkinson where she died.]

he m. 1st, Laura A. Fiske of Dublin, May, 1846, who d. Apr. 16, 1852, leaving one child; m. 2nd, Mary H. Crocker of Brewster, Mass., Nov. 1852; who d. at Antrim, Apr., 1861, having borne him two children; m. 3rd, Hannah S. Neal of Meredith, June 19, 1862, who survives him. He d. from apoplexy Feb. 13, 1875. The children of Mark True were:—

Abbott Fiske (b. New London, Apr. 4, 1852; studied at New London and entered Brown University, but left college at the death of his father; m. Mary Brant of Stoddard, Aug. 28, 1877; built and resided in Antrim and went into the manufacturing of bedsteads and cribs in that town which he continued several years; was superintendent of schools in Antrim 1876 and 1877; afterwards moved to Keene and d. there Mar. 19, 1889; left three children all b. in Antrim, Herbert Mark, who was b. June 19, 1878, Luara Annette, who was b. Apr. 5,

5. HANNAH OSGOOD, [b. May 22, 1823; m. John R. Abbott of Antrim, Dec. 19, 1848, who d. Dec. 6, 1863; she d. June 21, 1875; they left children:—

John G., (b. Nov. 3, 1854; is a manufacturer at Antrim; has been treasurer of that town; m. Clara M. Harlin of Antrim, Oct. 6, 1887; has children, Charles Harlan, who was b. Mar. 1, 1889, and Robert John, who was b. Nov. 27, 1890.)

Charles S., (b. Aug. 16, 1856; resides in Fort Payne, Ala.)

Harlan P., (b. July 10, 1860; grad. Phillips Academy, Exeter, 1881; at Brown University 1885; and at Harvard Medical College 1889; is practicing physician in Providence, R. I.; is member of Rhode Island Medical Society; and Visiting Physician Rhode Island Hospital.)

Mary Jane, (b. July 13, 1857; an adopted daughter; niece of Mrs. Abbott; is stenographer and typewriter for the Goodell Co., in Antrim.)]

6. LYDIA JANE, [b. July 18, 1824; m. Thomas McCoy of Peterboro', son of Thomas McCoy of Sharon, Apr. 16, 1847; d. in Peterboro', Feb. 17, 1863; children:—

Granville G., (b. Mar. 9, 1848; m. Sarah Upton, June 2, 1876; resides in Jaffery; has children, Alice E., and Ernest F.)

Henry A., (b. Sept. 10, 1849.)

Julia V., (b. Nov. 7, 1851; m. E. W. Baker of Antrim, Feb. 10, 1878; children, Nora A., Albert A., and Laren F.)

John T., (b. Apr. 9, 1853; resides in Chelmsford, Mass.)

Mary J., (b. July 13, 1857; same as the adopted daughter, Jennie Abbott, named above.)

Fred L., (b. Dec. 3, 1860; m. Lettie Cram, Oct. 11, 1888; resides in Chelmsford, Mass.; has one child, Bertha, b. Mar. 5, 1891.)

Sarah E., (b. Feb. 5, 1863.)]

7. MARY EMELINE, [b. Oct. 5, 1825; m. Samuel P. Newton of this town Dec. 10, 1846; she d. June 6, 1890; see Newton family.]

JOSEPH TUCK, in 1811, lived on the place now occupied by William Phelps. The Christian name of his wife was Rebecca. He sold to Joseph Butterfield, and removed to Lempster. Children were:—

1. REBECCA, [married in Lempster.]
2. JOHN, [went with his parents to Lempster.]

TUCKER.

SAMUEL N. TUCKER, came here from Dorchester, Mass., about the year 1876, and has lived nearly fourteen years on the place he now occupies. He was born in Littleton, Mass., Apr. 23, 1817, and married Susan Morse of Francestown, Jan. 22, 1835. He served in the war of the Rebellion in the 22nd Mass., Reg't and is a pensioner. His children are:—

1. MARY ELIZABETH, [b. in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 6, 1835, m. Josiah P. Curtis of Antrim, res. in Antrim.]
2. VESTA L., [b. in New Ipswich, Nov. 3, 1837, m. 1st, Warren M. Albro of Attleboro', Mass., 2nd, Samuel O. Andrews of Francestown, res. in Lyndeboro'.]
3. SAMUEL H., [b. in Francestown, Mch. 20, 1840, m. Catharine Bates of Boston, res. in Malden, Mass., served in the war of the Rebellion in the 43rd Mass., Regt.]
4. WILLARD N., [b. in Lowell, Mass., June 22, 1843, d. Feb. 19, 1852.]
5. SUSAN R., [b. in Boston, July 8, 1847, m. Alexander Glover of Dorchester, Aug. 22, 1868, res. in Dorchester, Mass.]
6. HARRIET A., [b. in Boston, Apr. 10, 1850, m. James W. Merrill of Dorchester, Mass., d. in Lyndeboro', Feb. 4, 1891.]
7. MATILDA A., [b. in Boston, Nov. 23, 1854, d. Mch. 2, 1859.]

VOSE.

ROBERT VOSE came from Lancashire, England, 1638, and settled in Dorchester, Mass., (now Milton), lived to great age, and left two sons, Edward and Thomas. The last named settled in Milton, was a smart man, and of considerable note in his day. He left a son, Henry, who occupied the Vose homestead, and reared a large family, one of his sons was Robert, the father of Samuel Vose of Bedford. (Samuel⁵, Robert⁴, Henry³, Thomas², Robert¹), Samuel, of Bed-

ford, m. Phebe Vickery of the
born Aug. 5, 1757; Den. Samuel
Francis; Hon. John (of Atkins
teacher, State Senator, deacon
aged seventy-four;) Roger (of S

FRANCIS VOSE, born in Be
ords, "Francis *Barnard* Vose," c
tax in town was in 1795. Childr

1. FRANCIS, [b. Francestown
2. PHEBE, [b. May 7, 1791.]

JOSIAH VOSE was a native of
Litchfield about the year 1796.
buryport, Mass., in which place
Litchfield. Judith Coffin was a
was born in 1609, in Brixham p
shire, England, being the son of F
Royalist, and in consequence of
embarked for America in 1642. H
at Salisbury, Mass., he soon rem
and in 1648, was a resident of N
formed in Salisbury, purchased
tucket upon which he settled in 16
two years. His wife was Dionis
tram Coffin, are numerous. Ch
writer and lecturer being of the
in this town Dec. 28, 1849, aged
a hatter. The building in which
now the residence of Miss Jenni
May 4, 1843, aged seventy-eight y

1. JUDITH, [b. in Litchfield, n
Sept. 16, 1810, resided in
2. NANCY, [b. in Litchfield, n
town, Nov. 18, 1810, d. in
3. ELISHA, [b. in Francestown
of Francestown. He w
house in which he lived in
est son Charles A. Vose.
1876. His wife died h
dren were:—

Charles A., [b. in Frances
Amanda M. Smith of M



was born Feb. 10, 1826, and died in Frankestown, Me., 1, 1861, m. 2nd, Frances A. Jaquith, June 6, 1865. She was born in Greenfield, May 23, 1838. Children:—Ella A., born in Frankestown, May 8, 1859, d. in Canaan, Aug. 30, 1859, Charles S., born in Frankestown, Feb. 23, 1861, res. with his parents, is engaged in farming. The early life of Mr. Vose was not without uncommon experience and genuine adventure. In 1851, he went to California by the way of Panama, undergoing all the hardships which were then incident to a journey across the isthmus. He however reached California resolute and hopeful, and was soon located in Volcanoville, Eldorado Co., where he engaged in mercantile business and in mining. In August 1857 having been successful in his several enterprises he decided to return home and the following month having recrossed the isthmus on the Panama, R. R., he embarked at Aspinwall upon the Central America, which proved to be the George Law, an old steamer, which had been refitted to meet the great demand for passenger vessels, occasioned by the "California gold fever." The boat seemed seaworthy however until she reached the latitude of Cape Hatteras, where she was struck by a terrific gale which soon assumed the force and proportions of a hurricane. At twelve o'clock on the day of the storm it became evident that the ship was leaking badly, and all hands were summoned to pump and to bail water, which still gained upon the seamen so rapidly that in the middle of the afternoon the women and children, and sick men were put aboard a brig, whose captain having recognized the steamer's distress signals, was humanely lying to, at no great distance. By this measure which was not accomplished without casualties and great difficulty, forty lives were saved. At nightfall it became evident to the five hundred and fifty men aboard the foundering steamer that she must soon go down. The violence of the gale and of the sea was now literally tremendous; the water was pouring in at the port holes and the decks were fast being shattered by the waves. At about eight o'clock in

the evening, Mr. Vose seeing that no time was to be lost, went down into the cabin where he succeeded in wrenching from its casing a door upon which he hoped to be able to keep himself afloat after the sinking of the vessel. In the cabin were bags of gold which were offered free to all, though no man in that time of immediate peril dare cumber himself with their weight. There were even then many of the passengers in the cabin and staterooms, seemingly with suicidal indifference, making no haste to take the better chances for safety upon the deck above. One man was actually making a change of raiment, and when warned and urged to take immediate measures for self-preservation, declared that, "if die he must, he would die with a clean shirt on." The water was rushing down the companionway when Mr. Vose ascended to the deck which was now crowded with men having life preservers, improvised rafts, and pieces of plank and of timber which they had secured to aid them in their battle with the waves. With the rest Mr. Vose waited for a huge on-coming wave by which he hoped to be borne clear of the sinking steamer, he was however thrown back with violence upon the deck and the door upon which he had depended, was forced from his grasp and swept away. A second attempt was successful and very soon the great ship broke in two in the middle, and went down, the water rushing into her huge funnels with a gurgling roar, the death rattle and groan of the ill-fated craft. It was then, when more than five hundred men were struggling and shrieking in a sea of the wildest, roughest sort, that a powerful voiced man called out, "Three cheers for the Central America," and though death was imminent to all and present with many three mighty cheers were given. Mr. Vose with many others was drawn down into the vortex, caused by the sinking of the steamer, but being a strong and expert swimmer, he did not lose his self-possession, and soon regained the surface, though not without the loss of some of his clothing, and struck boldly out, often having to avoid and beat off the frenzied and drowning who would have

jeopardized his chances for safety. He and two others at length laid hold upon one of the steamers sky-lights, which providentially floated within their reach, and which with their life-preservers, supported them. One of his companions was Billy Birch of the famous California minstrels, a man of extraordinary coolness, whose rallying speeches and unfailing humor gave unwonted fortitude to his companions. After being in the water six hours during which time they drifted eighteen miles from the scene of the wreck, they discerned lights of a ship, which ere long bore down upon them and rescued forty-nine of the unfortunate passengers of the *Central America*. When a rope was thrown to Mr. Vose, he was well nigh exhausted, and was not able to make it fast around him, and after being drawn nearly to the vessel's rail, he dropped back into the sea. He, however, mustered his strength for a second effort and after drawing the rope around his body he succeeded in making it fast by means of a loop into which he thrust his arms, and was drawn up to the deck of the stranger, which proved to be a Norwegian barque bound for Falmouth, England. Both her captain, whose name was Johnson, and her crew, treated those saved, with the kindness of true seamen, and consented to take them to Norfolk, Va. Captain Johnson gave a statement of singular facts, if facts they were, in connection with the rescue. He said that on the previous day the barque was sailing on a certain course, when a large sea-bird suddenly appeared and hovered in a strange manner around the head of the man at the wheel, much to his annoyance, and to avoid the bird another course was taken, but without the desired effect, for the bird still flew around the helmsman with an unaccountable persistency, and once more they tacked, and thus were brought among the despairing survivors of the wreck. It may be added that the bird was captured, and being tethered by a cord in the cabin it picked the bare feet and half-naked limbs of the rescued men perhaps to remind them of the gratitude due it, which after all was explained, the rescued men were most anxious to bestow.

The brig, having on board the women and children, reached Norfolk shortly after the arrival of the barque. Among the women was the wife of Birch. This lady, Mr. Vose informs us, had, when on board the steamer, a canary of which she seemed quite fond. Before entering the boat that was to convey her to the brig, she was seen to take this canary from its cage and put it carefully into her bosom. When she reached Norfolk the little songster was triumphantly exhibited in a cigar box which had been converted into a temporary cage by the sympathetic sailors. The news of the wreck of the *Central America* caused a sensation in the East not unlike that produced by the tidings of a disastrous battle. Five hundred lives were lost, besides a treasure of gold-dust and bullion worth one-and-a-quarter million dollars, which now lies at the bottom of the ever stormy sea off Hatteras. Mr. Vose has since his return from California resided in Francestown, and has been mainly employed in farming. In 1875 and '76 he represented the town in the Legislature and is regarded as one of her solid men.)

Cornelia A., (b. in Francestown, Oct. 11, 1828, m. Elbridge K. Batchelder of Francestown, Dec. 13, 1849, res. in Francestown.)

Sarah F., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 7, 1831, m. Dr. Israel P. Chase of Weare, Oct. 28, 1854, res. in Hillsboro'.)

Mary A., (b. in Francestown, Feb. 25, 1836, m. Hiram Rice of Henniker, Mar. 15, 1860, d. in Henniker, Sept. 9, 1870.)

George E., (b. in Francestown, Jan. 7, 1839, m. Ellen Maria Smith, Aug. 11, 1864. She was born in Bradford, Aug. 16, 1837. George E. Vose is by trade a painter. He has served acceptably upon the board of supervisors and is an influential man in local politics. All of his children were born in this town:—George Frederick, born Aug. 6, 1865, died in Francestown, Jan. 8, 1866, Edward Lawrence, b. Oct. 5, 1867, is a painter, res. with his parents, Harry Eugene, b. May 25, 1870, m. Amanda Sharkey of Chicago, July, 1890, res. in Chicago.

1890, Joseph Lawrence, b. Mar. 10, 1874, Jesse B. Smith, b. Mar. 2, 1876.)

John H., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 30, 1845, m. Emma Gregg of Boston, Mass., res. in Revere, Mass.)]

4. SALLY, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 12, 1799, unmarried, d. in Concord, Feb. 3, 1890.]

5. HERBERT, [b. at Francestown, married Harriet Lewis of Francestown, Oct. 15, 1833, d. in this town June 23, 1879, aged seventy-eight years. He was many years a merchant here, was successful and honorable in business and was trusted, and respected by his townsmen. He was elected town clerk several years and also filled the office of postmaster. His children were:—

Helen M., (b. in Francestown, Nov. 28, 1834, d. in Francestown, Nov. 11, 1859.)

Harriet A., (b. in Francestown, Sept. 3, 1838, d. here, Oct. 16, 1850.)]

6. MARY, [b. in Francestown, died here, Sept. 23, 1842, aged thirty-seven years.

WALLACE.

ANDA WALLACE of Lyndeboro', m. Sally Fairbanks of this town, (pub. Jan. 31, 1838). He occupied the house, since re-modeled and occupied by Ephraim W. Colburn. He died of a rose cancer, in this town, Sept. 25, 1858, aged seventy-five years.

WARREN.

THOMAS WARREN resided in Francestown several years. Like all the other Warrens in England and America, he was no doubt a descendant of William de Varenne, a Norman Baron, who advanced into England with William, the Conqueror, and took part in the battle of Hastings, Oct. 14, 1066. He married a daughter of William, was called Earl Varenne, and was one of the "guardians of the Kingdom" of England, when for a time William, the king, returned to Normandy. Before the conquest, he resided on the banks of the Varenne, a small river of Normandy, in north part of France, whence the name, William de Varenne.

RICHARD WARREN, who came over in the Mayflower, 1620, John Warren, who was established in Watertown, Mass., in 1635, and Joseph Warren, who came in the ship Alice 1635 to Virginia, and

thence to New England, were relatives, and probably brothers. Jacob Warren, understood to be a son of Joseph, married Mary Hildreth, June 21, 1667. They had four children, of whom the oldest was Joseph, who was born Oct. 25, 1670, and married Ruth Wheeler, Mar. 11, 1696. They had six children. Their fourth child was Thomas, born Mar. 5, 1704. This Thomas, though an old man, was vigorous and fearless, and was captain of a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, where his cousin, Gen. Joseph Warren was killed. This Thomas married a Dodge, and one of his sons was Peter Warren, who was born in Townsend, Mass., June 10, 1752, married Judith Adams, lived about twenty years in Hancock, was a useful and excellent man, and died in Fredonia, N. Y., May 12, 1833. Several of his descendants have come to honor in New York and the west.

Ephraim, another son of Joseph and Ruth (Wheeler) Warren, probably the oldest, married Esther Parker and settled in Chelmsford, Mass. He used to speak often of "his cousin, Gen. Joseph Warren," and the family have always been proud of their kinship with the first distinguished patriot who laid down his life in the cause of our liberty. This Ephraim was the father of Josiah Warren of New Boston, the first of the name in that town. This Josiah was great-grandfather of the writer, whose mother was Elizabeth Warren. Ephraim, son of this Josiah, was many years a deacon in the Congregational church of Goffstown.

Another son of Ephraim and Esther (Parker) Warren was without doubt Thomas Warren of Francestown, who was thus a brother of Josiah of New Boston, and John of Antrim. Thomas Warren married a Dustin, a sister, or possibly a cousin, of Eliphalet Dustin of this town. He settled first in New Boston, but moved to Francestown, probably in 1773. His name is not on the tax list, Oct., 1772, though he signed the petition for tax on non-resident landowners to help build the church, Dec. 2, 1772. He moved to Ludlow, Vt., probably not far from 1785. He had a child die here Sept. 17, 1782; and also an old record says, "Thomas Warren's wife and child died the same day, January, 1783." We have no knowledge of any daughters, but he had six sons that grew up: Thomas Jr., John, Ephraim, Parker, Dustin and Silas.

1. THOMAS, JR., [Went to Essex Co., N. Y., about 1800; three of his sons settled in Michigan; nothing further known of him.]
2. JOHN, [b. in New Boston, Apr. 24, 1768; d. in Ludlow, Vt., July 5, 1852; his wife was Lydia Chamberlain of Goffstown, whom he m. Mar. 4, 1788. His grandson, E. K. Warren, Esq., is President of the Featherbone Manufacturing Co., Three Oaks, Mich.]

3. EPHRAIM, [Had three sons, Moses, Hinchman and Ephraim, Jr.: this is all we know of him.]
4. PARKER. [Had two sons, Henry and Clark.]
5. DUSTIN. [Nothing learned of him.]
6. SILAS. [Nothing learned of him.]

WELLS.

CHARLES WELLS son of Martin Wells of Colchester, Ct., came here in 1811, and opened a store in a building which stood where Mason H. Balch's barn now stands. He boarded for a time with Dr. Samuel Lolly, whose daughter, Minerva he married Apr. 3, 1816. After his marriage he lived in the Dr. Lolly house until he removed (1825) to the old Driscoll place to westward of Thomas Averill's. He finally occupied the Lolly farm house where he died Aug. 12, 1829. His wife died here Sept. 30, 1865, aged sixty-three years. Their only child:—

1. CHARLES OTIS POMEROY. [b. in Francestown, Aug. 1, 1822, m. Mary Angeline (Burt) Quigley, June 18, 1873. Mr. Wells has always lived in his native town and is one of its best citizens. Early in life he followed the vocation of shoe making but is now a farmer. His children are:—

Charles Pomeroy, (b. Francestown, July 2, 1876.)

George Otis, (b. in Francestown, Oct. 25, 1878.)

MARTIN WELLS, a brother of Charles, was here occasionally while the latter was in trade, and is said to have built the house, remodeled and enlarged by Samuel B. Hodge. He also was of Colchester, Ct., with which place the Wells family has been prominently identified.

WEST.

DR. JOHN WEST was the son of Timothy K. West of Bradford, who married Elizabeth Fuller, daughter of Daniel Fuller of this town, May 27, 1823. He was born in Bradford, Nov. 6, 1836, and married, 1st, Jennie L. Wadleigh of Bradford, Apr. 27, 1858, 2nd, Ella N. Fuller of Clarendon, Vt., June 19, 1867. He graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1868, and began the practice of medicine in this town, where he had previously resided, having received by will one-half of the estate of his grandfather, Daniel Fuller. His home, while here, is still known as the West place. He removed to Manchester about the year 1872, where he held a high rank in the Medi-

cal profession. He was a member of the New Hampshire Association and of the New Hampshire member of Pacific Lodge of M. Amoskeag Veterans. He held the He died in Manchester, July 31, 189, 1866. His children were:—

1. LIZZIE J., [b. in Francestonchester, Dec. 24, 1882.]
2. INFANT boy, [b. here Jan. 1862.]
3. INFANT boy, [b. here, June 8.]
4. INFANT girl, [b. here May 1864.]
5. ABBIE R., [b. in Francestonchester.]
6. JOHN E., [b. in Francestonchester, Feb. 20, 1875.]

WEST

JAMES WESTON, son of John Mass., was born Sept. 17, 1766, and of Robert and Mary Hosey. She v here from Reading about the year 1 owned by Benjamin Weston. His He died in this town, Nov. 7, 1836. Ex-Governor Weston of Manchester

1. BETSEY, [b. Sept. 2, 1795, Lyndeboro', d. in Lyndeboro']
2. JAMES, [b. Meh. 3, 1797, m Boston, Mass., Sept. 5, 187]
3. OTIS, [b. Sept. 27, 1798, mar N. J., when he died Sept. 2]
4. BENJAMIN, [b. Aug. 27, 180 Reading, Mass.]
5. LUTHER, [b. Meh. 3, 1802, d]
6. SILAS, [b. Meh. 9, 1804, res. father of Edward Payson Providence, Sept. 20, 1866.]
7. JOHN, [b. in Francestown, Crombie of New Boston, M]

in New Boston; Feb. 9, 1803, and died in this town, May 21, 1881. John Weston lived upon the homestead. As a farmer and a citizen he was held in good repute. He died here, Sept. 18, 1883. His children were:—

Benjamin, (b. in Francestown, Apr. 25, 1839, is unmarried, lives upon the homestead.)

Henry, (b. in Francestown, June 8, 1841, died in this town, Sept. 9, 1864.)

Mary E., [b. in Francestown, Dec. 13, 1844, d. here, July 7, 1861.)]

8. PAMELA, [b. in Francestown, July 13, 1807. Has a daughter:—

Ann, (b. in Francestown, Nov. 10, 1844, is a dressmaker, res. in Francestown.)]

9. DEA. CALEB, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 29, 1809, m. Nancy Gregg of Francestown, Apr. 13, 1847. He was chosen deacon of the church in 1844 and having resigned was again chosen in 1862, being continued in office seventeen years. He was a conscientious and Godly man. He lived for many years in the McAlvin cottage, in the village, now occupied by Charles Bailey. He died in this town Feb. 28, 1876.)

WHEELLOCK.

THEOREN NELSON WHEELLOCK, son of Oliver K. Wheelock came here from Grafton, Vermont as superintendent at the Soapstone Quarry in 1865. In 1874 he removed to Haverhill, but after an absence of two years he returned with his family, and resumed his duties as superintendent and remained here until 1884, when he went to Chester, Vermont, where he resided six years, after which he returned and remained here until the fall of 1892, when he removed to Perkinsville, Vt., where he now resides. He owned and occupied for a number of years the Taylor house in Mill Village. He is a man of great experience in his vocation. He married Ellen Jane Wright of Grafton, Vt. She died at Chester, Vt., May 10, 1885. Their children are:—

1. FRANK HENRY, [b. in Athens, Vt., June 5, 1850, m. Adella Applebee of Knapp, Wis., res. in Wisconsin.

2. SUSAN JANE, [b. in Grafton, Vt., Aug. 30, 1853, m. Quincy M. Huntington of Francestown, Feb. 21, 1878, res. in Greenfield.]

WHEEL

3. DELIA FRANCES, [b. in Grafton
Charles D. Alexander of
Dodge of Amherst, res. in
4. NELSON F., [b. in Grafton
Nutting of Francestown
his father as superintendent
served upon the board of
Mary Viola, (b. in Francestown,
July 23, 1884.)
Lena Belle, (b. in Francestown)
5. CLARA L., [b. in Grafton
Lowe of Greenfield, Jan.

WI

GEORGE NATHANIEL WHITE,
Aug. 24, 1821. His parents, Nathaniel
England to Andover, shortly before
Chandler of Andover, June 6, 1840.
Andover, previous to his coming to
was engaged for the most part in
efficient, forceful, and smart, and
speaker was especially valued in the
the town. He bore a part in the
rank of orderly sergeant in the Fifth
wounded at the battle of Middlebury
and confined in Libby Prison. He
in 1864, where he remained until
town where he died May 6, 1881.

1. GEORGE HOLBROOK, [b. in
He was a superior and popular
Academy, where he completed
and entered Amherst College
1870, and retained three years
after which he was made
department and professor of
College, where he became
He was moreover called to
cil at Oberlin, which attests
He married Laura J. Billings
Nov. 30, 1871. He died at
2. ANNA ISABELLA, [b. in Andover

Dr. Frank Blaisdell of Goffstown, Aug. 29, 1877, res. in Goffstown, has three children.]

3. FRANK NEWTON, [b. in North Andover, Mass., Nov. 17, 1851, is a merchant in New York City.]
4. MARY ETTIE, [b. in North Andover, April 4, 1854, d. there July 14, 1855.]
5. CHARLES FREMONT, [b. in Andover, Oct. 4, 1856, m. Ella M. Lufkin of Goffstown, Dec. 18, 1878, res. in Goffstown.]
6. HARRY CHANDLER, [b. in Francestown, Aug. 10, 1858, is a telegrapher, res. in Lynn, Mass.]
7. WILLIE EDWARD, [b. in Francestown, Mch. 15, 1861, m. Lottie Swett of Antrim, res. in Nashua, is a mechanic.]

BENJAMIN WHITE who settled on the Willard Eaton farm about the year 1784 was the son of Benjamin and Mary White of Dedham, where he was born Aug. 24, 1749. His first wife, to whom he was married Nov. 2, 1784, was Mary Fales of Walpole. She died about ten years after their coming to this town, and he married, 2nd, Mary Jackson, July 2, 1795. She was born June 14, 1760 and died in this town, July 2, 1844. Mr. White was a soldier of the Revolution, a sword carried by him in that memorable struggle is now in the possession of his grandson, Samuel Willard Eaton. He died in this town, Sept. 16, 1812. His children by his first marriage were:—

1. EBENEZER, [b. in Francestown, m. Nabby George of Greenfield, d. here Sept. 3, 1826, aged forty years.]
2. JEREMIAH, [b. in Francestown, died at sea.]
3. LUCY, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 3, 1789, m. Benjamin Fisher of this town, and died here Nov. 8, 1869.]
4. MILLY, [b. here, married Benjamin Greeley, uncle of Horace Greeley.]

• Children by 2nd marriage were:—

5. BETSEY, [b. here Mch. 12, 1796, m. Samuel Eaton of this town, d. here Oct. 19, 1870.]
6. LOVEWELL, [b. in Francestown, died young in Francestown.]
7. REUBEN, [b. in this town, Oct. 4, 1800, d. here Apr. 23, 1828.]

CHARLES H. WHITE came here from Deering in the fall of 1888. His father, Levi White, was born in Lexington, Mass., June 22, 1814.

H., Dec. 25, 1818. Levi
 ——— Harrington of Lex
 a youth of sixteen years,
 of Lexington. Joseph w.
 vout preacher William W
 the Mayflower to Plymouth
 Peregrine, was the first
 England. Levi White re
 Aiken place in Deering, and
 kiln, which stands within
 below the outlet of Shattu
 members of the family. 1
 1888, and in the followin
 occupying the house of Wi
 of Daniel B. Tobie, which
 dence. He served in the
 Cavalry. He married Myr
 in Ellenburg, N. Y., Feb. 3

1. FRED MOULTON, [b.
 engineer, res. with 1
2. NELLIE MARION, [b.
 Francetown, Apr. 1
3. MINNIE ETHEL, [b. in
4. MYRTIE JANE, [b. in

V

GEORGE WHITFIELD
 Hollis from which place he r
 to Francetown, in 1825. He
 the Shattuck or Whitfield p
 ter of Nehemiah and Lydia
 Oct. 20, 1779. They were r
 the marriage, Mr. Whitfield'
 Whitefield is said to have be
 and the family is said to be
 Methodist divine, George W
 George Whitfield and his
 George, where both died. 1
 17, 1855. Their children we

1. NANCY, [b. in Hollis,
 and died in that state

Ladd both of whom were of Maine, died here Sept. 23, 1834.

3. NATHANIEL [b. Apr., 1805, m. 1st, Jane Kemp of Francestown, Aug. 28, 1828, 2nd, Lucinda Fowler of Hollis, Sept. 14, 1869. He resided a few years in Alexandria. His last residence in this town was the place now owned and occupied by Henry Avery, here he died Feb. 5, 1889. His first wife died Oct. 17, 1855. His widow returned to Hollis where she now lives. His children were:—

James, (b. Mch. 1, 1829, m. Fanny Elizabeth Belcher of Francestown, May 11, 1853, he lived on the David Fisher place northeast of Dr. Thomas E. Fisher's residence, was by vocation a farmer, died here Aug. 3, 1878, children:—James Alfred born Nov. 4, 1854, died Dec. 16, 1860, Sarah Lizzie, born Jan. 10, 1860, m. John Tracy of Malone, N. Y., res. in Boston, Mass.)

Albert A., (b. in Alexandria, m. 1st, Sarah H. Emery of Bartlett, Sept. 2, 1856, 2nd, Emily J. Winn of Francestown Jan. 14, 1862, has long resided in the David Lewis house in the village, is a teamster and one of the best. His first wife died in this town, Jan. 3, 1861, aged twenty-seven years, children:—Ida Jane born Oct. 23, 1858, died Feb. 2, 1861, John Bickford, born in Francestown Oct. 25, 1862, m. Grace C. Dennis of Hardwick, Mass., Aug. 1, 1891, is a railroad fireman, res. in Worcester, Mass., Harvey Albert, born in Francestown May 21, 1864, is a harness-maker, res. in Francestown.)

Horace E., (b. in Francestown, May 4, 1837, enlisted in the 1st Massachusetts Regiment, served with distinction in the war of the Rebellion and rose to the rank of captain. He died in Washington, D. C.)

Smith A., (b. in Francestown, Mch. 24, 1844, married in 1882, Florence Morrison of Cincinnati, daughter of J. C., and Lydia S. Morrison of that city. In 1861, he enlisted as a private in the 2nd New Hampshire Regiment, and participating in several severe battles not unscathed, returned to his native town where he assisted in raising a company for the 9th Regiment and went to the front as

captain of company G. received a severe wound home, but ere long he and ere its close received mission. In 1867, he entered service, and ten years law which he had commenced of revenue agent brought him in contact with the South, and called forth soldierly qualities in him. In 1880 he accepted the post of Cincinnati and two years later by President Arthur. The in this office won for him the City, and was doubtless the 1889 he received from the President of 2nd assistant postmaster of the United States, which was followed by J. S. Clarkson in 1890 by appointment to the office of 1st assistant postmaster. He is signed to take charge of the United States Postage Stamp Office at Chicago, Ill.)]

4. LYDIA, (married Smith Adair Lowell. June 29, 1859, age 21.)
5. ALMIRA MARIA. [b. in Wrentham, Mass. Elbridge G. Kemp of Francestown, N. H.]
6. DANIEL, married. 1st, Rebecca (daughter of John Davis, inson) Davis, was a farmer. His town was the place on which he died. He died in Francestown, N. H. years. His first wife died in Peterboro', Mary Jane was born in Maine, Nov. 18, 1818. Woods, 2nd, John G. Proctor, Mass. Only child of Daniel and Rebecca Davis.

- of Francestown, Sept. 31, 1857, res. in Francestown.)]
7. **GEORGE E.** [b. in Wilton, Me., married Alvira Hutchinson of Wilton, N. H., May, 1838, lived during the greater part of his life on the Shastuck place previously the home of his parents. His last days were spent on the James Whitfield place, where he died Jan. 27, 1888, aged sixty-nine years. His widow now resides in this town and to her excellent memory we are greatly indebted. Children:—
- George E.*, (b. in Francestown, Jan. 1, 1840, m. Jane C. Carter of Johnson, Vt., Mch. 4, 1863, was a farmer, removed to Johnson, Vt. He enlisted in the War of the Rebellion, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in 1864.)
- Alvira M.*, (b. in Francestown, June 18, 1842, m. George Sweetser of Deering, Dec. 3, 1861, removed to Lyndeboro', where he died Dec. 4, 1880.)
- Emma F.*, (b. in Francestown, Aug. 17, 1845, married Thomas F. Foote of Francestown, Nov. 2, 1862, res. in Francestown.)
- James Harrison*, (b. in Francestown, Oct. 15, 1848, m. Abbie M. Davis of Nashua Mch. 9, 1877, is a teamster and carpenter and a man of much ingenuity and skill in mechanics.)
- Almira A.*, (b. in Francestown, Apr. 22, 1851, m. John W. Hastings of Peterboro, Nov. 27, 1879, res. in Francestown.)
- William W.*, (b. in Francestown, Oct. 24, 1853, res. in Lowell, Mass., is in the meat business.)
- Charles W.*, (b. in Lowell, Mass., May 12, 1856, m. Mary A. White of Deering, Sept. 5, 1882, is a carpenter, res. in Hillsboro'.)
- Elias E.*, (b. in Francestown, Sept. 2, 1859, m. Rosa J. Batties of Hillsboro', Mch. 20, 1883, is a farmer, res. in Hillsboro'.)
- Etta N.*, (b. in Francestown, Apr. 10, 1862, m. 1st. Henry D. Adams of Antrim, Aug. 3, 1879, 2nd. Henry Avery of Lyndeboro', res. in Francestown.)]

JOHN WHITNEY who was do name to America embarked at Ip the ship Elizabeth and Ann, in age. With him came his wife Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Mar. 3, 1636, was a selectman of 1640, and in 1655, was town clerk seventy-four. The descendants of the Shattucks and also with the as the Shattucks and Nuttings, we

JAMES WHITNEY, who began the little colony from Groton and Lakin hill and around it. Of the little and there is reason to conjective of James, married Abraham place several years. She died in son Benjamin, also lived on the here, Jan. 22, 1825. He died in t

JOSEPH WHITNEY, doubtless haps lived with him. In the record of Joseph and Abigail White of Joseph and Abigail Whitney deaths in this town, we learn that 1831, aged seventy-three years, Joseph and James were brothers, a child of Joseph was buried here in

MOSES WHITNEY of Westm early as 1823. He was in company store, now occupied as a dwelling Mary, daughter of Rev. Reed and cock. She was born Oct. 2, 1799 where he died Feb. 23, 1860, and Their children were:—

1. REED PAIGE, [b. Dec. 17, Chicago, Ill., d. about 188
2. SAMUEL, [b. Jan. 23, 1821, 2, 1863.]
3. CHARLES, [b. Feb. 2, 1831, cago, Ill.]
4. CATHERINE ABBY, [b. Aug
5. HENRY H., [b. Sept. 27, Chicago, Ill.]



Nathaniel, (b. May 22, 1803

Francestown, Nov., 1829, s.
married, 2nd, Elizabeth (Do
ton, Mar. 15, 1842, she d
1889. Nathaniel Whiting,
of his life, one of the mos
town. He now resides w
home place. His only child
Elizabeth, who died in infan
were:—Sarah Elizabeth, bo
1843, m. Horace Manahan
1875, d. in Francestown, Ma
born in Francestown, Sept.
May 20, 1862, Harvey Nath
May 7, 1850, married Maria
Apr. 23, 1877. He succeeded
manhood and has from that t
note-worthy ability and indus
board of selectmen. Only o
town, Jan. 12, 1879.)

Abel Richards, (b. Apr. 6, 1800
unmarried.)

Avery, (b. June 30, 1810, d. in
was unmarried.)

Sarah E., (b. Oct. 18, 1814, m
town, Nov. 25, 1841, d. in M

4. GERRY, [b. Oct. 29, 1775, m.
town, Sept. 9, 1798, d. in Ne

5. MARY, [b. Sept. 15, 1778, m.
cestown, Nov. 10, 1801, d.
1826.]

6. HANNAH, [b. June 15, 1781, m
son, Vt., Jan. 17, 1805, d. at

7. EBENEZER, [b. Jan. 22, 1784,
1810, d. in Francestown, Jan.
place owned by his father. C

A child. (d. in infancy, Oct. 9.

Desire Guild, (b. Dec. 26, 18
Weare, Mar. 3, 1829, d. at G



8. REBECCA, [b. July 7, 1786, m. Josiah Morgan of Johnson, Vt., Feb. 27, 1814.]
9. ZACHARIAH, [b. Sept. 24, 1789. m. ——— Dodge of Johnson, Vt., resided in Johnson, where he died.]

WHITTEMORE.

AMOS S. WHITTEMORE was born Aug. 6, 1818. His parents were Clark and Hannah (Stoning) Whittemore, both of whom were born in Weare, the former Aug. 21, 1783, the latter, Nov. 30, 1787. The former died Mar. 24, 1826, the latter Apr. 23, 1869. Amos Whittemore was twice married, first, to Caroline E. M. Griffin of this town in 1847. She died June 7, 1853, and he married, second, Oct. 21, 1855, Eliza J. Moore of this town, who died here July 24, 1888. He for a number of years had charge of the saw mill at Pleasant pond, and for a number of years he lived in the small cottage a short distance to southward. He was a very jovial man and many of his humorous sayings are not yet forgotten. He died at his home in this town, Feb. 8, 1886. His children were:—

1. ANGELINE M., [b. Aug. 22, 1848, died Jun. 12, 1857.]
2. CLARA M., [b. Aug. 18, 1851, died July 18, 1852.]
3. ELLA E., [b. Mar. 31, 1853, married, Elijah Brown of this town, Oct. 25, 1870, removed to Hillsboro' Bridge where she now resides.]

AARON WHITTEMORE came here from Lyndeboro', about the year 1822, and lived a few years in the Brewster house in the south part of the village. He married Betsey Weston of this town Apr. 29, 1817, was by vocation a farmer, returned to Lyndeboro' and died in that town. His children were:—

1. DANIEL BOARDMAN, [b. Sept. 6, 1819, res. in Lyndeboro', m. Ann E. Boutwell of Lyndeboro'.]
2. AARON, [b. Feb. 22, 1821, d. Oct. 4, 1841.]
3. JAMES, [b. Jan. 4, 1823, d. Jan. 1, 1836.]
4. WILLIAM LEWIS, [b. Aug. 21, 1824, in Francestown, is a teacher of note has taught in Milford, N. H., and in Boston, Mass.]
5. HARRIET NEWELL, [b. Mch. 12, 1826, d. June 17, 1858.]
6. JOHN WESTON, [b. Feb. 23, 1828, d. Jan. 8, 1858.]
7. ELIZA ANN, [b. Jan. 24, 1830, d. Jan. 23, 1873.]

WILDER,

WILDER,

RODNEY H. WILDER came to Peterborough in 1854. He is the son of C. Franklin and Mary Hill of Peterborough; the latter was a niece of George Hill, who gained fame at Lundy's Lane. Mr. Wilder has been in retailing "bakers goods" in this town for many years and has also had the supervision of the town mill. He is deemed a careful manager. He married Mary Hill, daughter of David W. Hill of this town. They have four children:

1. DAVID F., [b. in Francestown, N. H., 1856.]
2. JAMES MILLER, [b. in Francestown, N. H., 1858.] employed in a store in Peterborough.
3. KATE EVANGELINE, [b. in Peterborough, 1860.]
4. ARTHUR D., [b. in Peterborough, 1862.]

WILLARD,

JOSEPH WILLARD was born in Peterborough, N. H., being the son of Ephraim Willard, born 1748, and married Lois Gary, born 1750. They had thirteen children of whom Joseph died in Sterling, July 22, 1821, his wife died here July 10, 1781. Willard married Mch. 26, 1807, Mary Sawyer, born Feb. 10, 1781. The Sawyers were originally from New England, here in 1807, and occupied the mill. Mary. He was by trade a cabinet-maker and had a shop upon the stream in Peterborough. He also occupied a shop which sold stoves and stands. He was postmaster in Peterborough, holding several town offices. He died here Mch. 28, 1864. Their children were:—

1. PHEBE S., [b. Feb. 4, 1808.] died Dec. 31, 1832, d. in Weare, N. H.
2. MARY C., [b. Apr. 4, 1810.] died here, intelligent and much respected.
3. ARYENIS, [b. Nov. 13, 1811.] died here, July 9, 1839, d. in Weare, N. H.
4. MOSES S., [b. Sept. 11, 1813.] died here, Weare, July 14, 1848, d. in Weare, N. H.
5. CAROLINE, [b. Sept. 23, 1815.] died here, Ell, Mass.]

6. MARTHA A., [b. Sept. 8, 1819, was for many years a city missionary in Boston, died in Concord, N. H., Jan. 24, 1892.]
7. SARAH F., [b. Aug. 26, 1821. m. Daniel P. Bixby of Francestown, Aug. 12, 1849, d. in Francestown, Jan. 28, 1859.]
8. PUTNAM S., [b. Apr. 13, 1824, d. in Francestown, Apr. 23, 1886.]
9. AUSTIN G., [b. Nov., 1828, d. in Francestown, Feb. 19, 1847.]

WILSON.

ALEXANDER¹ WILSON who came to this country from the North of Ireland about the year 1720, was one of the most esteemed of the Scotch Irish emigrants. He was a soldier and rendered important service in the siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689, and in consideration of that service his farms in Londonderry, N. H., was exempted from taxation, until the Revolution. He died Mar. 4, 1752, aged ninety-three years. His son James² born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1680, also passed through the memorable siege of that city. He came to America with his father. Here he married Janet Taggart and settled upon his father's farm on which he lived until his death, June 12, 1772. His wife died Jan. 12, 1800, aged ninety-seven years. They were the parents of thirteen children:—Agnes³, George³, Alexander³, James³, Mary³, Janet³, John³, Samuel³, Annis³, Margaret³, Eleanor³, Samuel³, George³. The first George³ was killed when eighteen years of age and the first Samuel³ died young. Alexander³, the third child, was born May 5, 1731, in Londonderry, but settled in Windham, where he built a large mill on or near the site of Neal's mills. He was one of the very foremost men of the town in business, nerve, and influence. He was for four years upon the board of selectmen. He disposed of his property in Windham and came to live with his son James⁴ in Francestown, and in this sketch receives further mention.

JAMES⁴ WILSON, who² settled upon the Wilson farm on the north side of Crotched mountain in 1793, was the son of Alexander Wilson of Windham, who married Jane McKean, Nov., 1756, and died in Francestown, Dec. 21, 1821, aged ninety-one years, his wife died in Francestown, Oct. 20, 1800. Their remains rest in the old cemetery in the village. James was a man of some education and when a young man taught school in Francestown, and here became acquainted with Mary Eaton, daughter of Moses Eaton, to whom he was married, Nov. 24, 1785. Mr. Wilson's latter years were not spent

in Francestown, since he went 1
1821. His widow returned to F
Eliphalet Webster of Gilsum. &
Alexander, in Francestown. Ap
were:—

1. MOSES EATON. [b. in Win
ied theology and went a
dians, and died in the wa
2. ALEXANDER, [b. in Wind
beth Fairbanks of Franc
oline True of Francestov
town, Aug. 12, 1860, was
zens of the town. Child
Francestown, were:—

Susannah Billings, (b. Apr
of Francestown, Sept. 4,
greatly assisted the compi

Mary, (b. Mar. 5, 1816, m.
cestown, Oct. 8, 1840, res

Elizabeth Fairbanks, (b. A
Manchester, Nov. 7, 1843,

Sarah, (b. Apr. 13, 1820, m
cestown, Feb. 8, 1844, d.

Jane, (b. Oct. 23, 1822, m.
Deerfield, Mass., Nov. 24,

James, (b. Oct. 24, 1822, m.
cestown, Sept. 28, 1848.
1874.)

Adaline, (b. Oct. 4, 1824, d

Elias Alexander, (b. Feb. 6,
of Conway, Mass., Oct. 3,
of Kimball and Armeni
born in Conway, Jan. 16
of means and influence
upon the board of select
E., b. in Buckland, Mass
Dickinson of Amherst,
seer in a hat factory in
Francestown, Mar. 16, 1

ver of Lyndeborough, N. H., Mar. 18, 1877. res. in Lyndeboro', Harriet A., b. Nov. 17, 1860. in Francestown, m. Dr. Herbert S. Hutchinson of Milford, July 22, 1882. res. in Milford, Elizabeth F., b. in Francestown. Dec. 10, 1868, res. in Milford.)

Moses, (b. June 27, 1829, d. Aug. 3, 1881.)

Austin Bradford, (b. Jan. 3, 1832, m. Mary Bush of Delaware, Ohio, May 8, 1865, res. in Norton, Ohio.)

Harriet Adaline, (b. July 19, 1834, m. George L. Smead of Columbus, Ohio, July 16, 1863, d. in Columbus, May 10, 1870.)]

3. ANNE, [b. in Pelham, Jan. 27, 1791, m. Dimon Dodge of New Boston, May 11, 1811, d. in Nashua, Aug. 29, 1863.]

4. JOHN, [b. in Francestown, Jan. 1, 1798, removed to Delaware, Ohio, where he reared a large family.]

5. JAMES BRADFORD, [b. May 8, 1795, d. in infancy.]

6. SAMUEL, [b. Dec. 10, 1797, removed to Delaware, Ohio, d. there July 23, 1825.]

7. ROBERT, [b. Nov. 4, 1799, d. in infancy.]

8. ELIZABETH, [b. in Francestown, Oct. 27, 1801, m. David Bush of Delaware, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1820, d. July 11, 1877, in Delaware, Co. Ohio.]

9. PERSIS, [b. Mar. 4, 1805, d. in infancy.]

10. FRANCES MARIA, [b. Sept. 16, 1808, m. Samuel B. Collins of Francestown, Feb., 1829, d. in Ghent, Minn., Aug. 21, 1887.]

ELMER E. WILSON came here from Wilton in 1886. He was born in Antrim, Dec. 30, 1862, and married Jennie M. Sweetser, born in Francestown, Apr. 29, 1863. Their children are:—

1. [FLORENCE J., [b. in Wilton, Sept. 20, 1881.]

2. [GEORGE E., [b. in Wilton, May 3, 1884.]

3. ELLA E., [b. in Wilton, July 14, 1886.]

4. ORA M., [b. in Francestown, Nov. 29, 1893.]

WINN.

BENJAMIN WINN was the son of Nazareth Winn, who died of consumption in Bennington. Benjamin was born in Greenfield and married Margaret Foote of this town, (Pub. Nov. 3, 1837). He re-

WILSON, W

sided in Bennington and Antrim here about the year 1858, and live farm. He died here Jan. 25, 1862 has since been a resident of this

1. EMILY, [b. in Bennington, field of Francestown, Jan
2. HARVEY HOWARD, [b. in] 2nd New Hampshire Reg age, and was killed in the Aug. 29, 1862. His nan monument lately dedicate
3. ALMIRA, [b. in Antrim, m res. in Concord.]
4. ALONZO, [b. in Antrim, m
5. ANN, [b. in Antrim, m. Ed res. in Nashua.]
6. CHARLES, [b. in Antrim, w of age.]

WITHE

JOHN WITHERSPOON, a Sc Ireland, located for a time in Y that part of Chester now Auburn Daniel, Alexander, James, David. ander was the youngest, as this There seems to have been an earlier, but no doubt this is the one cestown, Mar. 20, 1788, settled in aged eighty-seven.

JAMES, son of John came to F house, 1791, and had a store in it Maine. Had a son James, Jr., tax

DAVID, son of John, was an returned, and lived and died in Ch

ROBERT, son of John, settled i

MARY, daughter of John, m. W in the south part of Goffstown.

DANIEL, son of John, born in the oldest of the family, settled sold in 1784, and the following ye



about opposite to the Jacob Cooper house, and died here in Feb. 11, 1827, aged eighty-six. His wife was Sarah Melvin of Chester, born June 1, 1747, and sister of Abraham Melvin, Sr., of Weare, it is said. Probably this was the one whose name was given as Elizabeth, or Sarah Elizabeth. They were married Dec. 8, 1770, she died Oct. 7, 1824. Their children were, though perhaps not in this exact order:—

1. RACHEL, [b. in Chester, Dec. 25, 1771; m. Samuel McPherson, Feb. 15, 1794, d. in Goshen, Vt. See McPherson family.]
2. JOHN McMASTER, [b. Dec. 17, 1773, was a deaf mute; unm.; was killed by being thrown from a horse. May 22, 1809. It was Sabbath morning and he went into the pasture to catch the horse to go to church, jumped onto its back, and started without saddle or bridle at a rapid pace for the house, when the horse, frightened at something, suddenly stopped and threw him over its head, breaking his neck.]
3. THOMAS, [b. Oct. 10, 1776, lost at sea, Sept., 1801.]
4. LOIS, [b. Apr. 4, 1778, deaf mute, unm., d. here. May 16, 1864.]
5. ROBERT, [b. May 8, 1780, m. Annie Moore. (probably from Derry), Mar. 25, 1807; was a blacksmith; went to Portland, Me.; d. there Feb. 18, 1842.]
6. JENNY, [b. Sept. 26, 1783; unm.; was said to be the "first woman in Francestown ever to work in a factory;" d. here May 16, 1868.]
7. BENJAMIN, [b. June 26, 1785; remained on the old homestead; d. July 14, 1864; unm.]

WOOD.

JEREMIAH¹ WOOD the great great grandfather of Nathan Henry Wood of Francestown, married Dorothy Burnett in Lyme, Ct., March 29, 1709. She was a granddaughter of Henry Champion who was born in England in 1611, and coming to America, was one of the earliest settlers of Saybrook and Lyme, Ct. She died July 17, 1752. Jeremiah Wood died in Littleton, Mass., July 15, 1730, aged fifty-two years. His son, John², born Feb. 3, 1719, m. Lydia Davis in Harvard, Mass., Oct. 19, 1743. He died at Littleton, Mass., Apr. 8, 1768. John³ his son was born at Littleton, Mass., Sept. 3, 1747, and married Lucy Martin in 1769. She was born at Old Ipswich, Mass., July 11, 1751. John³, designated as Deacon John, died at Littleton, May

4, 1826, Carshena⁴ Wood, son of J
Nov. 19, 1776, married, 1st, Betse
rence. Carshena⁴ succeeded to t
comprised a farm of three hundred
farm was in that part of Littleto
died July 13, 1854. His widow Tr
in Boxboro', Aug. 30, 1870, aged s

NATHAN HENRY WOOD son
the homestead in Littleton, (now L
early in life to Honolulu, Sandwich
ber of years employed in the shoe
was made familiar with many even
lands, and knew personally the d
present at the wedding of Queen L
other mementoes a gold medal f
meha IV, as a prize for superior
the Honolulu Rifle Company. H
retta Nutting of Francestown, and
tion, Mass., ere his coming to Fr
1874, when he came into possession
Bradford place. During his residen
supervisor and constable. He is a
quired through reading and travel.

1. CORA FLORETTA. [b. in Aye
2. ALLEN HENRY. [b. in France
Francestown, Aug. 7, 1881.

SYLVANUS GILBERT WOOD
in the fall of 1858. He was born
His father, Anson Wood, was a nati
rinda (Currier) Wood, was born i
Lestina Gilbert of this town, Dec.
tie O. (Schlim) Osburne, whose nati
married, first Sylvester Osburne by
tha I., who was born in Weare, Jan
second marriage) one child:—

1. EVA EDNA. [b. in Francestov

WOODB

REV. JOHN¹ WOODBRIDGE w
came to this country in 1634. He n
Thomas Dudley of Massachusetts C
ing Mass., Mar. 17, 1695. His four
bridge, born in 1645, married Mary.



GENEALOGIES.

verhill, Mass., June 3, 1672, and died Jan. 15, 1710. His son
 min^s born Oct. 12, 1680, married Mary, daughter of Peter Osgood
 f Salem, Mass., Sept. 9, 1715. He died June, 1746. His son Ben-
 jamin^s born in Salem, Mass., Apr. 18, 1718, married Abia Trombley
 of Somersworth, died in 1804, Benjamin^s, his son, born at Andover,
 Mass., Jan. 7, 1757, married Martha Melendy of Reading, Mass., in
 1785, died Apr. 13, 1846, Osgood^s, his son, born at Andover, Mass.,
 Feb. 27, 1792, married Hannah Stevens, July 31, 1818, died at Green-
 field, Oct. 3, 1842. His wife was born at Andover, Mass., July 12,
 1796, died at Andover, Feb. 9, 1826. The last named were the parents
 of George B. Woodbridge formerly of Francestown.

GEORGE B. WOODBRIDGE, son of Osgood and Hannah
 (Stevens) Woodbridge, was born in Andover, Mass., Mar. 1, 1820,
 and married at Andover, Eliza Woodbridge, Jan. 31, 1849. She was
 born July 12, 1828, and died at Bennington, Nov. 8, 1885. George
 B., came here from Greenfield in the spring of 1861, lived until the
 summer of 1869, on the Brewster or Joslin place, and then returned
 to Greenfield. He enlisted Sept. 5, 1864, in the 1st New Hampshire
 Volunteers, Company E., Heavy Artillery and was discharged Aug. 8,
 1865, for disability. He died in Bennington, Jan. 11, 1883. Only
 child is:—

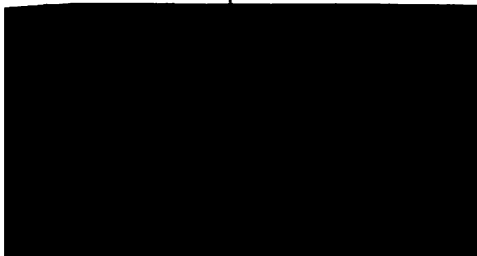
1. GEORGE, [b. in Francestown, Dec. 29, 1861, m. Annie L.
 Phelps of Francestown, Nov. 23, 1886, res. in Ben-
 nington.]

WOODBURY.

JOHN^s WOODBURY, the emigrant ancestor of Peter Woodbury
 who settled in Francestown was doubtless the son of John Woodbury,
 Jr., of Burescombe in the hundred of Bampton, Devon, Eng., who
 married Jane Humffries, June 2, 1596. Of John the father of John
 Jr., little is known, save that he was taxed for lands in Burescombe
 as early as 1543. One William Woodbury was Lord Prior of Wor-
 cester in 1515, and the names John, Nicholas, Alicia and Walter
 of Woodbury, hundred of East Budleigh, county of Devon, and
 Roberto de Wodeberie (knight) was witness to a deed A. D. 1241. In
 the records of the exchequer for A. D. 1216,—1308, is found the
 name of William de "Wodeberie" who was credited with old-
 ing lands in "Wodeberie" and "Esse" and "Brigeford." From
 this primitive orthography of the name it is doubtless rightly con-
 jectured that it is derived from the Danish *woden* and in the Anglo-
 Saxon is a compound of
 or *byrig* equivalent to
 Danish earthwork kno

meaning "mad or furious," and *bury*
 - English borough. An old
 "to be seen upon

a hill in the parish to which it gave the Normans. The date of the return to Somersetshire, whence he came in 1624, he landed at Cape Ann being the first company of which mention is made in the Balch family. When in 1626 most of its members returned to England, John Balch, Roger Conant, and Peter Brinton were the only grants of land at Naumkeag now the leading spirits of the company. They removed with their stores and became the first settlers of Salem. In the following year (1627,) John Woodbury came of the "planters." He remained in the colony in important service to the little colony, obtaining much needed supplies and by obtaining a "comfortable answer to them that sent him to America his son Humphrey is thought by some to have accompanied him. His name often appears upon the records of his prominence. Several years he assessed, collected and disbursed taxes on land, etc. He was constantly a busy man. He received 200 acres from the Bay and was sent to the general court as deputy clerk of that year. In 1636, he was again chosen deputy, and again held the office of minor offices. He and his wife were members of the church in Salem. He died in 1641, it is thought to have been "not long after" his life that it was one of the "interests of the colony." John Woodbury's second wife whose name was Ann, survived him. Humphrey, his child who came with him to America, was of a family. John had besides Abigail² in 1637, and Peter² in 1638. Ann Woodbury was born in 1638, Abigail Batchelder, second. Sarah Woodbury had Peter³, born Dec. 12, 1666, and succeeded James Woodbury whose first wife was born June 15, 1682, married Lydia Woodbury, Josiah⁴, and four daughters. John Woodbury and married Hannah Perkins of Ipswich.





1. MARY, [b. Oct. 28, 178
Jaffrey, May 14, 1807.
Jan. 25, 1819, d. at W

2. LEVI, [b. Dec. 2, 1789.

College in 1809, and be
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Law School in Litchfi
under Hon. Samuel Da
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abilities found immediat
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the state in his first year
his first law office, may
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ried Elizabeth W. Clapp
Portland, Maine, and
mouth. In March, 1823
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him by General Jackson
partment, he was most e



action being such as to gain for his own government the respect of all nations however remote, and whatever the social condition of their people. The severe punishment administered by Commodore John Downes, at Quallah Battoo upon the Malay pirates was the result of his energy and decision. In 1834 he was appointed secretary of the treasury, which office he held under Mr. Van Buren. Of Mr. Woodbury as secretary of the treasury in those years of great hazard and trial to that department, it has been said that "perhaps no man in the United States could have surmounted the obstacles which he overcame." In 1841 he was again elected to the United States senate by the legislature of New Hampshire. He took his seat in the senate on March 4th, 1841. That body then boasted its intellectual and political giants, but even among these, his native ability and his long experience in public service gave him a marked prominence. In 1845 President Polk invited him to fill a vacancy on the supreme court bench, caused by the resignation of Judge Story. This he accepted after declining the Mission to England offered him by Mr. Polk. Many of the decisions rendered by him in the few years of his labors upon the supreme bench, are among the most important and historic that have emanated from that tribunal. On his return from Washington, in the spring of 1851, it was evident to his friends that the constant labors of his unusually active life were undermining his constitution. At this time his name was being mentioned in connection with the presidency and it was believed that his nomination, in the coming campaign would unite the several elements of his party and at least not enhance the antagonism of its opponents since as has been said "he commanded a good report in all sections of the country." But the decline of his health was now painfully apparent and his honors with his days were numbered. He died at his home in Portsmouth, Sept. 4, 1851. His son:—

Chas. L. Woodbury

Charles Levi. (born in Portsmouth May 22, 1820. In 1831 he went with his parents to the City of Washington, where he received the greater part of his education. He was admitted to the bar before he became of age, and in 1840, removed to Alabama, where he entered upon the practice of law. In Nov., 1845, he settled in Boston, Mass., and was soon after admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, on motion of Daniel Webster. He was nominated by President Pierce. Charge d'Affairs to Bolivia which he declined. He was appointed United States attorney for Massachusetts, having been nominated for that position by President Buchanan. He was elected to the Massachusetts legislature of which he was a member in 1870 and '71, having resigned the office of United States Commissioner which he had held for many years. Mr. Woodbury's professional practice, has been very extended requiring his attendance at the United States courts of all of the Northern states, and at the Supreme Court in Washington, D. C. He still resides in Boston. To him we are greatly indebted for valuable contributions to our laboriously acquired knowledge of the Woodbury genealogy.)]

3. PETER PERKINS, [b. Aug. 8, 1791. He was fitted for college at Atkinson academy and at Francestown academy. After studying medicine with several physicians of note and attending medical lectures at Yale and at Dartmouth, he in 1815, began the practice of medicine at Goffstown, being in partnership with Dr. Gove, his former preceptor. He remained at Goffstown six months, when he removed to Bedford. He was chosen president of the New Hampshire Medical Society also president of the Southern District New Hampshire Medical Society, and president of the Hillsboro' County Agricultural Society. He m., 1st, Mary Riddle of Bedford, in 1818. 2nd, Martha Riddle of Bedford, Aug. 24, 1819. 3d, Eliza Bailey, daughter of Josiah Gordon, Esq. of Bedford, Oct., 1832. He died in Bedford after many years of successful practice, Dec. 5, 1860.]

- ington, Oct. 24, 1824, d. in Farmington, Sept. 10, 1847.]
5. MARTHA, [b. Aug. 14, 1796, m. Thomas Grimes of Windsor, Vt., Sept. 10, 1818, d. Dec. 25, 1855.]
6. HANNAH TRASK, [b. Mar. 17, 1799, m. Isaac O. Barnes of Boston, Mass., d. Feb. 27, 1855.]
7. JAMES TRASK, [b. May 9, 1803, he was graduated at Harvard college in 1823, and studied law with his brother Levi at Portsmouth, was admitted to the bar in 1826, and settled in Bath where he remained five years. Although he gave proof of brilliant abilities in the practice of his profession he relinquished it for the ministry and was in 1832 ordained over the Evangelical church in Acton, Mass., where he remained twenty years. He represented Acton in the legislature with very marked ability. He married Augusta Porter of Medford, Mass., May 31, 1827. In 1852 he removed to Milford, Mass., where he died Jan. 16, 1861.]
8. HARRIET, [b. May 1, 1805, m. Perley Dodge of Amherst, May 31, 1831, d. in Amherst, Feb. 11, 1887.]
9. JESSE, [b. May 17, 1807, m. Hannah W. Duncklee of Francestown, Sept. 2, 1834, Mr. Woodbury's life was spent in Francestown. He served upon the board of selectmen, was justice of the peace and for many years a trustee of the academy. He was one who preferred the sober comforts and seclusion of his home to the emoluments and attendant burdens of public office, a man with heart as large and principles as unquestioned as those of his illustrious kinsmen. He died at his home July 4, 1889. His children all born at Francestown were:—
Peter, (b. Jan. 13, 1836, d. in Francestown, Dec. 20, 1887.)
Jesse Perley, (b. Nov. 5, 1837. He received an academic education, and early began the practice of law in the office of Charles Levi Woodbury of Boston. Upon the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he decided to enter the service, and in Aug. of 1861, accepted an appointment from Gideon Willes, Secretary of the Navy, as assistant paymaster and clerk on temporary service and ordered for duty on the United States ship *Inc. cruising*

in search of the Sumter, till Jan. 10, 1862. He was then detached and ordered for duty on the United States gunboat Chocura, of the North Atlantic squadron, doing duty in connection with the army on the York and Pay-monkey rivers, Hampton Roads and other points. On June 13, 1862, while returning in the cars from McClelland's army to White House Landing he was wounded in an attack upon the train by Stuart's Cavalry and in the following July was detached from the Chocura. In September of 1862, he was commissioned assistant paymaster in the United States navy, and in October of that year, was ordered for duty on board the United States iron clad steamer Passaic, which soon afterward participated in the terrific bombardment of Forts Sumter, Moultrie and McAlister and other strongholds. His service on board the Passaic continued one year, when he was detached, and in December of 1863, was ordered for duty on board the United States steamer Sacramento, which was sent into foreign waters to detect and check the operations of confederate cruisers. He was detached from the Sacramento, in September of 1865, and in April of 1866, he resigned thus ending his term of service. He resumed the practice of law but after a few years he removed to Moweaqua, Ill., where he was engaged in farming. In 1875 he came to Francestown where he has since resided. He married, 1st, Mary Morton of Quincy, Mass., Nov. 2, 1865, she died in Francestown, Jan. 21, 1878. He married, 2nd, Abbie H. Shattuck of Francestown, Feb. 23, 1883. Children, by 1st marriage, were:— Mary Morton b. in Dedham, Mass., Dec. 16, 1868, m. Etna J. Fletcher of Greenfield, Nov. 11, 1890, res. in Greenfield, Jesse D., b. in Moweaqua, Ill., May 7, 1871, Martha M., b. in Moweaqua, Ill., July 9, 1872, Edith b. in Quincy, Mass., Feb. 5, 1874, William S. M., b. in Francestown, Sept. 25, 1875, d. in Francestown, June 17, 1888. Children by 2nd marriage:—George H., b. in Francestown, Oct. 14, 1883, d. in Francestown, July 14, 1888, Harry, b. in Francestown, Jan. 29, 1885, d. May 18,

1888, Fannie Elizabeth, b. May 11, 1889, Harry George, b. Jan. 7, 1891.)

Peter, (b. May 4, 1840, was graduated at Dartmouth college in 1865, has made teaching his profession, he has been connected with several educational institutions in the West, and is now master in the Holderness Episcopal school.)

Mary Bunnell, (b. Nov. 4, 1842, d. Jan. 31, 1845.)

Hannah Trask Barnes, (b. Apr. 27, 1845, m. Dr. John Franklin Fitts of Candia, June 21, 1870, res. in Francestown.)

James Trask, (b. July 31, 1847, m. Mary M. Lufkin of Goffstown, July 27, 1875. He was graduated at Dartmouth, class of '72 and also took a course in civil engineering at the Thayer school. Mr. Woodbury now resides in Francestown, has served many years upon the school board and for many years has held office of town clerk. He was elected to represent the town in the legislature in Nov., 1892. He is eminently public spirited, liberal and honorable. His children:—Almon Lufkin, b. Sept. 22, 1877, d. Jan. 14, 1878, Mary Ella, b. Dec. 5, 1880, James Lufkin, b. Aug. 6, 1884.)

Adeliene, (b. July 1, 1851, m. Rev. Herbert A. Remick of Nebraska City, Neb., July 28, 1875, has three children, Herbert Woodbury, Adeliene Hannah and Maud, res. in Eastport, Maine.)]

10. ADELIENE, [b. Apr. 22, 1809, m. Edwin E. Bunnell, May 2, 1833, res. in Oakland, Cal. Her son George Woodbury Bunnell is professor of Greek and literature in the University of California.]

11. GEORGE WASHINGTON, [b. June 2, 1811, m. Martha J. Spiars of Satartia, Miss., was by profession a physician, he died near Yazoo City, Miss., where he had long resided, Oct. 26, 1875, leaving two sons, Robert Spiars and George Washington, both of whom were born in Satartia, Miss.]

WILLIAM CURTIS⁷ WOODBURY who came from Acworth to this town in 1837 was of the seventh generation from William¹ Woodbury, a younger brother of John of whom mention has been made. Wil-

liam is thought to have come from England in 1628. He settled at Beverly, Mass., where his sons, Nicholas², William², Hugh², Andrew² and Isaac² were born. Nicholas², the oldest died at Beverly, leaving a son Nicholas³, born in Beverly, July 31, 1653, died Oct. 13, 1693. William⁴, son of Nicholas³, was born March 29, 1685, and died March 25, 1718. His son Samuel⁵, born Sept. 8, 1717, married Judith Ober, who died Dec. 21, 1756. Samuel⁵ died Nov. 3, 1756, leaving a son Curtis⁶, who was born Jan. 10, 1744, in Beverly, where he died Nov. 17, 1815. His wife was Bethiah Lovett, born in Beverly in 1745, died in Beverly Dec. 30, 1817. William⁷ Curtis, son of Curtis⁶, was born in Beverly, Sept., 1768, he married, 1st, Rebecca Dodge of Wenham, Mass. Their daughter Rebecca, who came to reside in Frances-town, was born in Beverly in 1794, married George Groce, in Beverly, where she died in 1870. William Curtis married, 2nd, Matty Dodge, who was born in Wenham, Mass., May, 1773, and died in Manchester, July 9, 1859. Mr. Woodbury, with his daughter Rebecca and his three sons, Henry, Adoniram Judson and Samuel Holton, settled on what was long used as the town poor farm in the northeastern part of the town, here he died Sept. 28, 1840.

HENRY WOODBURY⁸ who succeeded his father, William Curtis⁷, upon the home place, was born in Beverly Dec. 25, 1808. He married, 1st, Hannah Davidson of Acworth, she died at Manchester, Oct. 23, 1849. He married, 2nd, Mrs. Sally L. Woodbury, who died in Manchester in 1857, aged forty-three years. In 1846, Henry Woodbury removed with his family to Manchester. He died in Denver, Col., Nov. 5, 1881. Children by first marriage were:—

1. ADONIRAM JUDSON, [b. in Acworth, Dec. 23, 1833, m. 1st, Harriet E. Farrington of Manchester in 1857, 2nd, Ina V. Harbour of Denver, Col., in 1878, is a journalist by profession, res. in Denver.]
2. SALLY DAVIDSON, [b. in Acworth, June 11, 1835, m. Col. Frank M. Scott of Pennsylvania in 1873, res. in Denver, Col.]
3. ERI DAVIDSON, [b. in Acworth, May 30, 1837, m. Annie A. Jarvis of Cheshire, Conn., in 1873. Eri Davidson graduated at Dartmouth in 1863. He enlisted in the 1st Vermont Cavalry, captured a confederate flag in the Shenandoah Valley in 1864, for which gallant act he received a Congressional medal and "shoulder straps," he was badly wounded the night before Lee's surrender, losing one-half of his right hand, now resides in Cheshire, Conn.]

Evelyn E. Hayward of Beaver Brook, Col., in 1873, is a farmer, res. in Beaver Brook.]

5. ROGER WILLIAMS, [b. in Francestown, Mar. 3, 1841, m. Anna M. Koons of Denver, Col., in 1870. He enlisted in the 3d New Hampshire Regiment, in July, 1861, and served through the war being mustered out at Concord, Aug. 2, 1865. He held the rank of captain, served upon the staff of Major General A. H. Terry, has since held the rank of Brigadier General in the Colorado militia, besides being Regent of the University of Colorado, and President of the Denver Chamber of Commerce, and holding high offices in many prominent orders, he is by vocation a publisher, and resides in Denver.]
6. HANNAH REBECCA, [b. in Francestown, Feb. 12, 1843, d. in Manchester in 1849.]
7. MARY ANN HADLEY, [b. in Francestown, May, 1845, d. in Manchester in 1847.]
8. REBECCA, [b. in Manchester in 1847 where she d. in 1849.]

ADONIRAM JUDSON WOODBURY who also came here with his father, William Curtis Woodbury, married Elizabeth Stratton, and had two children:—George and Henry. The former now lives in Wilton, Minn., while the latter resides with his father in Jamestown, North Dakota.

SAMUEL HOLTON WOODBURY, brother of Henry and Adoniram, married Sally Lancaster Davidson and removed to Galveston, Texas, where he lived until 1849, when he set out for California and died of cholera at Rio Grande City. Rebecca, his sister, who came to Francestown was born in Beverly in 1794, and married George Grace in Beverly where she died in 1870.

WOODS.

JACOB WOODS who came here from Pepperell about the year 1795, was a descendant of Samuel Woods, who was one of the original proprietors of Groton, Mass., where he is said to have owned an "eleven acre right." Two of his descendants, Daniel and Thomas, were killed in Lovell's fight, Henry Woods, who served as major, under Col. William Prescott at Bunker Hill, and who was afterward promoted to the rank of colonel, and after the war, to that of general of the militia, was also a descendant of Samuel, and a resident of that part of Groton, which is now Pepperell. Samson Woods, son of Henry, "was waiter to his father at Bunker Hill," and upon the re-

treat of the Americans, although not fifteen years old and small of his age, "he loaded himself with the knapsacks of two slain soldiers," which he succeeded in bearing away, but on attempting to get over a rail fence the knapsacks swung on one side of the rails leaving young Samson suspended struggling and calling for help on the other. In the confusion of retreat no one rendered him assistance, and he would doubtless have fallen into the hands of the British had not a cannon ball shivered a post near him and levelled the section of the fence upon which he was hanging. He lived to be a deputy sheriff and an officer in the militia. Of the ancestry of Samuel¹ we have learned nothing, but he is said to have come from England. By his wife, Alice, he had six children. His son Nathaniel² born March 27, 1668, married Alice ——— by whom he had twelve children. Isaac³, Nathaniel's fourth son, born Feb. 20, 1700, married Abigail Stevens, Sept. 21, 1725, Isaac⁴, their eldest son, designated as captain, was born Oct. 29, 1725. He married, first, Tryphena Parker, second, Anne ———, Jan. 19, 1758, third, Mary Woods, Oct. 11, 1759, Jacob⁵ was born in Pepperell, Mass., Aug. 20, 1770, being the sixth child of Capt. Isaac and Mary Woods. The maiden name of his wife was Lucy Powers, she was born in Hollis, June 24, 1775, and died in Francestown, Apr. 30, 1859. Their first home in this town was the Woods place, to southward of Crotchet Mountain, where a cellar hole is still to be seen near the old road running over Bullard hill. The house which formerly stood there is now the dwelling of Mrs. James Buxtop. Jacob afterward lived on the Woods place beside the Deering road and later in the house long occupied by Caroline Draper. He died here May 22, 1852. His ten children were all born in this town, and a record informs us that "they were all together at their father's table in Francestown, N. H., August 10, 1826." They were:—

1. LUCY, [b. Nov. 28, 1797, m. John Ferson of Francestown, Jan. 19, 1819, d. in Nashua, Feb. 3, 1885.]
2. NANCY, [b. Oct. 29, 1799, m. Ellis Leonard of Foxboro', Mass., Apr. 10, 1823, d. in Mansfield, Mass., Apr. 8, 1863.]
3. ISAAC, [b. July 16, 1801, m. Mary W. Healey of Washington, Aug. 8, 1826, was by trade a stone cutter, res. a few years in Francestown, d. in Lowell, Mass., Apr. 18, 1889.]
4. NEHEMIAH, [b. Apr. 9, 1803, m. 1st, Eunice Parker of Greenfield. She died in this town Dec. 29, 1852, aged fifty-one years. He m. 2nd, Frances B. Wheeler of Nashua, she died in Goffstown, June 21, 1884, aged

years on the place now owned by Charles F. Bailey. He removed to Suncook where he died Nov. 5, 1882. Children were:—

- Charles*, (married Mary Jane Whitfield of Francestown, and died May 12, 1857, aged twenty-four years. His children are:—Eunice E., b. in Francestown, m. Albert Shattuck, res. in Peterboro', Nelly, b. in Manchester, m. Herman Smith of Peterboro', res. in Jersey City, N. J.)
- Frank*, (m. Emeline Adams of Hollis, d. in Concord, July 23, 1893, had two children born in Francestown, Charles, who has res. in Boston, Mass., and an infant son who died in this town, Jan. 30, 1856.)]
5. SALLY, [b. Mar. 28, 1807, m. Amasa Pratt of Mansfield, Mass., Feb. 12, 1829, d. in Mansfield, Mass., Mar. 4, 1876.]
6. REBECCA, [b. Nov. 26, 1808, m. John Starrett, is not living.]
7. JOSEPH, [b. Feb. 21, 1811, m. Lydia Hodgman, d. in Foxboro', Mass., Oct. 17, 1889.]
8. MARY, [twin sister of Joseph, m. French Keyes, d. in Ashland, Dec. 18, 1852.]
9. JACOB, [b. Mar. 26, 1813, m. 1st, Cynthia K. Rowell of Allenstown, Sept. 16, 1834, 2nd, Sarah Ann (Majerson) Dixon of Lawrence, Mass., Jan. 3, 1885, res. in Concord.]
10. CLARISSA, [b. Dec. 30, 1816, m. Forbes Pratt of Mansfield, Mass., Aug. 1, 1839, d. in Mansfield.]

WOODWARD.

EPHRAIM WOODWARD from whom the Woodwards of Lyndeboro' and Francestown descended, married, first in Brooklyn, Conn., Hannah Williams, Jan. 14, 1736. He settled in Lyndeboro' about the year 1740, where his first wife died, and he married, 2nd, Huldah Cram of that town July 22, 1742. By his first marriage Ephraim had at least one son, Ithemer, who settled in Francestown.

ITHEMER WOODWARD, son of Ephraim and Hannah (Williams) Woodward, married Huldah Sharp, probably of Lyndeboro'. He settled on the Woodward or Farrington place quite near the Lyndeboro' line, about the year 1795. His wife became a member of

the church in this town in 1798. He was born in Brooklyn, Conn., and died in Francestown, Jan. 9, 1839, aged ninety years. His wife died here July 12, 1823, aged seventy-four years. Their children were:—

1. ELIPHALET, [married, Polly Butterfield of this town, Mar. 4, 1802, removed to Hanover, N. H.]
2. ELIJAH, [married Rhoda Austin of this town, Nov. 17, 1808, removed to Landgrove, Vt.]
3. DANIEL, [b. Jan. 30, 1777, m. 1st, Lucy Burnham of Greenfield, Dec. 29, 1803, 2nd, Hannah Woodward of Francestown, May 1, 1848, 3rd, Hannah M. Woodward of Francestown in 1858. He was the father of Daniel, Jacob and Abner, who once resided in Francestown. He died in this town June 25, 1867.]
4. DELIA, [married Ephraim Davison of Landgrove, Vt., Nov. 17, 1808.]
5. LUCY, [married Ephraim Putnam Woodward of Brooklyn, Ct., Apr. 7, 1808.]
6. HULDAH, [married ——— Whiting, and removed to the West.]
7. BENJAMIN, [married Betsey Bixby of Francestown, lived on the homestead and also on the Jellison place. He died in this town July 21, 1859, aged seventy-two years. His widow survived him and died July 19, 1862, aged seventy-six years. Their children were:—

George B., (b. in Francestown, July 29, 1815, m. Mary J. Clark, Sept. 10, 1843. She was born in Canaan, Dec. 11, 1815. He removed to Manchester but returned to this town and d. Sept. 6, 1877, where his son Richard now lives, which is the home of his widow. Children, all born in Francestown:—Harry G., b. Oct. 1, 1844. d. in Francestown, Sept. 10, 1875, Richard C., b. Dec. 23, 1845, m. Amanda R. Bailey of Mont Vernon, Sept. 10, 1875. Children born in Francestown are:—Emma J., b. Dec. 6, 1870, George H., b. Dec. 6, 1872, Bertha A., b. Apr. 5, 1879. Stella E., twin sister of Richard C., m. Henry Bowen of Vermont, June, 1869, has one child, Willie F., born Dec. 11, 1869. Hibbard P., the fourth child of George B., b. June 6, 1851, lives on the homestead, Em-

3. CARRIE P., [b. Apr. 7, 1866.]
4. ABNER L., [b. July 22, 1868.]
5. FRED F., [b. June 16, 1873, d. in Stoneham, Mass., Jan. 10, 1884.]
6. ALBERT S., [b. Aug. 31, 1876.]
7. HERBERT F., [b. May 4, 1871, d. in Francestown, July 31, 1871.]

DEA. DANIEL WOODWARD, an elder brother of Abner, came here from Lowell, Mass., in 1859, and for a few years occupied the Guild place, now known as the quarry boarding house. While in Lowell he was chosen a deacon of the John street church. He was a fine singer and a popular instructor in vocal music. Dea. Woodward was born May 23, 1809, he married Cynthia Simonds of Burlington, Mass., Sept. 6, 1832. She died June 5, 1887. He died in Lyndeboro', April 3, 1866. Children were:—

1. CHARLES HENRY, [b. in Lowell, Mass., Dec. 16, 1833, d. Apr. 25, 1835.]
2. HENRY MARTIN, [b. in Newburyport, Mass., July 15, 1836, m. Belinda A. Robbins of Lowell, Mass.]
3. WILLIAM BIXBY, [b. in Newburyport, Mass., Apr. 8, 1838, d. in Lowell, Mass., Mar. 4, 1859.]
4. JACOB ANDREWS, [b. in Lyndeboro', Sept. 28, 1845, m. Lena E. Sheldon of Lowell, Sept. 26, 1872, res. in Lyndeboro', where he is an influential citizen and has held public offices.]
5. EDWARD PAYSON, [b. in Lyndeboro', Aug. 8, 1851, m. Eliza Shaw of Norton, Mass., Aug. 21, 1878.]

ADDENDA.

BREED.

NEHEMIAH BREED lived on Bullard Hill and afterward in the village. He is said to have come from Lynn, Mass.

BROOKS.

CHARLES S. BROOKS was born in Ashburnham, Mass., Feb. 25, 1833, being the son of Dickerson and Hannah (Kemp) Brooks of Ashburnham. He was employed in the Clinton bedstead shops in

Antrim in 1855, but two years later went to California where he remained about five years successfully engaged in mining. He married, Dec. 25, 1862, Lizzie B. Paige of Webster, and again became a resident of Antrim and also the proprietor of one of the manufactories of Clinton village, which he disposed of in 1873, and in 1876, came here having purchased the place now owned by John Shattuck on which he lived nearly ten years, after which he returned to Antrim. The historian of that town says of him: "Probably as a business man, Mr. Brooks had no superior in Antrim. He was energetic, cool, sharp, popular and *honest*." Here, though not in active business, he was justly held in the highest esteem. Only child:—

1. CHARLES WILLIS, [b. Dec. 2, 1867, m. Mabel C. Downes of Francestown, res. in Brooklyn, N. Y.]

CRAM.

DANIEL CRAM was born in Francestown, Nov. 3, 1816, and died in San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 3, 1886.

DANE.

JOHN DANE, Jr., for many years well known as the senior partner in the old firm of J. & N. Dane, merchants in Francestown, was the son of John Dane, who with his wife Deborah (Bailey) Dane, moved from Andover, Mass., and settled in Greenfield in 1790. The children of John and Deborah were:—Deborah, born in Andover, Mass., John, also born in Andover, James, Nathan, Henry, Moses, Ezra and Gilman, all born in Greenfield, John, Jr., was born in Andover, Mass., in 1786, and in 1819, married, Cloe Bowers of Peterboro', born in 1798, lived in the Unitarian parsonage, also in the old Lolly house on Ewell hill. His children were:—

1. JOHN BOWERS, [b. in 1821, m. Philena Whittemore of Greenfield, resides in Hillsboro', children:—
Frances Philena, (b. in Greenfield, July 12, 1845, m. George W. Cummings of Peterboro', res. in Hillsboro'.)
John Henry, (b. in Francestown, Mar. 15, 1848, res. in Hillsboro'.)
William Fred, (b. in Antrim, Mar. 31, 1853, m. Clara A. Shedd of Peterboro', Nov. 28, 1871.)]
2. FANNY HOLT, [b. in Francestown, in 1827, m. 1st, James W. Bradford of Francestown, 2nd, Bennett S. Buckminster of Antrim, in 1869, d. in Antrim, Oct. 20, 1890.]

NATHAN DANE, son of
field in 1792. He comme
Francestown, in the year 1
the firm was dissolved. 1
opened a drug store which
Royalton eighteen years wh
married in Hancock, Aug. 1

AMAZIAH WILKINS W
3, 1816, being the son of Jo
mot, and a grandson of Jo
Rowley, Mass., into the nor
came here from Hatfield. Ma
years was proprietor of the
the latter years of his life he
the Boynton place in Mill
McIntire, daughter of Dea
Mary Wheeler Kittredge, a
granddaughter of Dr. Zeph
died in this town, Oct. 27, 1
Feb. 8, 1889. He was the fa
by the first marriage. They

1. **ELLEN AUGUSTA**, [b.
N. Addison Parker c
Concord.]
2. **ELIAS AUGUSTINE**, [t
when four years of a
3. **MARY JANE**, [b. at V
cestown.]
4. **GEORGE KITTREDGE**,
teacher, res. in Franc
5. **CHARLES EUGENE**, [
Mary Anna Clark
nessmaker, res. at Hi

The following are poetical
and natives of Francetown.

My country shall
So dear to
Tremble at
And yield to

No ! let us not
Our glorious
Fight for its
Strong be on

Shall the blood
Sons and
To restore our
Sullied by o

Shall the tears
Plead in vain
Must the best
Pay the price

Lo! our nation
'Mid the can
Judgments thr
Till thou lett

Patriot dead! t
Rest beneath
Still they *live* i
Live for they



Than childho
A cup, by joy
From rich ex

For, stronger
And bear us
We learn a tr
When all was
And memory
As down life

BY DR.

Though forth from the
Far, far from the ha
Though hopes we may
O Mother, New Ham
Of the
We'll st

But should a kind Pro
And prosper our labor
No lurements of rich
Our hearts best affectio
From t
New H

Home, home is the sp
The place of our child
O tell us, no never, th
New Hampshire, our
With t
Our ho

As the heights first ill
Catch his last loving l
So our hearts fondly t
To thee, O New Ham
With t
New H

Sung at a banquet of th
in Worcester, 1892.



THE GRANITE HILLS.

READ AT THE BANQUET OF THE SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF NEW
HAMPSHIRE AT WORCESTER, MASS., FEB. 12, 1891.

Let us sing tonight of the Granite Hills,
That, since the dawn of time,
Have borne aloft their regal forms
In majesty sublime;
The gales have swept their upturned brows,
The thunders muttered by,
But what are winds and storms to those
Brave children of the sky?

They stand—the same old Granite Hills
Which, when the world was young,
Rolled back unto the Morning Stars
The anthems they had sung;
Their roaring torrents rushed amain—
Their tuneful brooklets ran—
To swell that universal strain
From which all song began.

And they shall stand. The centuries
Sweep lightly o'er their heads
As rippling waves of summer streams
Upon their pebbly beds;
And sylvan generations pass
Through their appointed span
As fleetingly as vernal grass
Before the eyes of man.

Come, sing with me of the Granite Hills,
Whose domes and turrets white,
Rising above the shifting clouds,
Are bathed in crystal light!
Those palace towers, the Northern Star
Has chosen for his own,
And midst their radiance afar
Fixed his unchanging throne.

Before that throne the glittering hosts,
That throng the boundless blue,
At eventide are marshaled forth
To pass in grand review;
From unseen realms their cohorts bright
Troop up the eastern sky
And, circling round that central height,
March on eternally.

O let us sing
No grander
To meet the
Or wait the
No grander to
Their giant
Nor e'er sang
Than those

Wild flowers
And crowd
While lakelets
Reflect to
The hunted d
Those hau
And on the ju
The eagle

Yes, let us sing
Built up th
How wonderf
Some thing
Built up to ho
Before our
The grandeur,
To which a

Among those
Is many a
Which from ou
May never
The old home
Beneath th
The school-ho
Where we a

The village cor
The scene o
Protected by a
Of horse-sh
The meeting-h
To which w
Our "Watts' S
To see the c

And that long-l
The church
Where some wi



Are now in slumber laid;
 Above their heads the willows wave,
 And staggering slabs of slate
 Record at every grassy grave
 A name,—an age,—a date.

God bless the dear old Granite Hills,
 And may they ever stand
 Fit symbols of the strength and hope
 Of all this favored land;
 May every son and daughter born
 Among those summits fair
 Remember their high birth, and scorn
 To bring dishonor there.

Be it remembered that for us
 Those changeless altars rise.
 And wait to bear our orisons
 Like incense to the skies.
 From bourne to bourne, from pole to pole,
 Where'er our brothers dwell.
 Let psalms of devotion roll
 And hymns of homage swell.

Now let us raise the song again.
 And strike the music higher,
 Nor stay until its glad refrain
 Shall every soul inspire;
 Let heart with heart in praises vie,
 Until each bosom thrills
 With purposes as grandly high
 As those eternal hills.

Dr. N. W. Rand.

ORIGINAL HYMN.

WRITTEN BY MISS MARY PETTEE.

God of our Fathers, by whose hand,
 Sustained and guided, still we stand,
 We look to Thee. O bless us now,
 As in this Temple first we bow.

We dedicate this house to Thee,
 And for Thy glory may it be.
 O pour Thy spirit down with power,
 And fill our hearts from this glad hour.

O Lord make
And grant
Here let the
And songs

Here may the
Call in the
The rich, the
To crown t

And when ou
And home
May each wit
The Lord h

Sung at the Dedication of
town, N. H., July 1, 1884.

THE

Oh I am a king, t
And fret me wi
And make me to l
No hint of my

Though you drive
and draughts
And smother m
And grudgingly d
As the world I

Though you call r
abodes,
Your larders wi
To wake at the sc
By day or by ni

I bid you beware,
I am never the
For mine is the st
And the skies w

Oh who can depic
Or cope with m
As I sweep the br
And lick up the

When I waken in
The mountains
The seas at the sig
And the islands



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